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THE

# MONTHLY MAGAZINE;

OR,

BRITISH REGISTER:

INCLUDING

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM  
CORRESPONDENTS ON ALL SUBJECTS  
OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.  
BIOGRAPHY AND REMAINS OF EMINENT  
PERSONS.  
COLLECTIONS FROM FOREIGN LITERA-  
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ACCOUNT OF NEW PATENTS.  
PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.  
REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSIC.  
LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTEL-  
LIGENCE.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS, WITH A CRITICAL  
PRÆMIUM.  
REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH  
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REPORT OF DISEASES IN LONDON.  
REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, &c.  
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LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.  
REPORT OF THE WEATHER.  
REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, &c.  
RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.  
MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c.  
BIOGRAPHIANA.  
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, CLASSED AND  
ARRANGED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL  
ORDER OF THE COUNTIES.

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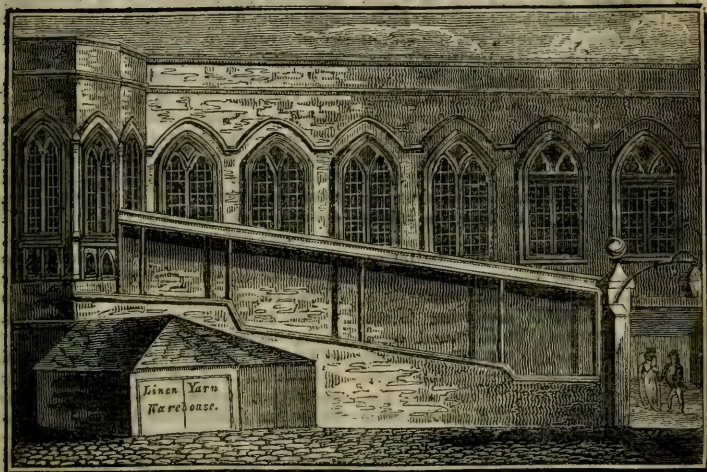


# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 385.]

AUGUST 1, 1823.

[1 of Vol. 56.



CROSBIE HALL, BISHOPSGATE STREET;  
THE RESIDENCE OF RICHARD THE THIRD.

PENNANT, after Fabian, who lived near to the period, states that on these premises lodged Richard Plantagenet, then Duke of Gloucester; at the time when he had the infant sons of his deceased relative and sovereign conveyed to the Tower. The site of land on which the house and adjacent buildings stand, was originally a part of the possessions of the priory of female religious, dedicated to St. Helena, the discoverer of the Cross. It was leased to Sir John Crosbie, grocer and woolman, and sheriff of London, in 1470, by Alice Ashfield, then the prioress of that house. By Sir John, a liberal benefactor to the city, this hall and the house was built, and has been, as well as the adjoining square, ever since known by his name. It is now occupied by a wholesale woollen-draper and wool-merchant, and is constantly visited by the curious, who notice its claims for its ancient magnificence.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**Y**OU cannot be indifferent to the triumph which civilization has obtained over barbarism, in the late acquisition of the important fortress of Napoli di Romania by the Greeks. I have accordingly thought that a statement of the event, by an eye-witness, would not be devoid of interest to you. Aware of the partial reports which find their way into the other parts of Europe, I think it necessary to give a

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description of this fortress, and to enter into a detail of the circumstances which preceded its surrender.

Napoli di Romania, situated at the extremity of the gulf bearing that name, was one of the last fortresses in the Morea which submitted to the Turks; and it was only after a siege of (I believe,) about thirty years, and during which the Mahometans lost a hundred thousand men, that it fell into their power. The town, which is small, is situated on a neck of land projecting

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projecting to the southward, and which forms the port. The shore on the inside is low; but, about half-way across, it rises abruptly into a hill, which is nearly perpendicular on the outside: this hill slopes down towards the land-side; and that part by which the town communicates with the Palamede or citadel is low, but protected by strong forts. About twenty feet distant from the gates of the town rises the precipice on which is placed the Palamede: this rock is perpendicular on the side facing the town and the sea, and is about 500 feet high; on the pinnacle is placed this fortress, which entirely commands the town, or any approach to it; and may be called impregnable.

Besides the formidable batteries, which render all approach to the harbour dangerous, if not impossible, there is a fortress mounting fifteen cannon, which is constructed on a rock in the middle of the harbour, distant about 300 feet from the walls of the town. This harbour was formerly, I understand, of a considerable depth, but it has been gradually filled up by the mud which the winter-forrents carry from the plain of Argos; and it is now inaccessible, except to boats. Ever since the commencement of the Greek revolution, this important fortress has been blocked more or less strictly; and, in the winter of last year, an assault was attempted,—which, however, did not succeed. Last year, in the month of July, the Turks, despairing of all succour, capitulated: the terms were, that the Greeks should be put in possession of the fortress on the rock in the middle of the port; that hostages should be delivered on each side; that all the property in the town should be divided into three parts,—one of which should go to the army, the other to the government, and the third to the Turks. Another condition obliged the Greeks to furnish the inhabitants with provisions until they should be embarked. These stipulations were rigorously observed by the Greeks: how faithfully the Turks executed them will be shortly seen.

Whilst the Greeks were occupied in preparing the vessels to embark the garrison, a Turkish army of 22,000 men entered the plain of Argos; and the garrison of Napoli not only refused to fulfil the terms of the capi-

tulation, but commenced a destructive fire on the small fortress in the harbour. This breach of faith gave the Greeks every right to hang up their hostages: they did not do so. At length the Turkish army, notwithstanding its numbers, was defeated, and obliged to retreat under the guns of the castle of Corinth; and Napoli was once more invested.

On the 20th of September, last year, the Turkish fleet of eighty sail,—of which six were of the line, and twelve frigates,—on their return from Patras, entered the gulf of Napoli, accompanied by two Austrian vessels, loaded with provisions. The Greek fleet, consisting of about fifty sail, the largest of which did not mount twenty guns, drew up on the defensive, between the island of Spetzia and the main. The Turks came down before the wind to attack them: some Hydriote vessels, being separated from the main body of the fleet, found themselves menaced with being cut off by the Algerine squadron, when a certain Pepino (who has distinguished himself upon several occasions,) ran his fire-ship on-board an Algerine frigate, and saved the Greek vessels; the Algerine detached himself from the fire-ship, and thus escaped destruction: in the mean while, the ships of the line approached Spetzia, and commenced their cannonade, which lasted till the evening; however, intimidated apparently by the cross-fire of a battery on the island of Spetzia, they retreated, steering to the northward, as if they had abandoned Napoli, and were on their return to Constantinople; but this was only a feint,—for, on the evening of the 23d, they returned, steering this time into the gulf outside of the island of Spetzia.

On the 24th the Greek fleet, which kept skirmishing in the rear of the enemy, succeeded in making him haul his wind, at the same time that a fire-ship, that had been detached for the purpose of burning the vessels loaded with provisions, should they succeed in approaching Napoli, took possession of an Austrian brig loaded with corn. The Turkish fleet, in great disorder, effected its retreat; and thus Napoli was once more deceived in its hopes of receiving a supply of provisions. So soon as the Turkish fleet had made its appearance, the garrison had re-commenced the  
attack

attack on the small fortress situated in the middle of the harbour. They now abandoned all hope of being relieved by their fleet; nevertheless, they still expected that the army at Corinth would make another effort in their favour. In fact, partial attempts were made; but the presence of Capt. Colokotroni inspired his troops with such enthusiasm, that they all failed. Things being in this state, on the 12th of December last, Capt. Steyko, who commanded before Napoli, having reason to suppose that the *Palamede* was negligently guarded, escalated it; and made himself master of this fortress with little opposition. The Turks in the town, seeing themselves at the mercy of the Greeks, proposed a capitulation; which secured to them a safe passage to Turkey, but without any property, (an article which has been infringed, as it is certain they have embarked a considerable quantity of money and jewels.) These terms were liberally accepted by the Greeks,—I say *liberally*, because the Greeks, in possession of the *Palamede*, could have exterminated the Turks, without exposing a man of their own; or, if they had a repugnance to destroy the town, they had only to leave them to die of hunger,—a death which would soon have overtaken them, as all possibility of relief was excluded by the loss of the *Palamede*; and who could say that the Turks did not deserve the utmost rigor of the laws of war, after having thus broken their capitulation? The Greeks daily supplied the town with provisions; and, so soon as the vessels were prepared for the reception of the Turks, the boats were sent to embark them. These unfortunate people, pressed by hunger and terror, rushed down to the quay; and the force of the crowd was such, that the foremost were thrown into the sea, and several, enfeebled by disease, were trampled under foot. In this state of things, the Greek officers charged with the embarkation invited Capt. Hamilton, of his Britannic Majesty's ship the *Cambrian*, to embark some of the Turks, to which that officer willingly acceded, and received on-board 500 of those people: it is unnecessary to add, that they were treated with the greatest humanity. The rest of the inhabitants were embarked in Greek vessels; and they all set sail on the 5th of January.

The Greeks have been frequently and severely reproached with their inhumanity towards the Turks, always forgetting, that it was only the law of reprisal of which they made use; but, if this could not excuse them, (and it could not do so entirely,) it must be recollected from what a condition the Greeks were emerging,—that they were without a government, without laws, without organization.

To the generous interference of the British commodore, Capt. Hamilton, we see the Greeks almost in the same measure indebted for the step they took from barbarism to civilization, as their prisoners of war, the Turks, were for the generous protection granted them by him; whose exertions and assistance facilitated the success of the Greek chiefs in stifling the rage of the numerous multitude that had flocked from all quarters to Napoli for revenge; and the example of the humanity of the *Cambrian* frigate made them the easier get over their struggle with a just hatred which they bore an enemy, who had always so cruelly dealt with them; and, even on the present occasion, deserved their pity the less, for having so shamefully broken his capitulation.

May we hope, that those who have judged unfavourably of the Greek revolution, from the excesses which were committed in the first moments of fermentation, will recall that judgment, now that the cause no longer exists. May we hope, that all the friends of humanity will unite with one voice in favour of this long oppressed people; and that the English will not be found less prompt than the other nations of Europe, at the call of civilization and philanthropy.

A PHILO-HELLENE.

Greece; Jan. 16, 1823.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.  
SIR,

IN noticing Dr. Murray's History of European Languages, &c. the Doctor is represented as saying, that, "at the time of the last Chinese embassy, Britain had not a man who could officiate in it as an interpreter." This statement is not correct: Dr. Morrison, who is now at Canton, has translated the Scriptures into the Chinese language; and was with the embassy as the interpreter.

July 7, 1823.

**TABULAR ESTIMATE OF SOME LEADING MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.**

NAMES.	INTELLECTUAL CAPACITY.			EXTERNAL APPEARANCE.					EFFECT.			Character.
	Resources.	Judgment.	Logic.	Voice.	Language.	Style.	Manner.	Expression.	Power.	Impression.	Tempera-ment.	
CHANCE- LOR.	Both <i>inherent</i> and <i>ac-quired</i> , great.	In law pro- found, in po- litics doubt- ful.	Clear in law; in po- litics very equivocal.	Husky, and provin- cial.	Natural, occasion- ally loose.	Colloquial.	Very prepos- sessing.	Very shrewd.	Very great.	Very great.	Cheerful.	Acuteness.
GREY.	Both <i>inherent</i> and <i>acquired</i> , very great.	Perfect.	Clear, and forcible.	Manly, but slightly guttural.	Simply elegant.	Forceful.	Com- manding.	Dignified.	Very great.	Very great.	Morose.	Reasoning.
LIVERPOOL	Moderate.	Moderate.	Clear, but blun- dering.	Loud, and clear.	Good.	Loose, and rather lengthy.	Specious	Mild.	Great.	Great.	Sanguine	Doubtful.
HOLLAND.	Considerable.	Moderate.	Not very close.	Soft.	Classical.	Lightly eloquent.	Plain & kind, but hesitating	Apparently artless.	Conside- rable.	Considerable.	Subdued.	Varied; il- lustrative.
LAUDER- DALE.	Limited, but rather acute.	Very doubtful.	Clear.	Harsh.	Forceful, but coarse.	Bold.	Hard.	Irony.	Limited.	Limited.	Sullen.	Partizan- ship.
BEDFORD.	Moderate.	Moderate.	Average.	Soft.	Simple.	Natural.	Mild.	Kind.	Mode- rate.	The same.	Gentle.	Detail.
HARROW- BY.	Considerable.	Conside- rable.	Connected.	Small, & feeble.	Simple.	Artless.	Mild and imposing	Benignant.	Conside- rable.	Very considerable.	Mild.	Detail.
ERSKINE.	Both <i>inherent</i> and <i>ac-quired</i> , very great.	Intuitively quick.	Diffuse.	Ex- tremely musical.	Very happy.	Universal.	Overpow- eringly elegant.	Very manly and com- manding.	Immense	Great in the House; without immense.	Extremely ardent, and sanguine.	Power over the passions.
DARNLEY.	Limited.	Small.	Loose.	Wooden.	Dry.	Bold.	Silly.	Disagree- able.	Small.	Small.	Nonde- script.	?



KING.	Considerable; rather acute.	Considerable.	Close.	Full and clear.	Correct.	Neat.	Elegant.	Candid.	Considerable.	Playful.	Reasoning.
BUCKINGHAM.	Very moderate.	Dubious.	Deficient.	Burly.	Common	Colloquial.	Arrogant	Disagreeable.	Small.	Phlegmatic.	Self-gratulation.
ELLENBOROUGH.	Very considerable, and original.	Variable.	Clear.	Musical.	Elegant.	Very classical.	Prepossessing, tho' a little conceited	Manly.	Very considerable	Sanguine	Argumentative declamation.
WELLINGTON.	Very limited.	Doubtful.	Wanting.	Small.	Common-place.	Disjointed.	Feeble, but rather petulant.	Helpless (as a speaker).	Very small.	Cheerful.	?
ROSSLYN.	Very considerable.	Considerable.	Close.	Hard.	Plain.	Simple.	Firm.	Acute.	Great.	Cool.	Reasoning.
HASTINGS.	Extensive.	Good.	Clear.	Winning.	Elegant.	Rich.	Prepossessing.	Decided.	Great.	Sanguine	Reasoning.
DACRE.	Moderate.	Average.	Clear.	Distinct.	Plain.	Homely.	Open.	Candid.	Moderate.	Cheerful.	Undecided.
LANSDOWNE.	Moderate.	Doubtful, allied to cunning.	Average.	Clear.	Diffuse.	Wordy.	Artificial	Dubious.	Moderate.	Cheerful.	Circumlocution.
BISHOP of PETERBOROUGH.	Inherent, limited; acquired, multifarious.	Limited.	Casuistical.	Loudly sacerdotal.	Scholastic.	Pedantic.	Very arrogant.	Priestly.	Moderate.	Doubtful	Dogmatism
GRENVILLE.	Considerable.	Considerable.	Clear.	Loud, and musical.	Studiedly elegant.	Rhetorical, and artificial.	Pompons	Haughty.	Great.	Sour.	Declamatory reasoning.
WELLESLEY.	Very great.	Doubtful.	Rather loose.	Very powerful.	Showy.	Rhetorical.	Consequential.	Machiavelian.	Great.	Sanguine	Declamation.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

# TOPIC OF THE MONTH.

*The Session of Parliament.*

**T**HERE are two months in the year in which the British public have no room for selecting the topic which shall be most interesting to them: these are the months in which the Senate begins and ends its annual labours. To the one event we all look forward with the fondest hope. But almost in the same proportion that we look forward to the coming session with hope, we regularly look back upon the past one with disappointment. We find that all those plans and promises, which look so fair and so fascinating at a distance, deceive us when they come near: like the devils in Milton's hell, we snatch the apples fondly from the tree, but, like as they did, we find in our mouths nothing but soot and cinders. We are like pilgrims travelling across the wide and thirsty desert of Sabara,—parched and impoverished, worn out with fatigue, and wasted with thirst,—we look toward every point of the interminable horizon: we gaze upon the thirsty and unprofitable sand, and the fondness of our gaze converts it into a land, green with all the richness of vegetation, and lovely with streams of living water: we hurry forward,—our hearts gain new life, and our limbs new strength; but the treacherous Paradise glides on before us: we approach the place where the date and the palm seemed to expand their shade and display their clusters, and where the fountain seemed to send forth its stream; but, alas! the treacherous enjoyments are still at a distance; they hang upon the verge of a horizon as remote as before: we elude them, but they come not near,—the sun changes his position; they are gone; and the darkness sets around us upon one unbroken expanse of sterility.

There is, as says Holy Writ, “a delay of hope which maketh the heart sick;” and perhaps the sickness is not so speedy or so sore in any way as in that of a political opposition. When the crown has so much influence as in this country,—when the underlings of office are, as with us, so widely spread,—when they meet a man at every turning of life, and come, like the frogs in the land of Nile, into his very bedchamber,—then it is almost out of

the power of human nature to be proof against them. The old members of the opposition died away, and were succeeded by those who had their birth and education in times less pure; and this concurred to give to their resistance of the ministers more the appearance of a weapon-showing for the sake of name, than an earnest and determined battle for the good of their country. To add to the evil, the opposition have not, since the days of Fox, had any body who could be called a leader, or almost any principle upon which they were cordially and thoroughly united. Their efforts were consequently reduced to those displays of eloquence called “field-days,” something analogous to the “sham fights and reviews” in which our tradesmen and yeomen were in use to show-off during the war, for the purpose of delighting the maids and matrons of our towns and villages with scarlet cloth and glittering steel; but which conduced to no purpose of national strength and national prosperity;—nay, which rather weakened the nation, by distracting the attention of the people from their work, and by relaxing and consuming the sinews of war. During all this time, however, the rallying point of the ministers continued as clear in their view as ever; and, though they wriggled along towards it by different tracks, and with varied bias, still they contrived to get to it by some means or other. At one point of their course they were wide of each other; and at another there was a collision: but they still contrived to convene and repose together at the end; and this very *inertia* of their's,—which is no more an active force than the physical *inertia* of bodies,—kept them steady in their places; so that, up to the close of the session of 1822, any change in the system was rather a matter of imaginary hope than of real expectation.

Events, however, which had happened after the close of that session, gave rise to fresh speculations, if not to better hopes. He who was on all hands reckoned to be the great dead-weight upon liberal policy at home, and who, by his familiarity with the kings and ministers of the Continental states, and who, from the favour into which he had gotten with them, was supposed to desire most the assimilation of this

country

country to them,—retired at once from office and from the world; and, by accessions and promotions, the cabinet gained in talent, and, it was hoped, in liberality. The state of the Continent, too, was such as naturally led us to believe that a new line of policy would be pursued. SPAIN and PORTUGAL had formed for themselves representative constitutions; and they had made at least an attempt at breaking the fetters of their mental slave-masters. These changes were somewhat of an approach toward the Constitution of this country; and, as our ministers had always the word “Constitution” in their mouths, joined to all the epithets of love and admiration, it was very natural to suppose that both the people of those countries and of this would regard them as friendly to those scions from that tree, of which the object of their professed regard was the parent stock.

While it was believed that these dawnings of the light of liberty in the south of Europe would have been hailed as something kindred and dear to our ministers, it was as fondly believed, that the clouds which had been lowering and gathering in the north would have been objects of their hatred and aversion. It was not exactly supposed that they would have gone to war on the Continent; but it really was hoped, that they would have used to the instigators and the tool of the aggression upon Spain the very strongest language of remonstrance that the diplomatic vocabulary permitted; but the event has showed that this hope, too, was wrong,—for the language which they used, if it deserved at all the name of dissuasion, certainly did not amount to any thing in the form of a remonstrance.

While there was thus danger to this country from the conduct of the Continental powers, it was concluded that every means would be taken to conciliate the people at home; that all those religious fetters and restrictions, which tend to alienate the minds of numerous classes of the British people, and which, at this time of day, appear to be very absurd in themselves, would have been removed; that a reasonable improvement would have been made in the representation; and that the burdens of the people would have been lightened and equalized.

Such were the hopes which it was but reasonable to entertain at the opening of the session, and each of those hopes has but led to disappointment at its close. With regard to our foreign policy, there is still either a fear of the Holy Alliance, or a leaning to their views. Not one measure which could have tended in the least to fan the new fire of liberty, or scare away the cold extinguishing hand of the despots, has been carried; not one has been named but has been resisted by the ministry; and on the part of the opposition, though Brougham opened the session with a thunder of promise, Mackintosh closed it by a cold fog of disappointment. With regard to religious disqualifications, nothing has been done in the way of removal; and the Catholics of Ireland, and the Dissenters of England, are really in a worse situation than they were before. The debates and divisions in both Houses have shown that they will not, and the case of the sheriff of Dublin has perhaps shown that they dare not, be liberal upon those matters. In the repeal of taxes, they have done little, considering the length of time that the country has now been at peace; and in the article of retrenchment, they have done absolutely nothing. Looking, in short, at the foreign relations and internal state of the country at the beginning and end of the session, we find them so very much the same, that it looks as if the existence of Parliament had been a mere chimera. Still the walls of St. Stephen's have rung, and the press has groaned, with abundance of words. We have had motions of mighty promise debated for whole nights, and then withdrawn; we have had long speeches about the holy state of wedlock, and heavy ones in defence of usury; and when there appeared to be no other subject upon which much could be said, and nothing done, then we have had Ireland—Ireland—Ireland!

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*  
SIR,

IT is to be regretted that machinery has nearly superseded the employment of females in this country; and they are, in consequence, suffering considerably more than men. Thousands used to be employed in the process of spinning and weaving lace, which



which is now performed by the aid of machinery. Even the needle is now superseded by a machine in the manufacture of gloves. I propose, therefore, the introduction of the manufacture of Turkey carpets, for which we are entirely dependant on Turkey, India, and Persia. These could be made in England far superior to those imported, and their manufacture would give employment to many thousands of women and girls. This opinion is not a speculation, but is the result of several years' practice. The employment could be advantageously connected with any establishments in which the inmates are females, and the whole could take parts.

H. R.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I HAVE taken the liberty of sending a list of the butterflies found about Epping; and I have been induced to do so, as I have found some rare species there.

*Papilio Antiopa*, Camberwell beauty. Very rare.

*P. Polyclora*, elm tortoise-shell. Rare.

*P. Urtica*, common tortoise-shell. Very common.

*P. Io*, peacock. Common.

*P. Atalanta*, scarlet admirable. Common.

*P. C. Album*, coma. Rare.

*P. Cardui*, painted lady. This was not uncommon in the year 1816, but has not been seen since.

*P. Adippe*, violet silver-spot, fritillary. Rare.

*P. Paphia*, silver-streak, fritillary. Common.

*P. Euphrosyne*, April. Common.

*P. Euphrasia*, May.

*P. Janira*, male } Meadow-brown.

*P. Jurtina*, female } Very common.

*P. Egeria*, wood-argus. Common.

*P. Hyperantus*, ringlet. Common.

*P. Megara*, wall-argus. Common.

*P. Tithones*, great gate-keeper. Common.

*P. Pamphilus*, small. Common.

*P. Galatea*, marbled argus. Common.

*P. Brassica*, large garden, white. Very common.

*P. Rapæ*, small ditto.

*P. Napi*, green veined.

*P. Sinapis*, wood ditto. Common.

*P. Cardamines*, orange-lip. Common.

*P. Rhanni*, brimstone-yellow. Common.

*P. Argiolus*, wood-blue. Rare.

*P. Icarus*, common blue. Common.

*P. Machaon*, common swallow-tail. Rare.

*P. Electra*, clouded yellow. Very rare.

*P. Tages*, dingy skipper. Not uncommon.

*P. Thaumus*, small skipper. Common.

*P. Sylvanus*, large skipper.

*P. Idas*, brown-blue. Not uncommon.

*P. Phleas*, small copper. Common.

*P. Betula*, brown hair-streak. Rare.

*P. Quercus*, purple hair-streak. Rare.

*P. Rubi*, green hair-streak. Rare.

*P. Malca*, spotted skipper. Common.

EDWARD DOUBLEDAY.

Epping; July 5, 1823.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AS the Bahama islands are placed in a favourable situation for commerce, and as the soil and climate of those islands are well adapted for the cultivation of cotton, tobacco, oranges, the vine, hemp, &c.; and as those islands contain many thousand acres of unemployed land; is it not surprising that some of the many thousands of persons who have emigrated from England should not have settled in these islands? Indeed the neglect of the Bahamas can only be accounted for on the supposition, that their almost peculiar advantages are unknown in this country. In this view I now address you, desiring you to have the kindness to insert the following queries in your next Number:—

1st. What portions of the Bahama islands remain ungranted, and what are the conditions upon which land is usually granted.

2d. What is the extent and population of the different islands, and what is the nature of their local government?

3d. What rivers and harbours do they possess, to what extent are coffee, cotton, &c. now cultivated; and what is the value of their exports and imports?

4th. What is the rate of rent, wages, interest, and the expense of building, &c.?

As many other articles, besides those already enumerated, might be cultivated in these islands, and imported into England, as they are not produced in any of our colonies in sufficient abundance to supply the British market, there seems an eligible opportunity for the employment of some part of that immense capital which remains unemployed in England, and likewise for some thousands of our fellow countrymen, especially if provisions for our West Indian colonies were produced in the Bahamas, instead of recourse being had to the United States for a supply. R.

July 1823.

For



For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS ON THE  
MEDICAL SCHOOL OF LONDON.

LETTER II.

To Frederick William Maitland, esq.  
Trinity College, Oxford.

I AM very, very glad, my dear friend, that my last letter afforded you so much amusement and edification. Your eagerness for a continuation of my correspondence,—which is too fervently expressed to be merely assumed,—convinces me that you do, indeed, experience pleasure from the lucubrations of your humble servant; and I need not observe, that this is at once a reward and an excitement to me.

I concluded my last letter by promising an account of the Medical School of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and I proceed to fulfil this promise,—premissing, however, that the brief notice which a letter can convey must be necessarily imperfect and incomplete; however, such as it is, I send it to you.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital was founded by that convivial and mirth-loving monarch, Henry the Eighth, whose rotund and portly effigy graces the western entrance of the building, which forms a handsome quadrangle, with the theatre, dissecting rooms, and other offices behind the principal structure. It is capable of containing between 4 and 500 patients, and the business of each department is conducted in the most regular and beneficial manner. Nothing can exceed the cleanliness of the wards, the attention of the nurses, and the whole management of the establishment: in short, every thing that can be done to contribute to the comfort of the patients is done. But it is of the medical and surgical department that I would chiefly speak; and this subject I shall preface by a few general observations on the exclusive benefit arising to a practitioner from belonging to any of our public hospitals. So far as I can understand, there is no actual salary given either to a surgeon or physician; but they possess advantages which more than compensate for this deficiency. In the first place, it gives them consequence in the estimation of the world, thereby increasing their notoriety, and, of course, their practice; in the second, it affords them facilities for acquiring professional

knowledge, of which their fellow-labourers are deprived; and thirdly, it is a source of very considerable profit in a pecuniary point of view, as it enables them to take pupils, by whom they are handsomely fee'd. Besides, most of our public practitioners are lecturers; and this, again, is a most decided advantage to a professional person; for, independent of the actual pecuniary profit, he derives an extensive practice by ensuring the assistance of his pupils, who, when established in practice, resort to their preceptor in cases of difficulty, and thus "call him in" to his own manifest advantage. Again, the public naturally imagine, that a person who professes to teach others must have acquired a more than ordinary share of knowledge and experience himself, to enable him to do so: a fact, however, by no means universal; but let this pass. John Bull *thinks* so; and that is enough.

There is another subject upon which I would say a word or two before I proceeded to the more immediate business of my letter; and this is, the suspicions which exist among the vulgar of the practice of wantonly trying experiments upon hospital patients. Of this I have never yet seen a single instance. On the contrary, in such hospitals as I have visited I have witnessed with much pleasure the care, attention, and kindness, which the surgeons exercise towards their poor patients. That this practice might once have been prevalent, I will not deny; nor will I now enter upon any vindication of it. I shall only observe, that, although it has now quite passed away, the prejudice still remains; and it was but the other day, that a most miserable object, a complete mass of disease and wretchedness, positively told me, that he would rather die in the streets than go to the hospital, to be killed by the doctors. But now to business.

The lecturers belonging to St. Bartholomew's Hospital are—Mr. ABERNETHY, on Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery; Dr. HUE, on Chemistry and Materia Medica; and Doctors GOOCH and CONQUEST, on Midwifery. Of the three last named it is not necessary to say much: they are good lecturers, and attentive to their students; so that they have good classes, and answer their own ends, as well as

those of their pupils. But it will not do to pass over thus summarily the merits and demerits of that strange compound of eccentricity, ill-humour, and benevolence, Mr. Abernethy; whose churlishness has become proverbial, and whose rough ungentlemanlike exploits are as familiar as household words in the mouths of all here. I have been actually afraid to mention his name in company; for no sooner is the subject of his peculiarities touched upon, than a thousand anecdotes are immediately poured forth to illustrate the same; and every one has heard of or experienced a specimen of his rudeness. His magnanimous reply to a certain noble personage is known almost to every one. The Earl of — had been waiting for a long time in the surgeon's anti-room, when, becoming importunate, he sent his card in. No notice was taken of the hint: he sent another card,—another,—and another; still no answer. At length he gained admission in his turn; and, full of nobility and choler, he asked, rather aristocratically, why he had been kept waiting so long, concluding by informing Mr. Abernethy, that he was no less a personage than the Earl of —. “And I (said Johnny, nothing daunted,) am John Abernethy, professor of Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery; and, if your lordship will sit down, I will now hear what you have to say.”

A droll circumstance occurred to our old friend D. of Gray's Inn. He had gone one morning to consult Mr. Abernethy for what is here termed the *lawyer's malady*, which is nothing more nor less than a derangement of the digestive organs, induced by sedentary habits, and a too unlimited indulgence in the good things of this life. As he was going along the passage in his way out, he met a brother solicitor, a Mr. W. hastening into the presence of the surgeon. “What the devil brought you here?” said one. The other echoed the question, and the reply of each was the same. “Well, let us see what he has written for you,” said W. The prescription was produced, and they read as follows—“Read my book, page 72: John Abernethy.” W. laughed heartily at poor D. who expected something more particularly medicinal for his money. However, he agreed to wait for his friend, and walk down to chambers

with him. In about a quarter of an hour W. came out, much edified, as he said, by the surgeon's advice and exhortation, who had been talking very seriously to him, and laying down a very strict plan of diet and regimen. “Well, but have you no prescription?” “Oh, yes: here it is. I had almost forgotten that;”—and, producing a slip of paper, he read thereon, to his own chagrin, and to the infinite amusement of his friend, “Read my book, page 72: John Abernethy.”

Various causes have been assigned for the existence of these strange and repulsive eccentricities; but those who know Mr. Abernethy best attribute them in some measure to affectation, and to an impatient ill-humour, induced by excessive study. He is certainly not enthusiastically fond of general practice: he would rather be employed amidst his pupils at the hospital, than amidst his patients out of it; and this carelessness of public patronage and favour has been so serviceable to his brother-practitioners, that one of them has often declared it is worth 3000*l.* per annum to him. Most of our popular surgeons have risen to eminence, not merely by their talents alone, but by excessive attention, and by skill in operating,—two qualifications most assiduously neglected by Mr. Abernethy. As to the first, he is too indolent to attend to it; excepting in cases of extreme urgency; and, as to the second, he regards it almost with contempt. An operation, he says, is the reproach of surgery, and a surgeon should endeavour to avoid such an extremity by curing his patient without having recourse to it. Acting upon this latter principle, it is astonishing the good that he has done, particularly at the Hospital,—to the great annoyance of his pupils, by the way, who complain bitterly of the paucity of operations. In fact, Mr. Abernethy is, in every sense of the term, a man of profound and unrivalled science. His intimate knowledge of anatomy, and more especially of practical physiology, his comprehensive and well-informed mind, his acute perception; and a habit of deep and constant reflexion, enable him to effect that good, which, notwithstanding his churlishness, so many have experienced; and those who have seen him, as I have, going round

round the wards of the Hospital, and attending to the complaints and sufferings of the poor patients with all the tenderness of true benevolence, would lament with myself, that he should so studiously withhold such a quality from the wealthier and more respectable classes of society. Yet, notwithstanding the rudeness of his manner, there is no professional man in the world whom I would rather consult than himself. In a case of real danger and importance, he will evince all the anxiety and attention that is necessary; but it must be indeed a trial of patience to a person whose mind is so constantly and so deeply occupied to be eternally tormented by a tiresome detail of the imaginary complaints of a bewildered hypochondriac.

I have hitherto spoken only of Mr. Abernethy as a general practitioner; I have now to speak of him as a lecturer: but I will first describe his person to you. He is, as novel-writers say, rather above than below the middle size; somewhat inclined to corpulency, and upright in his carriage withal; his countenance is that of a man of great genius; and a nose of Grecian form adds very considerably to the acute expression of his features; while his light grey eyes, always animated by some sublime conception, seem as if they could pierce through the very depths and intricacies of science. His hair is powdered, or combed very close on the temples: his forehead is finely formed, and the scowl of deep thought has cast a shade of reflection over his brows, which is frequently dissipated by the smile of humour or derision. Imagine, then, if you can, such a person as I have thus described entering a large semi-circular theatre, precisely as the clock is striking two, and commencing his lecture before 2 or 300 students. He begins in an unconstrained and distinct tone of voice, gradually getting more animated as he advances into the pith and marrow of his subject; and, after lopping off all the absurd and useless *minutiae* of the science, and after refuting all inconsistent theories, he arrives at the conclusion, leaving his auditors deeply impressed with his instruction. He is an excellent chemist, and never fails to express his admiration of the illustrious John Hunter, who, he repeatedly

declares, has done more for the improvement of modern surgery than any other individual whatever.

I will give you one example of his oratorical eloquence. It occurs at the conclusion of a course of Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, delivered before the College of Surgeons in 1817; and if you are not pleased with the specimen, you are not the man I take you for. "I pity the man who can survey all the wonders of the vegetable and animal kingdoms, who can journey through so delightful a district, and afterwards exclaim, 'all is barren.' Still more do I pity those, though the sentiment is mixed with strong disapprobation of their conduct, who, after having seen much to admire, shall, when they meet with a circumstance which they do not understand, presumptuously dare to arraign the wisdom and benevolence of Nature. In the progress of science, many things, which at one time appeared absurd, and productive of evil, have afterwards, upon an accession of knowledge, been found to be most wise and beneficent. I deem no apology requisite, gentlemen, for endeavouring to impress on your minds certain axioms relating to philosophy in general, when they are directly deducible from the subjects of our peculiar studies. I have constantly and carefully avoided every argument foreign to the subject; so that, if occasionally I may have appeared to sermonize, I have quoted both the chapter and verse of my text from the book of Nature. I address you, gentlemen, as students of that great book, and earnestly exhort you to study it with such sentiments as I have endeavoured to inculcate. The conviction that every thing tends to some immediate or essential good, is the greatest incentive to this study. It was this conviction that excited Hunter to such continual enquiry, or involved him occasionally in the depths and perplexities of intense thought; for he was never satisfied without being able to assign an adequate reason for whatever he observed in the structure and oeconomy of animals. This conviction makes the study of Nature highly interesting, and may, indeed, be said to render labour delightful, or to mitigate the pains attendant on its toil. To those who entertain such sentiments as I have endeavoured to inculcate, every thing seems animated, beneficent,



beneficent, and useful; they have the happy talent of discovering even—

Tongues in the trees, books in the running brooks,  
Sermons in stones, and good in every thing."

Such is Abernethy; and, when death shall have buried in oblivion all the blots and shadows of his character, when another generation shall have sprung up, and known him only by the triumphant memorials which he will bequeath to them in his works,—then will they couple the names of Hunter and Abernethy together, and regard them as the benefactors of their race.

Nov. 1, 1822; HENRY OAKLEY.  
*Charterhouse-square.*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

On the "CASE ABSOLUTE" in ENGLISH.

**T**HIS elliptical form of expression is so familiarized by inveterate usage, that many syntactical writers have mistaken it for a perfect formula, *sui generis*; and its name has been invented, and almost universally adopted, as expressive of its supposed peculiarity of structure.

That there is no such case of the noun as the "case absolute" is maintained by Mr. Cobbett, in the 191st section of his *English Grammar*. A position founded on this clear principle of logic, (of which language is but the vehicle,) that no proposition can be fully enunciated, in other words, no sentence can be complete, without the aid of a verb: predication being that peculiar function of the verb which no other element of language is capable of performing: so that every sentence not containing a verb must necessarily be truncated or elliptical.

But Mr. Cobbett, though correct in his general position, altogether fails in his attempt at illustration: he cites "*shame being lost, all virtue is lost,*" as an instance selected by Mr. Murray of this imaginary case, and employs the following periphrasis for the purpose of elucidating its elliptical character:—"The full meaning of the sentence is, *it being, or the state of things being, such that shame is lost, all virtue is lost.*" Now it is obvious that the suppletory words, "*it being,*" or "*the state of things being,*" involve in them that specific ellipsis which they were introduced to unfold; so that the sentence thus expanded exhibits not the one, the only, thing

required,—a development of the partial suppression,—but a mere transposition of the ellipsis into a new set of words, without any melioration of sense, or added perspicuity of phrase.

The sole office of grammatical analysis, as applied to elliptical sentences, being to bring out the parts suppressed, it is evident that neither change nor rejection of those expressed is admissible: thus, in order to complete the imperfect formula called the "case absolute," (which always constitutes a conditional, and never the principal, proposition,) the whole process consists in supplying the conditional particle, and the sign of predication; and, *e converso*, the noun in any perfect sentence may be reduced to the "case absolute," by striking out the latter, together with the former, when present.

The verb *is*, throughout its inflections, being the pure and elementary sign of predication, all other verbs are of a compound nature, and resolvable into this sign, and a participial attributive. There can be no doubt of the direct convertibility of such phrases as, *Philip comes*, and *Philip is coming*, though custom and convention have established the shade of a distinction; that the latter is simple and rudimentary, the former one of those complicate and artificial expedients to which the mind of man resorts, to facilitate the commerce of thought. From the latter let us expunge *is*, the copula or mark of predication, and the residue will constitute the "case absolute," with the participle. But this ellipsis is never employed but to express some conditional proposition; we must therefore connect it with some other proposition, which will form the capital one: thus—*Philip coming, James departs*. Having obtained this situation of the noun *Philip*, we may open the sentence in this manner—*as Philip is coming (or comes), James departs*. This example may serve as a manifestation of the principle of development applicable to every variety of this species of ellipses, whether the participle be active or passive, simple or compound. The resolution is in some cases more operose, but in principle and effect the same. I forbear to exemplify the process in a more elaborate form, lest I should trespass too much upon your valuable columns.

The



The Greek and Latin "case absolute," though an ellipsis, is specifically different from that here treated of, and would therefore require a somewhat different exposition. H.

Middle Temple; June 18.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCEUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.

NO. XXXVIII.

PHÆDRUS.

SO great is the force of prejudice, and the power of early associations, that we make little doubt many of our readers will, at first sight, experience something like a feeling of surprise at the name prefixed to this article. The very simplicity which constitutes one of the principal beauties of this delightful writer, occasions his works to be usually put into the hands of students at a very early period; and this circumstance, joined to the apparently inferior dignity of the subjects which he treats, renders many persons blind to his real merits, and prevent their reperusing his pages in maturer years; because with the narratives contained in them they have become familiar when very young; although they are probably strangers to the charms of diction and sentiment with which they abound throughout. To any person of this class, we would say, "*Serius tamen respice*;" and he will find himself amply repaid for following our advice. He will be delighted with the precision, purity, simplicity, and elegance, which characterize the productions of Phædrus; and he will acknowledge, upon reflection, that the name of a man who, existing in a servile condition, was enabled by his superior talents to gain a ready access to the presence of Augustus, and not only to obtain the gift of freedom, but to secure wealth and honours, and to conciliate the friendship of the most exalted characters; a man equally conspicuous for the boldness with which he struck at the vices of the great, and the discretion and judgment by which he sought to avoid exasperating and irritating the objects of his censure; and who, by the simple and unadorned elegance of his fables, was equally adapted to delight and instruct the common people: the name of such a man, he will acknowledge, is justly entitled to be enrolled among the illustrious characters of antiquity.

Some difference of opinion has

existed among the learned respecting the native country of Phædrus. A great number, adopting the sentiments of Pithou, assert that he was a Thracian: in support of their assertion, they cite the authority of Phædrus himself,\* and they likewise quote Strabo,† to prove that the Pierian mountain, mentioned by the Latin fabulist as the place of his birth, was in Thrace. There is, however, more reason to imagine that our author was a Macedonian. Besides the statement of Pausanias,‡ that one of the mountains of Macedonia was called Pieris, Pliny§ and Mela|| both term Pieria a region of Macedonia; and Strabo himself admits, that, at a subsequent period, the mountain Pierius was inhabited by Macedonians.

The date of Phædrus's birth, as well as his extraction, are likewise matters of uncertainty; nor can it be clearly ascertained whether he was born a slave, or only became such by captivity. Suetonius relates that Caius Octavius, the father of Augustus, when Prætor of Macedonia, routed the Bessi and the Thracians in a great battle; and some writers have supposed that Phædrus was among the captives brought to Rome upon that occasion. But this conjecture can hardly be reconciled to facts; for, were it correct, our author must have been more than seventy years of age in the time of Sejanus, which is far from probable, since we have the testimony of Phædrus himself (Epil. lib. 4.) that he was not then even approaching to old age.

To whatever event his slavery may have been owing, it appears certain that he was brought to Rome at a very early age, and placed in the service of the Emperor Augustus, who, pleased with his uprightness of conduct, and quickness of intellect, gave him the advantages of a liberal education, and afterwards made him his freedman,—a distinction of which the poet, from his constantly annexing in his works the title of *Augusti Libertus* to his name, appears to have been justly proud. The conjecture of some writers, that Phædrus received his manumission from Tiberius Augustus,

is

\* Prol. lib. 3, 17 and 54.

† Geog. lib. 10. page 722.

‡ Lib. 9. c. 29.

§ Nat. Hist. lib. 4, 8.

|| De Sit. Orb. l. 2, 3.

is entitled to but slight attention; for, were it liable to no other objection, it has been justly observed, that the integrity and talent which procured that writer his liberty, would have availed but little to obtain any favour from the unworthy successor of Octavius. Besides the frequent allusions to Octavius Augustus in the fables, and the high respect in which his memory was held by the author, justify our previous inference, and warrant the assumption, that he lived at Rome under Cæsar Octavius Augustus, and enjoyed great prosperity during his reign. When, upon the decease of that prince, Tiberius ascended the throne, the poet was subjected to severe persecution, having incurred the hatred of Sejanus, whose influence with Tiberius enabled him to exercise an absolute power in the empire, and who procured the condemnation of Phædrus by means of false accusations, as may be collected from *Prol. lib. 3.*

From what circumstances he drew upon himself the resentment of Sejanus, appears doubtful. It has been supposed by some, that the recollection of the benefits he had received from Augustus, having rendered him strongly attached to the posterity of that prince, — among whom were Agrippa and Germanicus, objects of the particular jealousy of Tiberius, — the notoriety of such an attachment would afford a sufficient opportunity to Sejanus of drawing down upon our author the displeasure of the gloomy and suspicious monarch. But this seems a very far-fetched supposition; and Phædrus\* moreover admits, that he was himself the author of his calamities: from which it may reasonably be presumed, that some of his fables had given umbrage to Sejanus, or others connected with the favourite. Indeed, though at this distance of time the point and precise design of many of the apologues are necessarily lost to us, it appears pretty evident that the fable of the "Frogs demanding a King," has reference to the inactive luxury of Tiberius, and the cruelties exercised in his name by Sejanus; and that of the "Frogs and the Sun," to the arrogance of the favourite in aspiring to the marriage of Livia, the daughter of Germanicus. For, though the subjects of these, as indeed of the greater part of our

author's fables, are to be found in *Esop*, he evidently, in translating and versifying them, took care to adapt them to the particular purpose he had in view, and the events that were passing around him.

The freeness of the allusions and animadversions contained in some of his fables, subjected him to the dislike, not only of Sejanus, but of many others, who perceived or imagined that their vices were censured in his pages. Hence he was subjected to a series of persecutions, which served greatly to embitter his existence, as we may infer from many passages in his Prologues and Epilogues, and more especially from his suppliant appeal to the compassion of Eutychus his patron,\* at a time when, though conscious of his innocence, he was evidently labouring under some impending prosecution.

The earliest of his fables appear to have been written, or at least published, in the reign of Tiberius; and, according to some commentators, the last books made their appearance under the Emperor Claudius. The precise time of his decease cannot be ascertained: there is good reason to suppose that he lived to a considerable age; but we cannot coincide with those who represent him as having lived to the time of Domitian or Vespasian, as they adduce no satisfactory proofs of such extraordinary longevity.

The only works of Phædrus which we possess are five books of Fables, in iambic verses, almost entirely translated or paraphrased from *Esop*. They were a length of time a desideratum to the modern admirers of classical literature, having remained in oblivion till the end of the sixteenth century, when they were discovered in the library of St. Remi, at Rheims, and published by a Frenchman, of the name of Peter Pitbou. Concerning the merits of these Fables, great diversity of opinion existed among the contemporaries of Phædrus: while some lavished upon them the highest encomiums, others reproached them with excessive conciseness and frequent obscurity; others, while they acknowledged their beauties, considered that the having uniformly adopted *Esop* for his model, excluded the author from any claim to the praise of originality;

\* *Prol. lib. 3.*

\* *Epil. lib. 3.*

nalities; and some malignant persons accused him of having interwoven into his own volumes the compositions of other writers of the day. This very difference of sentiment, however, is sufficient to demonstrate that his Fables were matter of general notoriety and discussion,—a fact which might, indeed, be inferred from the frequent appeals made by the author to his readers, as well as from the confident hope which he often expresses of passing with honour and reputation to posterity.

In modern times, the favourable judgment of the Fables of Phædrus has been almost universal, among those best qualified to form a correct decision on the subject. Scriverius is diffuse in his eulogium, both upon the plan and execution of his work; and Tanaquil Faber ranks him next to Terence, for sweetness and simplicity of diction. His Latin is eminently pure, and his style peculiarly neat and elegant, bearing evidence of a writer from his early years imbued and familiarised with the beauties of the language in which he wrote. His moral character is entitled to every praise: he appears invariably the staunch defender and unshrinking advocate of virtue; and his prudence, in the midst of his satirical allusions, was, as we have already remarked, very conspicuous, though insufficient to shield him from the enmity of the vicious and powerful in the depraved period at which he lived.

Among the best editions of Phædrus may be mentioned, those of Hoogstraten, 4to. Amst. 1701; and of Burman, 4to. Leyden, 1727.

### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

NOTES ON A VOYAGE *in the HINDOSTAN*  
CONVICT-SHIP *to NEW SOUTH WALES*  
*in 1821.*

*(Continued from our last Volume.)*

**T**O give a better idea of their management, the usual routine of a day during the passage, within the tropics, may be mentioned. About six o'clock in the morning they were roused from bed, sometimes a little after, and, their bed-clothes being rolled up, the greater part went on deck to their usual rendezvous on the booms, that is, the space between the main and fore masts; while others put the place in order for breakfast, at which they all assembled precisely at eight o'clock. The time allowed for

this meal is half an hour, or three quarters, according to circumstances. When finished, they are again ordered to the booms, while the main process of the purification of the prison begins, by scrubbing, swabbing, washing, and additional ventilation, with the further comfort in moist weather, or when the decks are thoroughly washed, of a large stove, which, by means of an extensive range of iron funnel, carries the heat into every corner. Every day is the same assiduous cleanliness practised, except that the stove is not so often wanted. At twelve o'clock they descend again from the booms to dinner, and remain till one, when they resume their station as before on the booms, and continue till four, five, and six, o'clock, when they re-descend for the night, till the return of morning calls for the same course of humane superintendence. Thus they are in the open air during the whole of the day whenever the weather permits; while the prison, by being kept empty, becomes cool, is preserved perfectly clean, and has a pure atmosphere to receive them at night. The latter is an essential benefit, the full effects of which are not so much known in our shipping as they ought. Men-of-war, indeed, commonly know and practise the plan of keeping the 'tween-decks, where the crew sleep, clear of incumbrance in the day-time; but even with them the custom is not universal. To many of the convicts, this constant airing was an exercise with which they would gladly have dispensed. Some, indeed, considered it a punishment. Indolent from nature and from habit, they would not perhaps have stirred once in a week from the prison, had they not been compelled to do so; and many would feign excuses in order to accomplish their own scheme of comfort and ease. Many of these unhappy people care not for their lives, and others cannot understand the true nature of the precautions taken to preserve them.

It may be imagined by many, that it was running considerable risk to admit them all on deck at once; but, with very moderate precaution, there is no cause whatever for apprehension. The quarter-deck, where the officers remain, is separated from the waist, or booms, by a very strong barricade, five feet high, with a thick netting, extending two feet higher, on the top of it. A door on each side, through the bulwark,



wark, leads forward for the seamen who have occasion to pass; but with this the convicts have no business, and never approach it without permission. Any thing like a sudden rush is therefore prevented. Independent of this, they have neither arms nor indeed inclination for such an enterprise; while the guard and seamen are of course upon the alert, provided with every advantage to resist any thing like insubordination or tumult. With a moderate admixture of vigilance and kindness, nothing need be feared: firmness, however, is absolutely necessary; for too much good nature or leniency, where an offence is committed, is instantly taken advantage of; and it is surprising how soon they discern the dispositions of those they have to deal with. But, a still better defence than all these, is their treachery toward each other. They cannot, or will not, be faithful even in the most trifling matters; and a spy in the garrison is pretty sure of finding out every thing that passes within it. On great occasions, the hopes of pardon and reward are necessarily irresistible. While on deck, we always encouraged their sports; such as singing, wrestling, single-stick, and any thing else they wished, within reasonable bounds. To see them enter heartily into such amusements, is gratifying to considerate minds, and a pretty good proof that there is no mischief going on.

Prayers were regularly read by the surgeon every Sunday, and attended with due decorum, and in some instances with seeming interest, by our offending cargo: but I am afraid there were among these several hypocrites; one at least we detected in pilfering spirits, by the exertion of more than usual ingenuity.

A school was also established, for the instruction of the boys: a convict, recommended from the prison for better conduct than usual, taught them; and was not incompetent to the task. Several adults, desirous of being instructed, likewise attended: the whole, indeed, were much in need of it, had they been willing; for I never before saw such an assemblage of the people of our country so ignorant,—scarcely one out of the whole being able to write legibly. This, however, is an uncommon occurrence, particularly among the convicts of the metropolis; many of the ships contain

numbers possessed of superior information and talent, had these been turned to honest account. Our doctor, who, as I have remarked, has made this journey three times, and consequently enjoyed no little experience, told me he had once a more than usually *respectable* cargo: an officer of dragoons, for making free with the portmanteau of two foreign noblemen (N.B. *No tricks upon travellers*); a midshipman of the navy, for not comprehending the precise difference between *meum* and *tuum*; an attorney, for administering unlawful oaths; a clerk of a large house in London, for pocketing some of his employer's money; several dandy shopmen, apprentices, and attorneys' clerks; with *gentlemen* pickpockets—*ad libitum*. Some of their adventures were not a little amusing. I advised the doctor to try his hand upon a book, with these *vicissitudes of genius* for the theme: "Memoirs of a Convict Ship" would be an original and taking title.

The itch for thieving among them is wholly unconquerable. They steal from each other, or from any one else, almost every thing they can, without enquiring whether it is worth the trouble, whether they can make use of it, or whether they want it. On the least probability of detection, it is thrown overboard. Continual complaints of these thefts were made, and several punishments inflicted in consequence; but without effect in preventing their repetition. Another mode of raising the wind, made it almost a matter of risk or obloquy to do them an act of kindness. Several, who had a little money on coming on-board, deposited it for safety in the hands of some of the officers, till the termination of the voyage; but two fellows, who really had none, hit upon the expedient of boldly demanding from one of the mates the sum (10*l.*) they had given into his charge; and, when threatened to be thrashed for their impudence, resolutely complained to the surgeon of their money being withheld. An enquiry took place: one fellow said he had deposited the money, the other that he had seen it so deposited; and in a court of law the poor mate would probably have been compelled to disburse. But we manage these things better at sea. The presumption being against the complainants, and some other suspicious circumstances arising, the doctor,



tor, who had probably not much troubled Coke upon Lyttleton, confined them separately on the poop, under the charge of sentinels, for the greater part of the day; when at length, the accomplice becoming weary of his situation, and finding no profit likely to accrue from it, in the cant language *split*, and acknowledged the imposition: when the principal got repaid— with the cat-o'-nine-tails.

Another species of depredation threatened still more serious consequences. When we had been at sea about six weeks, it was discovered that several of the convicts were intoxicated, and quarrelled among themselves, for some days in succession; and, notwithstanding a minute examination, and the utmost exertion of vigilance, no clue could be found to point out how this could be accomplished, every care being exerted to keep spirits out of their reach. Suspicions fell upon the steward, and upon others; the keys were taken from them, and liquors, taken out for other purposes, carefully put under other superintendence: but, to the general surprise, the drunkenness continued. At length a *swab*,—that is, a large bunch of picked cordage, used to dry up moisture from the decks, the same as a mop in a house,—was observed for several days to remain in one spot in the boy's prison; and, on being removed, the deck, three inches thick, was found cut through large enough to admit a boy, who, being thus lowered into the hold, broached a cask of rum, and had drawn off, as it appeared on examination, thirty five gallons. These ingenious thieves were of course duly rewarded for their industry.

Sometimes they become sulky, impudent, and intractable; insulting those whom they cannot otherwise assail. One of the officers, who had been particularly attentive to their comforts, found himself more than once indirectly jostled and obstructed in passing through the prison, from a mere spirit of wantonness; and at length one evening, when nearly dusk, and being unaccompanied, received a volley of bones, from the day's dinner, at his head. Pretty certain of the quarter whence they came, he sprung at the offender, and collared him, calling for assistance. An attempt was made at a rescue and hustle, and he would have fared ill, had not some

of the guard promptly arrived: the fellow was smartly punished; and the resolution displayed by the assailed in securing him, inspired an awe that prevented any future interruption.

The voyage, which was on the whole fine, except now and then a gale, occupied something more than seventeen weeks. Madeira, and the Islands of St. Paul and Amsterdam, in the Southern Indian Ocean, were the only lands seen till we made the entrance to Bass's Straits. On the left hand, or New Holland shore, appeared Cape Otway, Wilson's Promontory, Cape Dromedary, Rondeau's, and Curtis's, and Kent's, groups of islands; after weathering the latter of which, you are clear of the straits, and may then safely shape a course direct for Port Jackson. To the right lay King's Island, and many others; only one group of which, named Furneaux's, was visible from the ship. The first sign of approaching our destination was Macquarrie light-house, discernible forty miles distant at sea, which has a revolving light, to distinguish it from the numerous fires along the coast at night, lighted by the natives, and which have frequently misled shipping as to their relative position. The tower which supports it stands on the most elevated part of the south head; or left-hand entrance; is ninety feet high, and was erected by the governor whose name it bears. The appearance of the coast in the vicinity resembles that near Dover in steepness and abruptness, but differs from it in being of a reddish colour. On entering the harbour, the view, which without is bleak and dreary, instantly changes. It is strewed with innumerable small islands, green and pleasant to the eye; the land of the main slopes gradually to the water's edge, with several coves or small bays, and on the left-hand side are seen some pleasant houses: one the pilot-house; one named Vaucluse, formerly the residence of Sir Henry Brown Hayes; one Capt. Piper's marine villa, beside others whose names and owners I do not recollect.

The distance from the heads or entrance to Sydney Cove, the usual anchorage, is about seven miles, situated on the south side of the harbour, and of course from the name, bordering the town. Much of this extensive harbour, particularly on the

north side, along with many of the islands, are little known but to sportsmen and casual visitors; North Harbour is rugged on both sides, the banks composed chiefly of sand-stone, and ready apparently to fall to pieces. Our "live lumber" viewed the scene of their future abode with no small anxiety; many, I believe, with hope, and a desire to endeavour to do better than "in times past;" but, before discharging them, another preliminary ceremony was to be performed.

(*To be continued.*)

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

On the ANCIENT HISTORY OF PERSIA.

(*Concluded from Vol. 55, page 518.*)

SOON after the death of Cyrus, Cambyses became insane, and was probably assassinated in Egypt. The seven conspirators then placed Darius I. the Mede, the son of Hystaspes, on the throne of Cyrus, whose daughter Vashti, or Atossa, he had espoused. Most of these conspirators were Jews: this is certain with respect to their chieftain Otanes, whose writings are quoted with reverence by the rabbies to a very late period (see Cyprian *De Idolorum vanitate*); it is certain with respect to Arioch of Elam, the captain of the king's guard, who, having Aspatha, or Ispahan, within his government, is probably the Aspathines of Herodotus; and it is certain with respect to Darius himself. Nor can the Judaism of Gobryas be rationally doubted, as his family was doubly intermarried with that of Darius; or the Judaism of Megabazus and Hydarnes, who, long after the establishment of this religion in Persia, retained the confidence (Herodotus, iii. 143. and vii. 135.) both of Darius and Xerxes. If Intaphernes be Haman, he was no doubt an idolater; in the Greek Esther he is called a Macedonian\*; yet his connexion with the idolatrous interest in Persia would rather lead to the suspicion of his belonging to Babylon, where was its chief seat.

By a severe measure, related without disguise in the ninth chapter of Esther, the Jewish religion was made the domineering one in Persia. The property of the idolatrous temples was confiscated to the state; the Jews,

it is said, (verse 16,) laid not their hands on the prey; and it was no doubt distributed in lots among the officers of the army. This expulsion of the priests of Baal, termed by Herodotus the *Magophonia*, was ordered to be celebrated yearly; and the commemoration was adopted in the temple at Jerusalem by the name of the Feast of Purim, and is retained throughout Jewry to this day. In the Book of Esther is contained an exceedingly curious secret history, not so much of the causes which prepared this extensive proscription, and which must be sought in the wants of an independent army, as of that interior management of the harem, by means of which the eunuchs in waiting contrived to superinduce upon the king the determination of the conspirators.

That the entire edict was a measure of finance, is evident from this, that Haman, having offered to raise ten thousand talents of silver (iii. 9.), was at first avowedly permitted to threaten proscription against the Jews; but the Jews having secretly, through Mordecai, sent in better proposals, the original order was reversed. It was perhaps issued only as a method of accelerating their contributions. Haman and Mordecai were, in fact, competitors for a loan to be secured on the confiscated property.

The Parisian orientalist, M. Langles, does not lightly, or without reflection, term the Book of Esther a most interesting section of the Jewish records. It is on every account remarkable; not only because it contains authentic particulars of the greatest religious revolution which the world ever saw, and which continues to influence the persuasions of a majority of mankind; but because it is the earliest native document of Persian literature. Capt. Kennedy will not have the same difficulty which Michaelis felt, to orientalize himself (*s'orienter*), in this book; and will not see, in the manners of the various personages introduced, any discrepancy with eastern usage. Apparently, it is a fragment of the Chronicles of the Kings of Media and Persia (c. x. v. 2), faithfully extracted for the use of the temple at Jerusalem, where the origin of the feast of Purim was required to be known.

This Book of Esther seems to have been written by an atheist: no mention of Deity occurs in the whole narrative. Although the process commanded had

\* This word may well have become synonymous with idolater after the conquest of Alexander.

had a kind of precedent in the conduct of Elijah (1 Kings, xviii. 40), it is not announced as having a religious motive; and when it is stated, that many people of the land became Jews, the reason assigned is simply (c. viii. v. 17), that the fear of the Jews fell upon them. Michaelis thinks that the chronicle whence this fragment concerning Esther has been extracted, extended only to the nineteenth verse of the ninth chapter; and that the remaining sixteen verses of the book were added at Jerusalem, in a Hebrew less pure and more approaching the Syriac.

The language of this book deserves to be considered: it is Hebrew, the tongue of those Abrahamites living beyond the Euphrates, the East Aramic. This, therefore, was the speech of the court of Shushan, the metropolitan dialect, in which were issued the edicts of the Persian government, and in which were composed the liturgic books of the Persian church. The West Aramic, or the Syriac, which we improperly term Chaldee, was spoken on this side the Euphrates, and was at all times the vernacular language of Jerusalem: hence those fragments of the books of Ezra, of Nehemiah, and of Daniel, which were added at Jerusalem, occur in West Aramic. Now the entire Hebrew Bible, which we possess, is drawn up in the East Aramic, not in the West Aramic, dialect; in the language of Shushan, not in the language of Jerusalem. It is consequently the canon provided for the Jewish church of Persia, a translation made by Ezra and his coadjutors of the sacred books previously in use at the temple of Jerusalem, which Jeremiah is stated to have saved from the burning of the temple. The following considerations render this indubitable. If the family of Abraham brought with them into Goshen a pure Hebrew, they must there have acquired, during so long a sojourn, a great many Coptic words and ideas, and have quitted the country with a speech resembling the Egyptian. If Joseph drew up the memoir of his family contained in the Book of Genesis, if Moses wrote his Numbers and Leviticus, and if Joshua detailed his conquests, in this Coptic Hebrew; yet, after the shepherd-kings had removed with their clans into Canaan, they must have adopted from the wives which they took, and the subjects whom they spared, a vast mass of

Phœnician phraseology, which by degrees amalgamated with their own, and may have been refined in the time of the kings to a polite language; but it must have differed widely from the idiom in which Moses wrote. Let us suppose the separation of Israel from Judah not to have affected the language of Jerusalem, and that this endured as long as royalty, still a captivity of seventy years at Babylon must have produced a third great innovation. To suppose that the Coptic Hebrew of Moses, the Judahite Hebrew of David and Solomon, and the Babylonish Hebrew of Daniel and Ezra, can be the same language, or even so much alike as to be all at any one period intelligible to the Jews, is an untenable doctrine. Yet the Bible is written from beginning to end in one of these three dialects. "*In Veteri Testamento, (says Leusden, in his Philologus Hebræus,) tanta est constantia, tanta est convenientia, in copulatione literarum, et constructione vocum, ut fere quis putare posset omnes illos libros, eodem tempore, iisdem in locis, a diversis tamen auctoribus, esse conscriptos.*"

This phenomenon can only be solved by the hypothesis, which every sort of evidence conspires to corroborate, that, by command of the court at Shushan, Ezra translated the sacred books of his country into the official language of Persia, and that our Hebrew Bible is that translation. The names of his assistants are, with some corruptions, preserved in the 24th verse of the fourteenth chapter of the Apocryphal Esdras; whence it may be gathered, that tradition ascribed the translation of the Persian canon to Ezra, Daniel, Jeremiah, Haggai, and Ezekiel.

One great inference more, and I conclude. If it be certain that Darius I. established pure Judaism in Persia, if it be certain that Ezra was employed to compile the canon of this Persian church, it follows that there never was any other Zoroaster than Ezra. The twenty-one books of Zertusht are the twenty-one books of our Hebrew Bible, with the exceptions, indeed, that the canon of Ezra could not include Nehemiah, who flourished after the death of Ezra, or the extant book of Daniel, which dates from Judas Maccabæus, or the Ecclesiastes, which is posterior to Philo; and that it did include the Book of Enoch, now retained only in the Abyssinian canon.



At least to me, Dr. Lawrence does not appear to have succeeded in discovering marks of date in the Book of Enoch, which refer to times posterior to Ezra; and surely the concluding chapter of Malachi alludes to doctrines in that book. It has prepared the mythology of the Koran; and Mahomet did little more than teach to the Arabs the prevailing opinions of the Persian people, who from the time of Ezra to his own remained the great depositaries of Unitarianism.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.

NO. XXV.

*Poetical Sketches, with Stanzas for Music, and other Poems; by Alaric A. Watts.*

THE name of the gentleman who is the author of this little volume will probably be familiar to our poetical readers; the majority of whom must, we apprehend, have met with his very beautiful lines addressed to the daughter of one of his friends, on the completion of her sixth year, beginning, "Full many a gloomy month hath past." They appeared in most of the periodical publications about five years since, and were at the time generally attributed to Lord Byron, a circumstance of itself furnishing presumptive proof of no common degree of talent in the writer.

The present collection contains many descriptive sketches highly creditable to the powers of Mr. Watts. The "Profession" is a vivid and most interesting picture of the feelings and conduct of one of the unfortunate victims of a gloomy and unnatural superstition, during the performance of the awful ceremony which consigns the remainder of her days to the monotonous and misdirected devotion of a convent, severed from all the beguiling cheerfulness of social intercourse, and all the joyous impulses of love. Such a subject is calculated to afford ample scope for the exercise of poetic talent, and Mr. Watts has not neglected to avail himself of the opportunity. His sketch is given with a touching fidelity; but it is too long for transcription here, and to select any detached passages would be to do it great injustice. The "Broken Heart," which follows it, is uncommonly beautiful; the conclusion is so exquisite, that we cannot resist laying it before our readers. Had we not known it to

be the production of Mr. Watts, we know but one other poet of the day to whom we could possibly have attributed it.

Master of mortal bosoms, Love!—O, Love!  
Thou art the essence of the universe!  
Soul of the visible world: and can'st create  
Hope, joy, pain, passion, madness, or despair,  
As suiteth thy high will! To some thou bringest  
A balm, a lenitive for every wound  
The unkind world inflicts on them! To others  
Thy breath but breathes destruction, and thy smile  
Scathes like the lightning!—Now a star of peace,  
Heralding sweet evening to our stormy day;  
And now a meteor, with far-scattering fire,  
Shedding red ruin on our flowers of life!  
In all—  
Whether array'd in hues of deep repose,  
Or arm'd with burning vengeance to consume  
Our yielding hearts,—allike omnipotent!

The "Æolian Harp" is so full of beautiful touches, that it has power to please even with our favourite Thomson in our recollection; and the concluding passage need scarcely shrink from a comparison with the celebrated Σκαιοὺς δὲ λέγων of Euripides, of which it forcibly reminds us. The sketch entitled "Chamouni," describing the stupendous phenomenon of a falling avalanche, is unequalled by any thing of the kind in the compass of our reading, for faithfulness, splendor, and sublimity. It ought not to have been followed by Etna, which is altogether unworthy of appearing in the same pages with the admirable painting of Chamouni. Indeed we consider the description of the Sicilian volcano as the only decided failure in the volume. It exhibits one of the numerous examples of a poet, who has shown himself on one occasion capable of the true sublime, failing, on another, to attain beyond turgidity.

But it is not on the descriptive merits of Mr. Watts, even in his most successful attempts, beautiful as these undoubtedly are, that we feel disposed to bestow our chief praise. This we would reserve for his pathetic pieces, which breathe the very soul of feeling and tenderness, in language which no contemporary poet, with the exception perhaps of Barry Cornwall, could equal. They are marked by an expression of pleasing melancholy peculiar to the author, evidently resulting from such a feeling being, in a great measure, habitual to him, and not, as is too frequently the case, the dreaming abortion of a sickly imagination, occupied in enumerating passions never cherished, woes never suffered, and feelings never felt. And although, in the indulgence of poetic feeling on subjects calculated to awaken painful associations,



associations, Mr. Watts has occasionally introduced passages which have evident reference to his own experience of the sorrows of life, we meet with none of that obtrusive and ridiculous egotism too often perceptible in the rhyming votaries of sober sadness, and which involuntarily elicits from our lips the *Scilicet id populus curat*, as we glance, with a half-closed eye and a frequent yawn, over the details of griefs, which affect the reader so very differently from the narrator of them.

The lines to a young daughter of his friend, which we have mentioned in the opening of this notice of Mr. Watts's volume; and which no one who has read them is likely to forget, afford an admirable specimen of the peculiar power of describing the tenderer feelings of our nature, which, indeed, we consider to be this gentleman's *forte*. We beg leave to subjoin two extracts from the present collection, quite worthy of the author of the Address to Octavia. The first of these is from some stanzas written for music.

While I upon thy bosom lean,  
And gaze into thine eyes,  
I turn from sorrows that have been,  
To those that yet may rise.  
I think on thy untiring truth,  
And faster flow my tears;  
I mark thy waning rose of youth,  
And cannot hide my fears.

Oh! light have been the pangs we've prov'd,  
To what may yet remain;  
We've suffer'd much,—but fondly lov'd;  
Parted, but met again!  
Still something speaks a wilder doom,  
From which we may not flee;  
Well, dearest, let the thunder come,  
So that it spares me thee!

The other is from a piece entitled, "I think of thee," and is such as, in our opinion, would do honour to any poet.

In youth's gay hours, 'mid pleasure's bowers,  
When all was sunshine, mirth, and flowers,  
We met.—I bent th' adoring knee,  
And told a tender tale to thee.

'Twas Summer's eve,—the heavens above,  
Earth, ocean, air, were full of love;  
Nature around kept jubilee,  
When first I breath'd that tale to thee.

The crystal clouds that hung on high  
Were blue as thy delicious eye;  
The stirlless shore, and sleeping sea,  
Seem'd emblems of repose and thee.

I spoke of hope,—I spoke of fear,—  
Thy answer was a blush and tear;  
But this was eloquence to me,  
And more than I had ask'd of thee.

I look'd into thy dewy eye,  
And echoed thy half-stifled sigh;  
I clasp'd thy hand, and vow'd to be  
The soul of love and truth to thee.

The scene and hour are past; yet still  
Remains a deep impassion'd thrill;  
A sun-set glow on memory,  
Which kindles at a thought of thee.

We lov'd!—how wildly and how well,  
'Twere worse than idle now to tell;  
From love and life alike thou'rt free,  
And I am left—to think of thee.

Though we do not entertain a *Johnsonian* antipathy to the sonnet, we confess that we do not hold that species of composition in any very great reverence. But here is one which we cannot forbear transcribing, because it proves Mr. Watts to be admirably adapted to excel in a style of writing, of which we regret that the present volume affords no other specimen.

Go! join the mincing measures of the crowd,  
And be that abject thing which men call wise,  
In the world's school of wisdom!—I despise  
Thy proffer'd aid!—Go! thou may'st court the proud,

With ready smile, and ever bended knee;  
But I do scorn to owe a debt to thee  
My soul could not repay. There *was* a tie  
(Would it existed now!) which might have kept  
Peace and good-will between us;—I have wept  
With tears of wild and breathless agony,  
That it should pass away; and sought to quell  
The angry thoughts that in my breast would swell,  
With dwelling on my injuries,—but yet,  
Tho' I forgive, I never can forget!

With this sonnet we must unwillingly terminate our extracts from this interesting little volume; those we have made will, we think, sufficiently enable our readers to perceive that the author well merits the commendations we have bestowed upon him.

We here take our leave of Mr. Watts, much gratified with the perusal of his volume, and sincerely hoping that we shall again have the pleasing task of noticing his poetical labours. The few faults are redeemed tenfold by the general beauty of his productions.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE *Hermetic* or *Ansated Cross* has for many ages supplied food for the contemplation of the mystic, and employment for the research of the antiquary; but certainly, without excepting the "learned visionary" Kircher, very little novelty has been elicited from the subject since the age of Alexandrian philosophy. Dr. Clarke is the last person of note who has attempted its illustration. He has pronounced it to be a key; an opinion which, whatever other merit it may possess, has certainly no claim to originality, since it is shared with Denon, Norden, Pocock, &c.

A variety of reasons induce me to object to this hypothesis, though with proper deference for the opinion of a gentleman, who has united the *timæ* labor of graceful composition to the acumen

acumen of judgment which results from correctly-disciplined erudition; and it must be confessed, that there is great ingenuity in his application of the text—"The key of the house of David will I lay upon his shoulder." But I believe there is no instance of the *Cruz Ansata* being so placed, although there are repeated instances of such a position conferred on the *flail* and the pastoral *cloak*, which are known Scriptural emblems of the *gathering* and *separation* of judgment. But the allusion to the keys of death and hell, in the Revelation, are of Mythraic or Egyptian original, there can scarcely be a doubt. Montfaucon (vol. i. p. 232.) exhibits a plate of Mythra's mediator holding two keys, like St. Peter, and which are of the common kind: but it does not follow that the *Cruz Ansata* is a key of this description. I am not aware that there are any keys extant among Roman or other antiquities of a similar construction; and certainly those generally seen in the hands of *Diana Triformis* are of a form approximating to the modern.

In reality, there appears to be as little foundation for this opinion as for another, supported by the Bishop of Clogher, that it is merely a *drill*, or sowing instrument; a supposition which, at least, has this advantage—that religious mysticism was closely connected with the agricultural pursuits of the Egyptians, and the act of sowing itself is highly calculated for an emblematic allusion. "*'Thou fool, (says St. Paul,) that which thou sowest is not quickened except it die.*" But an examination of the instrument will leave little room for either of the above-mentioned conclusions. One circumstance goes to refute them entirely, and it has never been previously remarked: the *Tau* in the hands of the seated lion-headed sphynxes, at the British Museum, could neither have performed the operation of sowing nor that of opening a lock. Those figures grasp in their hands a ring, to which a square plate is attached; and in that, in slight relief, appears the *Tau*, or *Cruz Ansata*.

The safest way, perhaps, to arrive at a reasonable conclusion, is to go back to tradition. It appears that the Egyptian priests, when called upon to explain it, merely affirmed that the *Tau* was a "*divine mystery.*" One opinion of several ancient writers

(Rufinus, Nicephorus, Origen, &c.) is, that it was the type of a "*resurrection, or hope of a future life.*" Clemens Alexandrinus affirms that it signifies "*unity.*" But the most general opinion among the fathers was, that it pre-shadowed the "*mystery of the Christian atonement.*"

The proposition which I mean to support is in some degree connected with them all; viz. that it was the type of Plorus mediator, the Dyadic deity of the Platonists; and that it pre-shadowed some great regenerative blessing, traditionally anticipated from that divinity. There seems little reason for considering the symbol to be a *Lingam* or *Phallus*, as some modern writers have done, apparently biased by Indian researches. The figure in question is pure, and it may be called geometrical.

That an ancient tradition, such as I have hinted, did exist, is by no means improbable. I shall not go over the usually beaten track to prove it. For this purpose, Bryant, Warburton, Cumberland, Kircher, and others, may be consulted. There would be more improbability in supposing that Ham, and the immediate descendants of Noah, did not preserve some graven memento of the "*promised seed*" than that they did. Nor will it excite wonder if the first pure stream of tradition was subsequently muddled by superstition and corruption.

I proceed therefore, without delay, to the proofs; which, in fact, are of a nature rather to disarrange that order which the abstruse nature of the subject requires, by their multiplicity, than to weaken it by their paucity; they grow around me on all sides. The first and most striking evidence, that the *Tau* was a religious memento, like the Christian cross, is apparent from this singular fact, that the form enters into the grand plan of a great proportion of the Egyptian temples; that many of the Ethiopian selvi were modelled after this figure; and, lastly, that the general arrangement of the sepulchral chambers (those at Lycopolis, for example,) implies an established architectural rule in copying or combining it. That keys, and other instruments of a mixed character, that is to say, partly typical and partly instrumental, may have been constructed from veneration of the archetypal character, is not unlikely. But to argue that they originated the figure, and

were not originated by it, would be as perverted a mode of reasoning, as if some stranger to our religion were to refer the ground-plan of our churches to the ornamental crosses in the jewellers' shops.

There are, besides, some representations of altars modelled in the form of the *Crux Ansata*, (a form of structure which appears to have extended from the Egyptians to the Druids;) and, as these altars have nothing in common with either a key or an agricultural instrument, the fact annihilates both those inferences at once. Looking at my argument, therefore, in the most sceptical point of view, granting that the same model was applied to objects so very dissimilar, still the fair inference is, that the forms of the temple, the altar, and the tomb, among a people so scrupulously religious as the Egyptians, preceded, if they did not originate, the shape of the key and the drill; and it is most probable that the figure employed was a religious symbol, applied to arts, inventions, and occupations, which were fancifully conceived to be of a religious character. That the cross in question is a key or drill, is at all events a surmise; but that the figures I allude to are altars, no one can doubt. (See Denon, plate 55, 4to. ed.)

Indeed, the improbability of the *Crux Ansata* being any thing but an abstract symbol, is increased by a further investigation of the subject. It is not a little curious, that this cross in ancient times was borne as an ensign, like that of the latter Roman empire, or those of modern Christian princes. With the large part extended, it was the Egyptian banner, and served as a support to the crest or device of the Egyptian cities; as, a lion for Leontopolis, a goat for Panopolis, &c. a circumstance, by the way, that proves that this singular people was the inventor of this, as well as of every other, art. The old banner of Persia, as appears from the sculptures at Shapouz, was also a cross, with the addition of a globe to each of the three upper arms; by which, no doubt, some piece of theology, similar to that of the globe, the wing, and the serpent, was implied. The Lombards adopted a banner in every respect similar; a fact which would seem to imply some remote connexion between the two races. It also appears on some reverses of Saxon coins, and has de-

scended from the Lombards to their descendants the pawnbrokers, whose device it is. On all occasions but the latter it seems to have preserved its religious character. Banners have always been consecrated things; perhaps originally they were talismans or palladia, stamped with the sign of the tutelary divinity; but that among the Egyptians they were of a character decidedly religious cannot be doubted. For there is extant in Kircher (I believe copied from the Pamphilion Obelisk at Rome,) a prolonged *Crux Ansata*, with a horned serpent suspended upon it,—which species of serpent was a symbol, as is well known, of creative wisdom. Indeed this representation is almost in all respects similar to the model adopted by modern artists in portraying the brazen serpent in the wilderness,—a circumstance, in truth, of very extraordinary coincidence; since the combined symbol is admitted to have been a type (indeed it is so stated by our Saviour himself,) of the great Christian atonement.

From a collection of the above evidences, I think it will be manifest that the sign of the *Tau*, however differently applied, was the memento of some religious mystery, most probably, from the peculiar veneration paid to it, the most antique in the ancient world; and, without entering into the mysticism of Kircher and his disciples, there is quite sufficient ground for supposing that it pointed at a mystery not very dissimilar from that of the Christian cross. The latter, however, is the record of an historical miracle; the *Crux Ansata* must rather be considered as the memento of some predicted benefit to man.

It is not a little singular that the veneration demonstrated for both kinds of cross, the Christian and the Pagan, although expressed at such distant periods of time, should have exhibited itself with features so strikingly similar. The numerous modes in which the Christian cross has been combined in old architectural ornaments and early coins, are sufficiently notorious. Much the same result occurred to the *Crux Ansata*. It is the origin of those beautiful scrolls, by eminence called Greek and Muscican, but in reality Egyptian; in some of which it appears in a simple uncompounded state, in others more complicated and combined.



The same figure also insinuates itself into many of the earliest symbols of heraldry, an art which has the strongest external evidence of having been originally derived from Egypt. In fact, the *Cross Poturæ*, worn to this day by the Greek priests upon their garments, and first introduced by the Egyptian anchorite, St. Anthony, is without doubt the *Crux Anasta*. With its lower limb elongated, it appears to have been used by that saint as a crutch. The episcopal *Padum*, a symbol which, as well as the *mitre*, the crosier, and even the tonsorship, may also be traced to the Egyptian monks, appears sometimes upon escutcheons with its lower extremity in the shape of the *Tau*. Nor is it unfrequent to meet with the latter symbol on the reverse of Saxon coins, placed in threes, after the manner of heraldic achievements, and, beyond a doubt, representing the arms of some Saxon prince. Some, indeed, may be inclined to think, that the triple figures here noticed pourtray the *hammer* of Thor; but this supposition will not violate the probability of the theory here supported; since there is great reason to believe, that the hammer itself was a *Crux Anasta*, which is a more reasonable inference than that the latter was a key. Be this as it will, it is certain that the Scandinavians venerated the same sacred symbol as the Egyptians, since they represented their god Thor, or rather their great triple divinity, under the form of a gigantic *Tau*, constructed from the trunk and limbs of a tree. Nor is it unworthy of remark, that on one of the coins of Adulf, king of the East Angles, there appears a *Cross Potence*, with a serpent suspended upon it after the Egyptian fashion. Heraldry also preserves the sacred symbol in question in that species of fanciful emblazonry which is called *Cuppy Very*.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

AN IRISHMAN'S NOTES ON PARIS.

NO. V.

I HAD doffed my dusty boots, and refreshed myself, after the day's sights, with a clean sock and shoe, new modelled the folds of a cravat, exchanged my surtout for a coat, and was moving thoughtfully towards my dinner *chez Very*, when, as I passed the *café* of my hotel, I recollected I had not seen the journal, and so turned

in to look it over: I said thoughtfully towards dinner, for this meal was a far more serious concern, and took more consideration from me, during the first six weeks I spent in Paris, than I trust it will soon require again. Not, indeed, from any very fastidious sense of epicurism on my part, but from a great difficulty of speech,—a convenience, by the bye, I was before not wont to feel any lack of. For the first week I dined with some English friends, long resident in the gay city; that was very agreeable: in the second I made an effort to cater for myself, and fearlessly entered a *restaurateur's*. All the tables happened to be occupied: the delay rather confused me, for I stood in the observation of the *salle*. Well, I got seated, had a *carte* set before me; but, not yet Frenchified in my palate, I attempted a word of my own instruction, to abate, if possible, peculiarity. A green-pea soup, without other vegetables, thought I; a natural rare steak,—I had before got one in buttered sauce; an omelette,—aye,—and I essayed expression; once, twice, thrice, and in vain. A “don't comprehend, sir,” in the most mortifying excellence of piteously varied tone from the waiter, was my only return. A bottle of Burgundy was more intelligible; and with that consolation I was content to sink the soup, and simply pronounce, “*Bif-steck—omelette*,” trusting to chance for the sauce of the one, and the composition of the other. They took full twenty minutes to dress the steak,—I was impatient: it was noisily served,—I was vexed. “Omelette!” I cried, again and again, while the company stared in wonder at noisy John Bull. My bottle, by this time, sank nearly empty; and, without farther bait for my temper, I vociferated “*Carte payante*,” in a voice that made the *Garçon* fly in obedience: got it, and flung out of the house in a rage.

After a modification or two of this scene, during the next week, I found the matter, slowly and with consideration, manageable. However, as I approached the *café* of my hotel one day, I saw inside an English party just arrived, and most sadly conditioned: their blood rudely heated by the fatigue of the journey, and their temper soured by the trials of their ignorance. The long thin figure of a keen cutler from Sheffield hung intently over the large round table which occupied the middle room, but upon presumption

of a meal of British abundance. He covered the naked cloth, casual knife and fork, and long roll of bread, with a look of most grieving silence; every muscle of his features was stretched in sad intelligence, and pointed expression. *O si sic omnia!* was evidently the thought,—severe, that so far, he could get no farther. Then his mind flew into Yorkshire, moody over a meal of plenty and comfort; it was a look of loss and regret far deeper, seemingly, than any that had before closed the high bones of his pock-pitted cheeks in a skinny hollow. Near him,—with her elbow on the table, and her head pensively on her hand,—sat a woman, very fair and very fat, her large eyes flooded in tears of disappointment; while, eagerly pressing over the shoulders of a little lame man, who held a small book, bound in rough calf, in his hand, and who seemed to pause in confusion, was the Yorkshireman's wife, her flurried face all encouragement, and her manner all confidence. The little man stammered, —the garçon shrugged his shoulders, —he Anglicised a French order, but the servant only looked miserable: till, at last, the vain speaker fixed a long finger on a line in the dialogue, pushed the page under the waiter's eye, and exclaimed, in good tones of northern vexation, “Dang me, then you're like to read it yourself: read, man,—read ye.” I advanced, and at once poor François cried out, “*Ah, vous voila, Monsieur Irlandais. Je suis bien content de vous voir, monsieur; toujours vous venez si apropos. Vos compatriotes sont extremement chagrines pour quelque chose à manger. Ayez la complaisance, monsieur, de parler pour eux. Vraiment c'est une grande pitié, ça; je suis tout à fait miserable moi.*” I was soon enabled to gratify the party, and left them busy over their desires; but, though I met almost daily travellers in a similar predicament, I do not remember one I obliged without some feeling of regret: I blushed at the time for my country, and never, certainly, did I think so poorly of its inhabitants as at times during my excursion to France. At home we call ourselves a sensible people; abroad we exhibit any thing but the merit of the character. We throw ourselves into the arms of foreigners, unacquainted with their language, unprepared for their usages, and unable to

reach even our commonest wants without the stranger's civility; and yet, though thus foolish in the onset, we demean ourselves so ungraciously, that we literally abuse the nation for our own ignorance and presumption.

*Apropos* of dinner,—a word or two of its expense, and on the places of best fare, may not be here amiss. Certainly it is very unclassical, and most inelegant, to write of money-matters or of frugal means, unless the affair concern the state; but a good dinner is worth a page's trouble, and a good dinner within means is indeed an attainment. A great deal has been said and published upon the comparative cheapness of England and France, London and Paris: latterly, it has been computed that the difference in favour of the eastern side of our channel does not exceed a centage of 25l: but, even in that case, there is a distinction, and a very worthy one, too, in favour of French modes; as it regards the degree of economy one may practise, without variance from custom, or degradation from rank. The expense of gentlemanly habits in London is high and fluctuating; in Paris it is moderate and fixed. On this head it were idle to remark, as in Calais I particularly heard a clerk from the city say,—and he looked as though he fancied his head favoured his assertion, as much as his spruce coat did his figure,—that one may have a chamber for five shillings weekly; that beef is sixpence a pound, and that a dinner on a plate of it, with a draught of porter, at an eating-house, costs but a shilling: the way is a meanness, and the confession, as an instance of English life, is a libel. By the tavern-cost, within and without the city, must the expense be averaged. Now at Paris a traveller may put up at an hotel, respectably frequented and well provided, at a charge of a franc and a half for bed, another franc and a half for breakfast, and dinner, with a pint of wine, may be very well got over there or elsewhere for three shillings; a cup of coffee and a *petit verre*, during the evening stroll, is a matter of *sous*. In London, at an hotel of any note and company, it is to be apprehended the same sum would not take one half through the day. If for that money you would have three meals here, and an habitation to be owned without a blush, you must, I doubt not, imitate

the clerk in the city, turn a dark corner now and then, forget awhile your mother's habits, and for a moment forsake your friends. Indeed, for an Irishman upon a first visit, it is curious to remark, how very unfrequently young men, when they meet during the day, enquire where their friend dines or spends the night: confused looks and equivocal answers soon shamed me out of the question.

However, to return to Paris and its *restaurateurs*: almost the first I was directed to was the Salon Français, on the left of the Palais Royal; and, in truth, if not from choice, every traveller should visit it from curiosity. The charge is one to two francs; for them he chooses, from no very brief bill of fare, a soup, three dishes, desert, and a pint of wine. The attendance, too, is ready; service clean,—you have silver where plate is common; and certainly the cookery is not bad. The house is convenient, the rooms are large, and for style and decoration,—pannelled glass and gilt relief,—decidedly surpass any place of public entertainment I entered. It was built and furnished for the chancery of the late Duke of Orleans; but the revolution came, and it went, with all other royal and noble property, to sale on the public account, and became what it still continues. To pass over many establishments of the kind, and others of better rank, at once turn into Very's, in the Palais Royal,—just now, perhaps, the greatest resort in Paris,—and for five francs you may have for dinner vermicelli soup, turbot, *sauce omar*, sweet-bread and green vegetable sauce, a mutton steak *à la chevreuil*,—by the bye, it were worth a trip to Paris to eat a *chevreuil* of Very's,—and then, if you have a sweet palate, order *beignets de pommes*, and pay five francs. As for wine, it is there at every price: six francs enjoys Champagne, *mousseaux*, or iced *lafitte*. Such is Paris; and what would such fare cost at Jacquier's?

It was at Very's, I think, that the gentleman paid for a silver fork in his bill. This circumstance reminds one of an observation commonly made by almost every visitor,—of the difficulty in France of determining pretensions to rank by behaviour and appearance. With us, for indications of deference, we have the proper distinction of dress, ease of manners, and style of speech; among the French, with the

exception of the low order of society, one may almost say all are alike; at least the only presumption is dress, and that one occurs but rarely. Hence the frequency of a branded knave in the pillory, or convicted wretch at the galleys, who has been respectably known and fashionably entertained. The cause of such community of men, manners, and conversation, offers matter for curious enquiry: a passing solution came into my head, and it is the strictness of the grammar. Our language, from the freedom of our habits, is quite untrammelled, and equally various. As every one does what he likes and how he pleases, so every one, in the use of words, and even in the way of their connexion, follows the impulse of his own mind; and, be the sound and signification what they may, if the author appear master of his subject, in time he will grow an authority. That much benefit has been derived from the license is unquestionable: not only is our tongue thus most copious and rich, but we have a greater variety of styles for every subject and passion, and in styles themselves a happier diversity for,—I might add,—every sensation and peculiarity, than another language can boast. During the last fifty years, however, we have gained but little in this respect, while many crude and hasty additions seem to have thrown us back a stage to barbarism. Formerly, when the authorities for verbal improvement imagined a sense for which we had not a phrase, or discovered a nicer word than an old expression, they were careful to divest their choice from another language of its foreign accordance, and it came from their tongues clothed in English accordance. This was natural and good; but, now-a-days, the hardest foreign words,—obscure Greek and Latin, particularly,—are unmercifully dealt about, like so many bastards, in the bare sounds of antiquity; and one is almost maddened into a notion, that things retrograde instead of advance. This remark is a digression, and is here dropped with a painful notice, that these rude innovations are mostly made by philosophers, as they are termed,—at least by authors on science; and, however creditable to the age, or useful to the people, their ingenious discoveries, it is a pitiful confession, that among them a classical writer is most rare. Now, in French, every word



word, every sense, every idiom, is by rule prescriptive; hence every one of a grammatical education, for a common object, uses the same words and tense, makes in every respect the same speech; and, when people talk alike, to act alike seems an easy result. With us a man opens his mouth to speak, and the first sound of his voice tells what he is: in France one may make no such discovery; personal distinction is almost precluded, and the most distant classes of society often sit most politely together. Thus the common sharper successfully obtains admission into company, and thus a gentleman came to pay for a silver fork in his bill. Very's *chef*,—he is a fat, round-faced, good-humoured man, and less clamorous than his fellows generally are,—had missed, occasionally, one of those very convenient articles to a house in the *bonne-bouche* way, with three silver prongs to it, in a certain room; a sharp inspection was soon set on every visitor, and, before the week ended, an occasional customer was observed to pocket his fork. Not a word was said, nor a hint given; but, when the bill was desired, the last item ran thus, “To a fork, the pattern of which Monsieur honoured Very by patronising, thirty francs.” The money was paid, in course, and in silence; but the *chef* says he was a little chagrined, because the gentleman had never called to say whether the pattern pleased.

A few doors lower, and on the same side, is the *Trois Freres*, an excellent house, distinguished for the superiority of its mixed dishes, and the delicacy of its wild fowl; it is the only place in Paris where one may drink a glass of port. On the *Boulevard des Italiens* are several establishments, very well attended, and very good, though not of such epicurean note. The oldest house of the kind, and once the favourite resort of the celebrated Chesterfield, I must except—the *Café Anglais*; as equal to any other in charge, yet inferior to many in cookery, and certainly with an indifferent cellar. At Hardy's, on the opposite side, the white wines are of very gentle flavour. It is some distance, but, to a lover of fish, well worth the walk, to the *Rocher de Concalles*, which lies a little to the left of the *Boulevard St. Antoine*, which is so called from a rock of that name on the coast, and which is said to be the property of the *établissement*,

and whence daily arrives a fresh supply of marine dainties. The cabinets for private parties are here most numerous, are very well attended, and rather agreeable. From what is here told, it is evidently particularly distinguished for fish; but a better sample of the French kitchen I do not know than the one this house affords. French cookery, like French wine, is mild and agreeable; at our tables, every thing esteemed good is strong and rich, almost spirituously so: the art of our neighbours, though not weaker, is nicer.

Beauvilliers, in the *Rue de Richelieu*, is no indifferent house; but it is the Beauvilliers no longer. It is true you have the name, charming dishes, the largest suite of rooms in Paris,—all brilliancy and glass; yet the master's hand is cold. His body lies with great dignity among the other worthies of the age, who, for high talent of the head and hand, have been honoured with the general voice by a sleeping-place in the Cemetery of *Pere la Chaise*. This again is an instance which proves the nation, and at a view comprehends the people. The first cook of his day fills the haunts of fame, where Abelard and his faithful Eloisa sacredly repose in Gothic pomp: by the hero who lies crossed in the arms of victory, near the classical shade of Delille, is honourably interred the late celebrated forer of meats and caterer of tastes—Beauvilliers. Encircled by the same walls, are the remains of the great Tortoni, now cold as any of the ices that made his fortune; where, for one who notices the grave of Agasse, the once important editor of the variable *Moniteur*, ten tongues bless the memory of Viguer, who accommodated the gentle beauties of Paris with the finest baths in Europe,—at least, so says fashion. Who, then, shall deny that in France the paths to fame are not more levelled, and the immortality of meritorious labour greater and more impartial, than one may elsewhere find?

P. SENACHY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. GILBERTSON states, that he came to our manufactory, and saw Mr. Loudon's patent apparatus for the purpose of destroying the effluvia arising from the melting of tallow; and that the effluvia was merely carried

ried

ried off by means of a high shaft, and so dispersed, but *not destroyed*. This Mr. G. states *he saw*. Perhaps many of your readers can recollect the story of "Eyes and no eyes." Mr. G. clearly cannot.

The fact is, Mr. G. *saw no such thing*. The effluvia never was carried into a high shaft; but did then, as it does now, pass through the fire, and is *perfectly destroyed* by a very clever arrangement of flues, by which the fire is made to take its draft from the surface of the boiler, instead of the ash-pit. Our apparatus has never been altered since it was erected, and remains now as it was when Mr. G. did, or rather *did not*, see it.

It is due to the inventor of this very useful apparatus to say, that it has always, and continues perfectly to effect, its object. It is subject to little or no wear and tear, and is extremely simple; so much so, that every one is now surprised that it was not their own discovery. Indeed, had it been a more complicated apparatus, the inventor would have been better rewarded; for, not only are there many appropriating the merit of the discovery to themselves, but some who, availing themselves of its advantages, refuse the just compensation due to Mr. London.

Perhaps when you know, sir, that about 90,000 tons of English tallow, and about 40,000 tons of foreign tallow, are annually melted in England, you will readily allow that an apparatus that renders this operation perfectly inoffensive, is of no little public utility; B. HAWES, jun.

*Old Barge-house; June 14.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*  
SIR,

**I**N drawing attention to the virtues of sulphur as a medicinal, it is not because I have much that is new on that subject to advance, but that it is not sufficiently appreciated by the public; and the many advantages this mineral possesses, when resorted to as a medicine, deserve to be more particularized. From ages the most remote, this has been a standard useful medicine; the earliest physicians have recorded its merits, and it is of no mean repute in the opinion of those of the present day, who acknowledge its utility and efficacy, and that it possesses many excellent qualities, and is perfectly safe.

It is the opinion of many persons, whose learning commands feelings of the greatest respect, that there are perhaps few diseases for which nature has not provided an appropriate remedy, either in the form of simples or condiments; and that they are frequently indicated to us when ill. When attacked with fever, fresh air, water, acidulated drinks, and fruits, are uppermost in our thoughts. How many are the instances, too, of animals selecting various vegetables for their use when indisposed, and for which, at other times, they are perfectly indifferent. As vegetables contain a portion of sulphur, some more than others, and as its action is purgative, cooling, and opening, to the numerous excretions of the body, are they not led instinctively to these remedies? perhaps to select even the very article containing most of that principle, which relieves them by its safe and varied mode of operation.

The public are not aware how many complaints are cured by purgatives alone; nor are the occasional doses of aperient medicines sufficiently appreciated as a preventive of disease. There are many, and those of the highest medical authority, who recommend the more general use of purgatives, more especially of late years, even for disorders of an opposite nature. For many diseases where obscurity or complexity of symptoms was a leading feature in the complaint, and where powerful medicines are frequently given at a venture, the late Dr. Warren left a valuable maxim for the guidance of medical successors, viz. "When they were at a loss what to do, they should then prescribe a purgative, and they would not be far wrong;" and, so far is this approved, that I believe it is very much the practice at present with the most eminent advisers.

Sulphur, moreover, not only acts as a purgative, when taken for a short period, but it more than any other medicine cleanses the body of any latent matter likely to be productive of disease, by its increasing so much the healthy action of the skin through the medium of its pores. It certainly is the best cosmetic known; and one of its boasts is, that it is perfectly safe: it clears the skin from that roughness of feel, or harshness, which is so frequent with many persons, and it soon removes those small unsightly appearances

ances which arise from exposure to the rays of the sun. It is a medicine that is taken in a variety of forms, and used in as many externally; but the smell that it occasions, when thus used, has always been a source of great objection. Within these last few years, a mode of exhibiting it has been found out in France, and is in very general use there and throughout the Continent, which by a combination divests the medicine of the unpleasant odour, and still retains all its virtues. It is in the form of a gaseous or fumigating bath, some of which have been erected in Bury-street, by Mr. Green,\* on an improved principle, and are resorted to for the pleasant and expeditious way by which their salutary effects are developed, more especially as applicable to chronic complaints; such as liver complaints, obstinate head-aches, affections of the skin, obtuse pains, &c. Water-baths, impregnated with this mineral, do not possess the same efficacy, and communicate a smell as unpleasant as it is permanent.

If there is such a thing as a specific medicine, it would certainly seem to be identified in this; as it pervades almost all vegetable substances more or less, and forms a part of all decomposed animal matter, evinced even in the ovum of an egg; it is to be found in every portion of the globe; the atmosphere is continually being impregnated with it, particularly as it arises from the combustion and frequent eruptions from volcanoes: we are constantly receiving it into our bodies, without being conscious of it.

P. P.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ACCOUNT of a late SCIENTIFIC CELEBRATION near NEW YORK.

**P**URSUANT to previous arrangements, made by the New York honorary members of the Paris Linnean Society, the birth of the great Swedish naturalist, Linneus, was on Saturday, May 21, commemorated at the beautiful village of Flushing, Long Island, in a style worthy of the occasion. At half-past eight o'clock in the morning, a party of ladies and

gentlemen, to the number of about 200, embarked on board the new steam-boat *Fanny*, Capt. Peek, which plies regularly between New York and Flushing, making two trips daily. About nine o'clock the *Fanny* left the wharf, with her banners streaming, and to the music of a fine band, stationed in the prow. Pleasure was at the helm, and her merry-making votaries, for a moment forgetful of the past and the future, and mindful only of the enjoyments of the present, soon left the smoke and bustle, the cares and anxieties, of the city behind them. The countenances and hearts of all appeared to be in strict accordance with the bright and serene skies above them, with the tranquil waters over which they glided, with the verdant landscapes which stretched on either hand, and with the breezes of the morning by which they were fanned. Cleopatra's barge, which "like a burnished throne burned on the water," with its "silver oars, which to the tune of flutes kept stroke," did not move upon the Cydnus with greater majesty than did the *Fanny* along the Sound.

A large number of distinguished citizens and strangers were on board, among whom were the Count d'Espanville, French consul-general, resident in the United States, Mr. Ghan, Swedish consul, Mr. Hauswolff, a distinguished naturalist of New Orleans, Mr. Clinton, late governor of the state of New York, Mr. Colden, former mayor of the city of New York, with many others eminent for sciences, literature, and taste.\*

On the passage up the river, which every one thought much too short, Dr. Mitchell amused the company by exhibiting the purse of the celebrated *Rob Roy*. "This identical money-bag," says a memorandum, which constitutes the only contents of the purse, "was given by Rob Roy, who died at the age of more than 100 years in 1818. It was brought to New York in 1821 by

\* See "Essay on the Efficacy of Fumigating and Vapour Bathing," by Mr. Green.

\* The young Prince Murat, nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte, was of the party; but his dress and deportment were so modest and unassuming, that he was not distinguished from our own republican young men. Few were apprised of his being present, or he would otherwise have received those marks of attention and courtesy which are due to a distinguished stranger.



by Mr. Pirnie, who received it from Gordon, and who is ready to prove its genuineness. This Peter Gordon had been a page to Lord George Murray; was famous in the rebellions of 1715 and 1745, by whom he was employed as a messenger and spy. After the defeat of the Scots at Culloden, he joined the den of Rob Roy, known by the name of "the thief of Glen Almon," and continued with him until his death. He afterwards lived on the estate of Drummond of Logie Almon for the rest of Rob Roy's life, following the trade of a thief and a robber. He then removed to Perth, where he dwelt in a cottage on the estate of Bal-Gowan, belonging to General Graham. Having become old and infirm, he was supported by the bounty of a few individuals. When near his end, he said that, few as were the worldly things he possessed, there were two of inestimable value to him,—one, *a rusty old claymore, with a basket-hilt*; and the other, *the tough old leathern purse, whose pocket formerly contained the money of Rob Roy.*" So says the memorandum, the authenticity and credibility of which we will not now stay to examine; but return from this digression to the order of the day.

On arriving at Flushing, the company,—joined by a party from the island, of whom were the Hon. Rufus King, and several other gentlemen of distinction, moved to a temporary hall at Peck's hotel, erected for the occasion, and ornamented with a profusion of evergreens and flowers, where the arrangements of the exercises and pleasures of the day was announced. A letter was read by Dr. Mead, from Mr. Jefferson to Drs. Mitchell and Pascalis, in which he regrets that he cannot join them physically on the occasion, but will certainly be with them in spirit; and concludes with remarking, that he will invite some amateurs in natural science, in his own neighbourhood, to fraternize on the same day with their brethren of New York, by corresponding libations to the great apostle of Nature.

Dr. Pascalis read an interesting communication from the Linnean Society at Paris, addressed to the American members of that institution.

The company then repaired to the spacious botanical garden of Mr. Prince, which is of great extent and

beauty: it has received great additions, and undergone many improvements, since last year. About 20,000 tulips are in full bloom; and the eye surveys an almost endless variety of other plants and flowers, which add to the picturesque beauty of the scenery, load the air with fragrance, and throw an air of enchantment over this delightful retreat. These grounds form decidedly the first botanical garden in the United States, and, while they reflect the highest credit on the enterprise, industry, and taste, of the Messrs. Princes, they remind the spectator of the neglect of the once-splendid botanical garden in New York, which is now in ruins; and the disciples of Linneus are compelled to resort to a distant village to commemorate the birth-day of their master.

Having sauntered for an hour along walks shaded with every species of foliage, through alleys bordered with flowers, and strewn with blossoms, where the senses are regaled with every thing that can interest and delight, the party were seated beneath the branches of a copse of trees in the highest part of the garden, whence glimpses of the Sound were discovered through the foliage, and where the sweet south came breathing from beds of violets. Here, at twelve o'clock, Dr. Mitchell took the *bench*, with the priests of Nature on his right hand and on his left, and surrounded on all sides by beauty, taste, and fashion. The band was stationed in a neighbouring copse, whence national airs burst forth at intervals, echoing through the alcoves of the garden, and mingling with the music of the birds. Who could avoid being eloquent with such a scene to excite enthusiasm, and on such a theme as Dr. Mitchell had chosen for the entertainment of his audience—the *character of Linneus*? Fortunately, the Doctor treated his subject in a way which heightened the romantic nature of the festival. Instead of adopting the cold didactic form, he introduced a novel method, and spoke, as it were, in parables. He threw himself into a state of somnambulism, when a series of splendid visions rose to view; by means of which he enjoyed, or seemed to enjoy, the satisfaction of conversing with the mighty dead of all countries, who were honoured with the friendship, or acquainted with the diversified pursuits and

and attainments, of Linneus. The sketch, which is hereafter to be published, abounded with science and erudition, — with “thoughts that breathe and words that burn.” At the close of the eulogy, which was received with great applause, an ode, composed for the occasion by Mr. James Gordon Brooks, *alias* Florio, was recited by H. Ketcham, esq. to the delight of the audience. It was a charming wreath, bright and redolent as the flowers that inspired it.

Dr. Pascalis, who, as well as Dr. Mitchell, is a member of the Paris Linnean Society, then read an ingenious philosophical discourse of great length, broaching some new theories on the animalization of plants. He was followed by Dr. Mead, of New York, in an elaborate and interesting address, containing a comprehensive review of the rise and progress of botanical science, with brief notices of some of the most distinguished botanists. Dr. Mead is reputably known as the author of a botanical work, which procured him the honour of a diploma from the Parisian Society, in the hand-writing of the President himself. His address was well received by the audience, and a celebrated French naturalist present tendered his thanks for the complimentary manner in which France was spoken of.

After the close of the exercises at this place, the assembly moved to another part of the garden, where a likeness of Linneus had been suspended by Mr. Prince over one of the principal alleys. On the nomination of Dr. Mitchell, one of the young ladies was appointed to entwine the image with a garland of flowers, which was woven with much taste, and gracefully wreathed around the picture of the immortal naturalist. When the ceremony was completed, Mr. Clinton pronounced a concise, animated, and interesting panegyric on the character of Linneus.

At the conclusion of Mr. Clinton's remarks, — which produced a very striking effect on the audience, — the party adjourned to the Hall, when about 200 ladies and gentlemen sat down to a substantial dinner, provided for the occasion by Mr. Peck. The pleasures of the convivial board were greatly heightened by scientific and literary exercises, interspersed with sentiment and music. Dr. Akerly

read a handsome eulogy on the elder Michaux, the admired author of “*A Treatise on the Forest-trees of America.*” He concluded his remarks with giving, as a sentiment, the memory of this eminent French naturalist. A series of fine botanical paintings, from the pencil of an American lady, were exhibited, and are to be forwarded to the parent Society at Paris. The younger Mr. Prince then rose, and returned his acknowledgments to the party for the honour conferred upon his family, by selecting his garden as the place for holding this interesting celebration. He gave as a sentiment, “Thomas Jefferson, — the distinguished naturalist, and an honorary member of the Paris Linnean Society.”

Mr. Jefferson's health being drank, Mr. Hauswolf, the Swedish gentleman invited as a countryman of Linneus, and an amateur of natural science, lately arrived from South America, rose, and alluded to the proceedings of the day, in the following appropriate manner: — “Gentlemen, when I rise to thank you for the honour paid to-day to the greatest literary name at Sweden, I beg leave to do it both on the score of national gratitude and private gratification, as being his countryman, and graduated at the university of Upsal, over which is shed the lustre of his glory. But Linneus belongs, as a sage, to every country; and you have gloriously showed to-day how eminently you have made him your own. On my early return to Sweden, with what delight will I not recite the honours of this day to the distinguished men, who show that the spirit of their immortal master hovers over his beloved disciples. I beg leave to propose — *the health of the New York branch of the Linnean Society.*”

Mr. Gahn, the Swedish consul, after a few introductory remarks, gave the following toast: — “*The laurels of Linneus, now naturalized in America, may they thrive as well as in their native soil.*”

Mr. Finch, the English geologist, a nephew of Dr. Priestly, then rose, and, after some handsome remarks on the salutary tendency of scientific associations, to break down the barriers of national prejudice, and to promote a friendly intercourse between distant countries, gave the following

lowing sentiment:—"Dr. Torrey, the distinguished friend and successful cultivator of natural science."

Mr. Thorburn then mounted the rostrum; that he might be distinctly seen, and explained to the guests in what manner he was metamorphosed from a *nail-maker* into a botanist.

Dr. Mitchell here exhibited a specimen of moss recently taken from the grave of Bessy Bell and Mary Gray, celebrated in one of the songs of Allen Ramsay, which was recited on the occasion.

The festivities at the Hall were closed with the coronation of Dr. Mitchell by a young lady, who gracefully entwined his brow with a wreath of pine, when Mr. Clinton gave the following sentiment:—"The wreath of honour placed on the brow of merit by the hand of beauty."

After dinner the company formed in procession, and again repaired to the garden, where they amused themselves with dancing cotillions in the alleys, until the declining sun admonished them, that it was time to close the exercises of the day. Having taken leave of Mrs. Prince, and tasted a parting glass of her delicious cherry-wine, the party re-embarked on board the *Fanny* at seven o'clock, and returned to New York, over waters curled by the evening breeze, and illumined by the splendor of the full-orbed moon, to dream of the romantic pleasures of the excursion.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**T**HE deportation of the circular zodiac from Egypt into France, does honour to the zeal, talents, and taste, of the individuals concerned in it. Nothing which relates to it can be perused without a lively interest: this has prompted me to send you a brief report of a drawing taken of it by M. Denon. It is paying a tribute of respect to a most excellent writer, and estimable man and artist.

M. Denon, actuated by the honest warmth of a genuine virtuoso, had attached himself to the French army of Egypt; in his general behaviour, supporting the firm character of a soldier, in unison with the feelings of a classical antiquarian: particular circumstances displayed those feelings to high advantage.

He had taken a general view of the

zodiac, but was unable to copy a drawing of it, on his first inspection. It was only after his return from an expedition to the first cataract, that he had leisure to display his abilities as an artist. The following is a very artless account, which he himself gives as an author, of his undertaking:—"At Kené, I could discern from my window the ruins of Tintyris, at the distance of about two leagues, on the other side of the Nile. My first visit had left on my mind the sentiment and impression of objects which I cannot too warmly praise, and more particularly a zodiac, which reflects lustre on the genius and habits of observation of the ancient Egyptians in astronomy.

"The *miri* had not been paid at Denderah; a hundred men were sent there, and I went in their train. The ruins of Tintyris are now called Berbé, a name given indiscriminately by the Arabs to all antique monuments. Towards evening, we arrived at the village. On the day following, with thirty men, I repaired to the ruins, and here I found every thing entitled to my attention, in a high degree; nor was any thing wanting that seemed necessary to accomplish my purpose undisturbed.

"I had now time thoroughly to convince myself, that my enthusiasm, at the first view of the Great Temple, was not merely founded on the illusions of novelty,—an assumption without proofs; and I can affirm, in the most decided manner, that every thing about it is interesting and amazing: in taking drawings of it, nothing should be omitted, or thrown into the shade of obscurity, as every particular is wonderful, and achieved with a dignified simplicity, that bids defiance to the severest scrutiny. My time was very limited, and I wanted no incentive to set about the main object of my journey—copying the celestial planisphere.

"From the ceiling being very low, and from the darkness of the chamber, I could only work certain hours in the day. But nothing could retard my zeal; neither the multiplicity of the details, nor the difficulty of not confounding them, where the means of distinguishing accurately were so defective. The idea of actually performing a transaction for which the learned and scientific part of my country



country would feel so highly gratified, rendered all objections futile and unnecessary, and urged me to exert myself in the career of my laborious investigation. In the privacy of solitude, no part of my body but was twisted into a thousand shapes (*torticolis*), to add to the notoriety of the objects.

"My researches, my observations, my labours, were interrupted by the over-officious anxiety of the sheik of the village, who wanted to rid the country of our presence. On the first day of my arrival, he made it his business to collect the contribution, and carry it to the general: it was not long ere our troops were recalled, and my expedition was, of course, terminated."

The drawing of the circular zodiac, by M. Denon, has doubtless its errors; but, all circumstances considered, the difficulties that arose, and which he has by no means magnified, with the rapidity of his execution, his fidelity in general is of an astonishing nature, rather than otherwise.

Not only this, but many other, drawings were copied in Egypt by M. Denon, the result of which, on the whole, is, that the same active curiosity, the same ardent thirst of antiquarian knowledge, that uniformly designated his character, impelled him, distinctly, rigidly to scrutinize into the architectural and astronomical systems of the Egyptians; their acquisitions of knowledge, the stores of their traditional wisdom, that had descended down, in their works of art, through the channel of ages.

SENEX.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**R**EADING in your valuable Miscellany for this month, the description given by Mr. Weekes of his new *Musicus Ventusorum*, I cannot refrain from suggesting to that gentleman the following alterations, which I think he will agree with me in considering improvements. Figs. 1 and 2 are end-views of the instrument in its amended shape; Fig. 3 is the view given by Mr. Weekes.

Fig. 1.

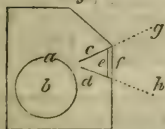


Fig. 2.

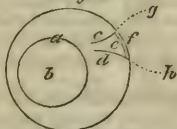
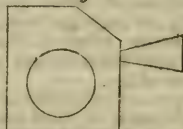


Fig. 3.



Now, I submit to Mr. W. whether his *Musicus Ventusorum*, as shown by Figs. 1 and 2, is not of a much more convenient and elegant shape than in Fig. 3. In Fig. 1, let *a* and *b* be the musical cylinder and its axis; let *c* and *d* be the ends of two slips, running longitudinally from one end of the machine to the other; let *e* and *f* be flaps, one within the other, the outer one (*f*) fixed with hinges to the upper part of the box or case (at the end of the line *c*), to open outwards in the direction of *g*, to be held back by a tape, to loop on some appropriate pin; the inner one *e* opening down (outwards), with hinges so constructed as to prevent its falling lower than the line *h*, in the figure. Thus, it will be perceived that *c* and *g*, and *d* and *h*, serve as compressors. This explanation extends also to Fig. 2, with a circular outer box.

Again, the float-wheels placed on the outside of the ends, as in Mr. W.'s plan, are manifestly in a very preca-

rious situation, and certainly do not at all improve the appearance of the instrument. Could not these floats be placed on the inner cylinder, concealed from sight, and secure from accident: let them be as near the ends as possible, and formed to catch the air rushing in through the aperture of the compressors. If it is objected that they will not receive sufficient impetus to turn the cylinder, I answer, that they are much more likely to turn it in this situation, than on the outside, because the flat floats in the latter position, though they are more exposed to the wind, yet the backs, as they come round underneath, will meet the wind, and receive its impetus just as much as those above: thus the wheel will stand still.

I leave these things to the consideration of Mr. W. and, as a fellow-lover of the wild sweetness of *Æolian* music, render him thanks for his attention to the subject.

J. S. K.

July 2, 1823.

F

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**A**MID the useful information and judicious remarks which your Magazine for the present month contains, I observe some animadversions on the cruel, and now illegal, practice of bull-baiting in general, with an allusion to its exhibition at Wokingham; and, as an inhabitant of that town and a friend to humanity, I am happy in acquainting R. B. that this detestable custom is at length prohibited. This was determined on by our corporation towards the close of the last year,—when the time for its repetition, December 21, was near; in consequence of the Bill for preventing cruelty to animals having passed.

As precedent influences many to correct what might otherwise pass unnoticed, I request you will give publicity to this notification, hoping it may induce other corporations or individuals, within whose jurisdiction such barbarity exists, to adopt measures for the prevention of this wantonly cruel and inhuman amusement; which tends to harden the heart, and render it callous to those proper feelings which all ought to entertain towards the brute creation, — remembering they were given for our use, and not for our abuse.

By Heaven's high will the lower world is thine!

But art thou cruel, too, by right divine?  
Admit their lives devoted to thy need;  
Take the appointed forfeit,—let them bleed:

Yet add not to the hardships of their state,  
Nor join to servitude oppression's weight!  
By no unmanly rigors swell distress,  
But, where thou can'st, exert thy powers to bless;

Beyond thy wants 'tis barbarous to annoy,  
And but from need 'tis baseness to destroy.

Wokingham; July 16. A. C. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**T**HE observation, at page 358, in your Magazine for May last, "That the Reports and other publications of the British Parliament vie in utility, importance, and interest, with those of any public society in existence," has induced me to send you the following statement of the number of persons amongst whom 25,772,296*l.* of the taxes collected annually are re-distributed, in the hope that you will find it a place in the next Number of your invaluable Miscellany. The statement is compiled from a return made by the Bank of England, dated April 12, 1823, and forms No. 252 of the Parliamentary Papers of the present session, and is as follows, viz.—

*An Account of the Total Number of Persons to whom half-a-year's Dividend on 3 per cent. Consols, 3 per cent. Reduced, 3½ per cent., 4 per cent., Long Annuities, and New 4 per cent., were paid on the 10th of October and 5th of January last, specifying the Number respectively of those whose Dividends did not exceed the rate of 10*l.*, 20*l.*, 100*l.*, 200*l.*, 400*l.*, 600*l.*, 1000*l.*, 2000*l.*, 4000*l.* and of those whose Dividends exceeded 4000*l.* per ann.*

	3 per cent. Consols.	3 per cent. Re- duced.	3½ per cent. Cent.	4 per cent. Consols.	Long An- nuities.	New 4 per cent.	Total No. of Persons.
Not exceeding—							
10 <i>l.</i> per ann.	28,811	12,011	233	9,981	8,360	31,359	90,755
20 <i>l.</i> do. ..	12,959	4,998	166	5,174	3,369	14,629	41,295
100 <i>l.</i> do. ..	32,297	12,133	447	12,502	7,731	34,472	99,582
200 <i>l.</i> do. ..	9,402	3,528	205	3,593	1,644	7,677	26,049
400 <i>l.</i> do. ..	6,322	2,215	173	2,021	825	3,903	15,459
600 <i>l.</i> do. ..	2,270	804	60	608	254	1,145	5,141
1000 <i>l.</i> do. ..	1,459	512	71	400	157	644	3,245
2000 <i>l.</i> do. ..	855	300	58	181	58	280	1,732
4000 <i>l.</i> do. ..	264	105	23	35	12	48	487
Exceeding 4000 <i>l.</i>	109	44	14	17	7	24	215
Total No. of } Persons .. }	94,748	36,650	1,450	34,512	22,417	94,181	283,958

The above stated number of persons are *exclusive* of those who have deposited in Savings Banks; of the num-

ber of whom, no return is made: but the amount of 3 per cent. consols, 3 per cent. reduced, and 3½ per cent. stock,

stock, standing in the names of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, on account of Savings Banks, on the 5th of January last, was 7,323,179*l.*; and the following is a statement of the amount of the several denominations of stock, and of the dividends thereon, amounting

to 25,772,296*l.* divided amongst the 283,958 persons, as stated above; as they stood on the 5th of January last. *Vide* page 158, of the annual volume of Finance Accounts, being Paper No. 220, ordered to be printed on the 25th of March of this present session, 1823:—

	Unredeemed.	Capitals.	Dividends.
3 per cent. Consolidated Annuities .....	£365,775,886	£10,973,276	
3 per cent. Reduced Do. ....	133,411,112	4,002,333	
3½ per cent. Do. ....	16,098,741	563,455	
4 per cent. Consolidated Do. ....	74,843,861	2,993,754	
Long Annuities (terminable in 1860) .....	—	1,359,436	
New 4 per cent. do. ....	147,001,068	5,880,042	
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>737,130,668</b>	<b>25,772,296</b>	
<i>And the following is a Statement of the other denominations of Stock unredeemed, as they stood on the 5th of January last, which make up the aggregate of what is termed "the National Debt," viz:—</i>			
South Sea Annuities, 3 per cent. ....	12,192,584	364,777	
Bank Do. Do. ....	15,685,158	470,455	
Irish various .....	25,789,293	978,531	
Imperial 3 per cent. ....	4,723,832	141,715	
5 per cent. 1797 and 1802 .....	1,008,608	50,430	
Life Annuities payable at the Exchequer .....	—	28,944	
Irish Life Annuities payable in England .....	—	35,461	
Do. do. in Ireland .....	—	7,127	
Life Annuities created per 48 Geo. III. about .....	—	*500,000	
Charged by the Bank of England for management .....	—	284,877	
<b>Total Funded</b> .....	<b>796,530,145</b>	<b>28,634,613</b>	
Exchequer Bills outstanding on the 5th of January, 1813, bearing an interest of two-pence per 100 <i>l.</i> per day .....	42,209,505	Int. 1,283,867	
<b>Total Funded and Unfunded</b> .....	<b>838,829,650</b>	<b>29,918,480</b>	
To the above may be added the Half-pay, Pensions, &c. as stated in detail at pages 442 and 3 of your Magazine for June last, amounting to 5,315,792 <i>l.</i> per annum, which it is intended to convert into a fixed annuity, to expire in 1867, of .....			
			2,800,000
And there may also be added, as an additional Charge, and as an additional burthen of Taxation, resulting from the speculative, unmeaning, false, and, as it will ultimately prove, ruinous (if not speedily arrested), system of money-jobbing, so wantonly resorted to and persevered in by that authoritative and superficial minister, the late William Pitt, and so pertinaciously adhered to by his worthy followers; the sum, under the specious and delusive pretext for reducing the national debt, which has been granted annually by an Act of the present session of Parliament, of .....			
			5,000,000
Making a Total Amount of Taxation, on account of what is termed "the National Debt," of no less a sum than .....			
			£37,718,460
Exclusive of the charge arising from the collection of so large an amount of taxes, equal to about 2,800,000 <i>l.</i> per annum more; making an aggregate amount of no less a sum than 40,500,000 <i>l.</i> per annum, drawn by taxation			

\* The life annuities created per 48 George III. are assumed at 500,000*l.*; on the 5th of January, 1822, they amounted to 410,000*l.* and a certain portion of perpetual annuity is progressively being converted into life annuities, under the said Act; but, since the session of Parliament, 1822, the annual accounts have been made out in a new form, pursuant to the suggestions of an especial committee of that session, and one of the effects of their efficiency is, that the above stated annuities are excluded *in toto* from the face of the accounts; and, on the whole, the alteration of form in which the accounts now appear is for the worse.



taxation from the sweat-blood of the active portion of the people, for the support of the idle (and, to a great extent, the unworthy,) and inactive portion; and as the proportion of this fixed annual obligation of the greater part of the people to a lesser part, which existed prior to the ever-memorable era of February 1793, was only 9,208,496*l.*; which, by the expiring of life and other terminable annuities, and the extinction of about 700,000*l.* per annum of the perpetual annuity; for the extinction of a corresponding amount of land-tax, and other incidental means of a like nature, has been reduced to about 7,500,000*l.* per annum, it leaves the enormous amount of no less than 33,000,000*l.* per annum as the baneful fruit of the wantonness, profligacy, incapacity, speculation, and selfishness, of the Pitt system.

I feel desirous of directing the above statement to the especial notice of your numerous and intelligent readers, and of entreating their most earnest attention to the collusion and cajolery of the Bank of England with the government, in reference to the above-stated enormous amount of 40,500,000*l.* per annum of annual obligation; and to the delusion and imposition of the 5,000,000*l.* per annum exacted in taxes, under the specious and delusive pretext of reducing the debt; and also to the gross injustice inflicted on the holders of 140,250,828*l.* of 5 per cent. annuities, converted by the Act of the 3d Geo. IV. c. 9. into 147,263,327*l.* of new 4 per cents. and thereby reducing their income 1,122,008*l.* per annum out of 7,091,503*l.*; whilst the holders of 500,000,000*l.* of 3 per cent. stock, with an income of 15,000,000*l.* per ann. although upwards of 220,000,000*l.* of it was created at the rate of 5*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* per cent. on the money advanced, were left to revel in wanton and injurious speculation with their extortioned and collusive gains, because it is held under the specious denomination of 3 per cent.: together with some general observations on the number of persons, and their several proportions, amongst whom the 40,500,000*l.* are re-distributed. But, as I am fearful of trespassing on your invaluable pages, to the exclusion of equally interesting matter, I will reserve my observations on these several heads for a future opportunity.

J. M.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

THE Medical Report in your valuable Magazine of this month contains some observations on a case of epilepsy, in a young girl, in which Dr. Uwins, after noticing the exciting cause of the complaints, remarks, "a disorder with which she will probably be affected, from slight causes, during the whole of her life." From the age of the patient, and the apparent origin of this peculiar affection, I cannot see any just foundation for this opinion: on the contrary, my knowledge of the effect of remedies in this disease strongly inclines me to think, that this case admits of a speedy and perfect cure.

Epilepsy is considered for the most part a hopeless malady; but it is an unquestionable fact, that from time immemorial the worst forms of it have been frequently cured; from which it appears to me plain, that the ill-success attending the present modes of treating it, must arise from other causes than the non-existence of an effectual remedy. I think it would not be difficult to prove, that it is a much more manageable disease than is commonly supposed, and, at the same time, clearly to point out the causes of the negligent and unsuccessful practice in it in our day: but this is not a proper place for the discussion; and I shall therefore merely observe, that a certain circumstance has led me to pay a more than ordinary attention to the cure of this disorder, which has put me in possession of a remedy, that has been administered in a great number of cases, often with entire success, when the disease appeared in its most aggravated state; and never without affording considerable relief. It has cured several patients, who were grievously afflicted with it, and had consulted in vain some of the most eminent physicians in this kingdom. I am not at liberty now to make the remedy known; peculiar reasons constrain me to reserve this for a future period: but the above facts may be relied upon; and, as a proof, I shall be happy to afford the epileptic patients of your respectable Reporter, and any others so afflicted, the means of benefiting by the curative powers of this invaluable medicine.

Epilepsy is a most distressing disorder,

order, and, if not cured, necessarily fatal sooner or later; it is also rather frequent, and by the common methods almost always incurable: therefore, to introduce a medicine to public notice which will invariably mitigate the sufferings of epileptics, and generally cure them, will be attaining no mean end. This is my object in writing this letter; which, I trust, will gain me Dr. Uwins' excuse for thus publicly controverting his opinion.

I might add; that the extraordinary effects of the above medicine in epilepsy,—which is confessedly a nervous disorder,—naturally led to its employment in cases of great nervous depression, and in convulsions; in a few of which it has been used with the most gratifying result.

*German Place, T. J. GRAHAM.  
Brighton; Feb. 1823.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**Y**OUR respectable correspondent, Mr. J. Fitch, who in page 321 of your last volume had judiciously called the attention of nautical men to the principle of filtration by ascent, as applicable to the purifying of foul water at sea, has since done me the honour, in page 400, to notice a communication of mine, inserted in page 200. To Mr. Fitch I should earlier have replied, had not his concluding paragraph have afforded reason to hope, that ere this Capt. Layman would have stated a few more particulars (in addition to those in p. 122 of the same volume,) as to the circumstances under which the Captain procured fresh water for his ships, on the coasts of Malabar and of Sapy, by sinking holes in the sandy sea-beach.

The water thus obtained by Capt. L. he assumed to be sea-water, freed from its saltiness and bitterness, by means of filtration through the sand; and hence, in the communication referred to, he appears to infer, and give nautical men reason to expect, that the same means would prove successful for the procuring of fresh water in any part of a sandy beach, wherever situated. On both of these points,—viz. as to the source of the fresh water, and as to the general applicability of this method of procuring fresh water, I have endeavoured to show that Capt. L. has been mistaken, and at the same time have tried, by pointing out the source and principle of the

supply, to enable nautical men to avail themselves of such a supply, wherever attainable.

The objections are two, which Mr. Fitch has, in page 400, urged against my explanation of the phenomenon, viz. 1st. That Lord Bacon and himself have considered the ebbing and flowing of water in a well or hole on the sea-shore, as the tide fell or rose, to be evidence that the water in such well or hole is sea-water; and 2d. That the brackishness, often, of the water so obtained, is evidence that the whole comes from the sea. Mr. F.'s words are, "Its ebbing and flowing with the tide, if not conclusive, is an important fact towards proving, that the fresh water thus obtained is sea-water, purified by percolation through the sand; and again, speaking of the brackishness, he says, "This appears to be an additional proof that the water in the pits is sea-water."

I have already, in page 202, noticed the want of any chemical principle or experimental fact, to prove that water, containing saline and bitter matters in solution, that is in chemical combination, (as is the case with regard to sea-water,) can in any case be freed therefrom by mere filtration; and I would now remark, that the very rapid filtration here contended for would scarcely be sufficient to free muddy water from its impurities, only mechanically suspended in it; and again, that sea-water, as often passed into the sand, and being capable of precipitating and leaving there all its matters previously held in solution, as the tide has risen times, must long and long ago have close filled every interstice in such sand, and filtration therein would now be impracticable; because, let it be observed, the water, returning on the ebb of the tide, cannot be supposed capable of again dissolving or taking up its salt to bear it to the sea, without rendering its previous precipitation an absurd supposition; in fine, the great Lord Bacon knew or considered not the essential differences which exist between chemical solution and mechanical mixture, or he would not have advanced the doctrine quoted from his works.

In order to show that the ebbing and flowing of fresh water in a well near the sea, (which is a very common fact, and has often been noticed, as I shall further mention,) is no proof of such

such being filtered sea-water, I will beg to suppose a case, in which a valley, excavated in the strata to an equal or greater depth than low-water where it enters the sea, has its bottom filled, to the height of high-water or higher, with clean and uniform pebbles, as large, for instance, as walnuts; next suppose, that, in a given spot in such valley, above or more inland than the high-water line, a hole is sunk, and remains open in such pebbles to the depth of low-water; and that through this mass of pebbles occupying the valley, such a spring or subterranean stream of fresh water from the land is making its way to the sea, as is, at the time of low-water, sufficiently copious to fill all the interstices of the stones around the hole with slowly-moving water, to the height of one foot above the bottom of the hole, and the sea at the time: this head or pen of one foot being assumed for the purpose of causing the current towards the sea.

Suppose, now, the tide to begin to rise; by the time it has risen six inches, so much of the head or fall of the water in the interstices of the pebbles will have been taken away, and the land-water will, in consequence, begin to stagnate in these interstices, for a certain distance back, inland, and occasion the water in the hole to begin to rise almost simultaneously with the tide: another six inches of rise of the tide being supposed, a further, and more extended penning back of the water in the interstices of the pebbles will take place, and a consequent rise of water will take place in the hole; and so on, until at or soon after the time of high water, the stagnated fresh water in the interstices of the pebbles and in the hole will have attained their greatest height; and from which time the water amongst the pebbles and in the hole will begin to subside or ebb, accordingly as the progressive falling of the tide enables it to flow out into the sea; and thus perpetually the ebbing and flowing of fresh land-water in a hole or well evidently may be occasioned, provided only that the sea does not rise faster than the inland supply is able to fill up the interstices between the pebbles to occasion level stagnant water therein; because, in such case, a head of water, or fall (which is essential to any current,) inland, will be wanting to the sea-

water, owing to which it could have any tendency to enter the pebbles; and the mixture of the fresh and of the salt water would in such case be trifling; and be confined almost to the surface of the pebbly beach. Immediately on the retiring of the tide, this mixed and brackish water will first flow out into the sea, and will at the mouth of the valley be followed by fresh water, emptying out of the interstices of the pebbles; in quantity and with speed proportionable to the space of stagnated water, the rapidity of the tide's fall, and to the living supply coming down out of the country, through the pebbles, in the form of a spring.

If, now, we suppose a second valley, and hole sunk therein, in all respects like that above described, except that the pebbles here are all of the size of hazle-nuts, or of pease; it will on reflection be seen, that the effects will not be materially varied. And suppose, again, a third valley, filled in like manner with sand, either coarse or fine; or even a fourth valley, whose bottom is filled with a heterogeneous mixture of all these various sized masses or particles of stone, we shall then have what nature for the most part presents at the openings of valleys into the sea; and where, owing to the finer particles falling in amongst the coarser ones, the interstices are in general very small, and almost similar in effect with those in fine sand, within whose mass the fresh water is, in a degree, held by capillary attraction during the ebb of the tide.

If instead of a valley, partially filled with porous gravel or sand, as above, we suppose land-waters to be making their way to the sea through the open and connected joints and fissures of a thick rock; as in the case of chalk, for instance: the fresh water in a well sunk in such chalk, near to the sea, would, under favourable circumstances, ebb and flow, owing to the tide; but, whether simultaneously therewith or not, would depend on the number and capacities of the fissures or openings from the rock into the sea, between the high and low water levels, compared with the adjacent internal cavities of the rock, and the quantities of spring-water supplied to these cavities.

Some twenty years ago, a well of this kind happening to be noticed in Brighton, it caused many sage conjectures



tures to be hazarded; and several learned essays to be written, until at length some one explained its phenomena as above; and the same has more recently happened at Bridlington, in Yorkshire. Around England, the cases are very numerous of wells affected, as to the height of their fresh water, by the tide; although in many instances the facts may have escaped notice, and in more instances have never been published.

I have hitherto been considering the cases of holes or wells left to themselves, and not affected by the lading or drawing of water from them; and here I would remark, that with very copious springs, passing either through the open gravel of a valley, or the free fissures of a rock, the ordinary drawing of water could occasion little difference in the circumstances; but, if ever the drawing of fresh water from a hole or well, thus situated, near to and interruptedly connected with the sea, exceeds for any considerable time the quantity of land-supply, and the surface of water in the hole or well is thereby lowered below the sea-level at the time, from that instant the supply will in part be drawn from towards the sea; and, accordingly as its water is near or far off, horizontally, and as the artificial depression of the water is greater or less, and the fissures more or less open next the sea, will the time be which will elapse before first brackish, and at length salt, water will begin to enter the hole or well; where, but for this inordinate or long-continued drawing of water, no saltiness would ever have been perceived.

I have already intimated, that the superficial parts of the sand of the beach, even opposite to the mouth of a valley, producing a good spring, will in most cases become saturated with brackish or salt water on the rising of the tide; because of its water, being nearest at hand, to first fill the interstices, then become empty, through soaking away and by evaporation, during the ebb; and this circumstance, as well as lessening the risk of at any time drawing the water in a hole, lower than the sea is at the time, makes it advisable, whenever practicable, to sink the hole intended to water a ship, above or more inland than the high-water line.

In the cases I have alluded to, at the end of page 202, wherein it may be

necessary for the mariner to sink his hole on the naked beach, below high-water line; it would, for avoiding or lessening the soakage of the superficial brackish water above mentioned into the hole, perhaps be advisable to shovel off and throw away the superficial sand, as deep as it may be found charged with salt water, for a considerable space around the intended hole.

A tall cask or pipe, whose bottom and lower parts on the side next the land, are pierced with numerous small gimlet-holes, should in such case be set in the hole, and the sand filled in around it; and, to guard against being surprised by the rising of the tide, before the watering can be completed, especially where the spring appears a weak one, it would be right to sink two or three of these perforated casks, as far distant from each other as conveniently may be: so that, by lading or drawing slowly from each at the same time, the lowering of the surface of the water in each may be as little as possible; whereby the risk of drawing either brackish or turbid water into them would most likely be prevented.

It may not be amiss to mention here, that several wells have been sunk for domestic purposes near to the sea, which at first, and for a time, yielded good fresh water on a level with the sea, but which wells have come by degrees to afford water which is brackish and bad: the reason of these failures has been two-fold: first, the wells have been sunk of too contracted dimensions, so that sufficient reservoirs of water are not held in the bottoms to answer the sudden periodical demands; or else, second, due care has not been observed (especially after dry seasons, when the springs are diminished) in drawing or pumping only such quantities at a time as the spring supplied; but the well has, on the contrary, been frequently and much lowered, or perhaps emptied of its water; and owing to which, the salt water has been able to penetrate from the sea, and perhaps irretrievably to saturate the strata around the well; where, but for such injudicious management, a perpetual saturation of fresh water might, for ever, have prevented the access of salt water. Every well in the situation alluded to, should be furnished with a float (those of stone are the simplest and

and best,) with a wire and small chain therefrom, passing over a pulley, and carrying a counter-weight, as an index; whereby the height of the water would at all times be indicated; and which height should, in doubtful cases, be compared with the tide, in order that the well might never be drawn lower, or even so low as the surface of the sea. JOHN FAREY.

*Howland-street.*

P.S. I beg to assure Mr. Cumberland

(see p. 8,) that the "ire," the "indignation," the "wrath," &c. of which he speaks, have been strangers to my breast; and, like the "new Theory," have been of his own invention: and further, that I take in perfect good part what he says in the page referred to, as affording proof, that he could not readily oppose either facts or arguments to what I have seriously, and I hope becomingly, advanced, in opposition to some geological tenets of himself and a reverend Oxford professor.

## BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

NOTICE *relative to* GENERAL MARTIN;  
*containing also some PARTICULARS*  
*respecting the NEW STATE of PERU.*

*Extracted partly from Official Papers, published by the Peruvian Government, and partly from a Biographical Account of General Martin, written in Spanish, by M. Ricardo Guali Jaen, and translated from the Revue Encyclopedique.*

THE organization of the two American continents appears to be rapidly advancing. The United States exhibit the noble model of a sage and virtuous government, and the prosperity of the people bears a proportion commensurate to the liberty established by law. In a few years more, Freedom will have fixed her dwelling throughout the new world, from Cape Horn to Labrador; the savage and anti-social state will also give place to the unrestrained exercise of all the human faculties, and all will enjoy the benefits of civilization. The passage, however, from the monarchical state to republican governments, has seldom been pacific; but is generally attended with civil wars.

General Don José de San Martin is the legislator of Peru; and this sketch professes to trace the course of his military and political life. He was born in 1778, at Yapegu, a hamlet of the Missions of Paraguay, of which province his father was governor. At the age of eight years he was conveyed to Europe by his family, and placed in the College of Nobles at Madrid. On the completion of his studies, he immediately devoted himself to a military life, and was employed in all the campaigns of the Spaniards against France, during the revolution. In 1808 he was aid-de-camp to the Marquis de Lasolana, when that general was assassinated by the populace at Cadiz. In features, the aid-de-

camp bore a strong likeness to his chief; and this conformity exposed him to great hazards. He served afterwards under General Castanos, and distinguished himself in the affair of Baylen, so as to merit the eulogiums of his general, and honourable mention in the official reports. He was afterwards attached, successively, with the grade of lieutenant-colonel, to the armies of Andalusia, of the Centre, of Estramadura, and of Portugal. At length the provinces of Rio de la Plata, following the example of the other Spanish colonies in America, proclaimed their independence, and recalled all their citizens to the defence of the cause they had embraced.

On arriving in his country, M. San Martin, whose reputation had already preceded him, was directed by the government to raise a squadron of cavalry. In a very little time, the army of the Republic, then called the Argentine Republic, had a corps of grenadiers on horseback, whose discipline, manœuvres, and military spirit, were generally admired. At the head of 150 men of this corps, San Martin totally defeated 500 men that the governor of Monte Video had dispatched to the Upper Parana, to attack the new Republic in that remote province. This brilliant feat of arms procured San Martin the grade of colonel.

The arms of the Republic were less fortunate in the battles of Vilcapujo and Agouma. San Martin was selected as the fittest instrument to retrieve these misfortunes, and check the progress of the Viceroy of Lima, whose army was greatly superior in number. These expectations were not disappointed; but the health of the new general was impaired by continual

nual fatigues, in a most unhealthful climate; and, for a time, he was obliged to give up the command of the army, and retire, for some repose, to Cordua, in the Tucuman.

When able to resume active service, the province of Cuyo, then the most important point to defend, was confided to him. While the administration of this province remained in his hands, important and durable changes were effected. The greatest order was introduced into the management of civil affairs: discipline and instruction were promoted in the army; the facility and security of the public ways and communications were established; a canal was excavated, for the conveyance of waters that now fertilise immense plains; a new town was erected on the banks of this canal; and the city of Mendoza, capital of the province, was adorned and embellished. These benefits flowed from a good government, and will entitle San Martin to the lasting gratitude of the inhabitants. In like manner, the memory of Turgot will be consecrated in the Limousin, though his services and virtues should be forgotten in the rest of France.

Whilst these various events left the fate of the Spanish colonies in America in a state of uncertainty, that of Spain appeared to be decided. The French occupation had terminated: Ferdinand VII. was on the throne; the province of Mexico or New Spain had been, in a manner, pacified by the Viceroy Apodaca; Morillo was master in the provinces of Venezuela and Cundina Marca; Ossorio, and his successor Marco, were rivetting the chains of the Chilians; a Portuguese garrison occupied Monte Video; the royalists predominated in Upper Peru; and Buenos Ayres had become the last asylum of independence and liberty in Spanish America.

Two armies were menacing the province of Cuya at one time; that of Peru was more distant, but that of Chili, consisting of 8000 men, excellent troops, was not a little formidable; in the situation of affairs at the commencement of 1817. General San Martin formed the project of attacking the former; but there was a necessity for dividing the enemy's forces. He propagated false rumours, which misled the Governor of Chili, and advanced towards the north with

3000 men, while he was expected in a contrary direction. For the first time, a train of artillery was seen crossing the snows of the higher Andes. After clearing these mountains, with infinite toil, the republican army came up with the enemy at Chacabuco, on the 12th of February. It was inferior in number; but gained a victory so complete, as to emancipate the rest of Chili from the yoke of the metropolis. The royalist general, Marqueli, was killed on the field of battle; the wrecks of the vanquished army took refuge in the fortress of Talcahuano, and all other parts of the province enlisted under the banners of independence. Thus one military achievement, which in Europe would have only passed for an affair of advanced posts, proved the means of laying the foundation of a new state in America.

In the effusions of their gratitude and joy, the Chilians voted the chief command of the army to the general who had asserted their liberties. But San Martin refused, notwithstanding the most pressing solicitations; and declared that no one appeared so fit for that elevated station as his companion in arms, the intrepid O'Higgins, to whose conduct he attributed a principal part in the recent victory. This choice was confirmed, and the liberator of Chili returned to Buenos Ayres, to prepare a new expedition against Peru. Previous to his departure, the magistrates of St. Jago presented him with a considerable sum: this he immediately expended in the formation of a public library, the capital not being then provided with one. Some time before, he had devoted one-half of his income to the public service; and the lady of this public-spirited citizen had sacrificed her diamonds and jewels, for the support of the same honourable cause.

While General San Martin was making preparations at Buenos Ayres, for an expedition to Peru, O'Higgins was making arrangements to procure from England and the United States vessels and a marine capable of opposing any naval incursions of the Viceroy of Peru against the rising republic. This was a measure of prudent precaution; but the supplies which he was projecting could not arrive in time. The Viceroy Pezuela, in all haste, dispatched a new army of 5000 men, which disembarked at Talcahuana.



huana. These troops, commanded by Ossorio, and re-inforced by the garrison of the place, proceeded on their march for the capital of Chili. Ere long, they had to encounter the republican army, 9000 strong, under the orders of San Martín (who had returned,) and O'Higgins. The royalists were inferior in number, and their general, distrusting the issue of a battle, in open day, made an attack by night, which succeeded beyond his expectations. The republicans were surprised and put to the rout, in a manner, without fighting; but, fortunately, the right wing, commanded by General Las Heras, in spite of the greatest obstacles, effected its retreat to the walls of the capital, more than eighty Castilian leagues from Cancha Rayada, where the liberties of the Chilians had been exposed to such hazards.

To repair these disasters, the Chilians had courage, and General San Martín to second and invigorate it. In the space of fifteen days, this able general, repairing to St. Jago, had re-established public confidence, re-assembled an army, and was ready to offer battle to the enemy, in the plain of Maipo, distant three leagues from the capital. Ossorio was superior in numbers, and his army was composed of chosen troops; but the triumph of his adversary was complete, and the royal army was apparently annihilated. Ossorio could only bring back seventy-three men to Talcahuano; the rest were either killed or taken prisoners.

This victory of Maipo was not decisive of the fate of the American republics. General San Martín foresaw dangers ever likely to arise from Peru, and he determined to make its territory the theatre of war. He repaired, then, afresh to Buenos Ayres, to renew the preparations for the expedition which he meditated. The state of the roads, and his own ill-health, prevented his return to Chili before the end of October. During that time, the marine of the new republic had been formed. The Chilian admiral, Don Manuel Blanco, had captured, in the waters of Talcahuano, the *Maria Isabella*, with the greater part of the convoy from Cadiz, for Callao. Soon after, Lord Cochrane arrived, and the Chilian squadron was placed under his orders. He was

directed to go and attack, in the Bay of Callao, the Spanish naval force; the destruction of which could not fail to aid essentially the success of the principal expedition. But things were not yet matured for this enterprise, and the finances of Chili were exhausted. The indefatigable San Martín, who was often moving from one scene of action to another, prepared once more to revisit Buenos Ayres: this was in the month of February 1819. He had been recalled by the pressing injunctions of the government of the Argentine Republic; then menaced by the great preparations making at Cadiz; and further, he was eager to terminate, by his mediation, the differences between his government and the perfidious Artigas.

This journey was obstructed by circumstances. San Martín had timely notice; that a chief of the brigands, José Miguel Carrera, at the head of a band, was lying in wait for him at a certain passage; and, doubtless, if the general had only advanced three leagues farther, he must have fallen into their hands, at the risque of being assassinated. He returned, therefore, to Mendoza; intending to retrograde to Chili, should the route of the provinces of La Plata not prove free. His health, however, was seriously impaired; while, in the mean time, disorders were prevalent in the whole range, from the foot of the Andes to the mouth of the river La Plata. On one side, the government of Chili pressed him to put himself at the head of the liberating army of Peru; undertaking to remove all obstacles, and to provide all requisite supplies for the expedition. On the other side, the chiefs of the Argentine Republic insisted on his re-conducting, within their boundaries, the army of the Andes under his command. It was no longer a foreign invasion to be repelled; the events of Port St. Mary, at Cadiz, had put a stop to that project; but enemies still more alarming,—civil factions and anarchy. General Belgrano, who was at the head of an army on the frontiers of Peru, received similar orders; which he obeyed. San Martín, after mature reflection on the part he was to take, to serve at the same time his own country, and to promote the common interest of the grand American cause, concluded upon not obeying. Though many have

have for this condemned San Martin, events have pronounced his absolution.

This general set out for Chili, carried in a litter; for his health would not allow him to travel otherwise. While he was crossing the Andes, anarchy was ravaging the provinces to the east of those mountains. The army of General Belgrano refused obedience to his orders: a squadron of chasseurs of the Andes, one of the best corps in the army, disbanded, depriving the country of the service of a thousand veteran soldiers. General Rudesindo Alvarado could only keep 2000 men together, by removing them from the focus of that moral contagion, and conducting them to Chili.

Factional partisans had dissolved the general government of the Argentine Republic. San Martin learned this on his route, and was for resigning the command of his division, as the authority which had nominated him was no longer in existence. He then made a general halt, assembled the officers, and announced his dismissal. Unanimous acclamations nominated him afresh commander-in-chief; a title and function which he refused to accept, unless the division would accompany him to Peru.

All obstacles to retard the expedition were then removed. The combined liberating army of Peru quitted Valparaiso, August 20, 1820; San Martin was constituted generalissimo. To contribute to the charges of this enterprise, he had sold, at half-price, a domain that the Chilian government had obliged him to accept. Admiral Lord Cochrane was put under his orders as commandant of the naval forces.

This grand expeditionary army consisted of about 5,700 men. It was going to invade a country, defended by more than 20,000 soldiers, well-disciplined, and trained to wars. In this campaign, General San Martin particularly signalised his talents,—political as well as military. Leaving nothing to chance, moving forward with due precaution, and well seconded by his troops, he came off victor in every combat. General Arenales, whom he had detached into the Sierra, completely defeated the Spanish general O'Reilly, and took him prisoner. Almost all the provinces joined in the insurrection: the soldiers came over by hundreds, to enlist under the co-

lours of the liberators. The Viceroy Pezuela had been deposed, and replaced by General Lacerna; and, about the same time, D. Manuel Abrou, captain of a frigate, arrived from Europe, in the quality of Commissary of the Constitutional King of Spain, deputed to the provinces of Chili and Peru. A conference, tending to a general pacification, was held at Puncbaucá on the 2d of June, 1820. Had it depended on the generals San Martin and Lacerna, hostilities would have ceased, by admitting, as it is reasonable to believe, the independence of America. But the chiefs of the Spanish army rejected every pacific overture, and the war continued. At the end of six months, the forts of Callao were the only posts occupied by the royalists; and the capital had opened its gates to the liberating army.

When San Martin found himself master of the country, his first care was to organise a vigorous government, and, under the circumstances of the times, he judged it expedient to assume an autocratic or dictatorial power, under the title of Protector. This sort of usurpation was not without its advantageous results. The enemy were yet in possession of Callao; parties had taken refuge in the Sierra, whence Arenales could not chase them; there were other bodies scattered through the province of Arequipa, and in Upper Peru.

After some time, the royalists issued out of the Sierra, and drew near to Lima, expecting to enter it without opposition. But San Martin, who was looking out for them at some distance from the city, surprised and defeated them, and the forts of Callao were soon after surrendered to the conqueror. The Order of the Sun was then instituted; and a Peruvian patriot, the Marquis de Torre Tagle, was authorised to regulate all that concerned the national army, and to prepare an interview with Bolivar. This memorable conference could not take place till the 25th of July, 1822, on the banks of the Guyaquil. It is desirable that these two celebrated interlocutors would, in due time, favour the public with the details of their interview. As to its results, they were not unforeseen by discerning politicians.

As soon as General Martin had returned to Lima, General Alvarado, at the

the head of 4000 selected men, drove the enemy out of the provinces of Arequipa and Upper Peru; while General Arenales, with another corps of 6,500 men, dislodged them from the Sierra. The first Peruvian Congress was then assembled, and the Protector resigned into their hands all the powers which he had assumed, and exercised, only for the public benefit. He refused the command of the army, which he was solicited to accept by the Congress; and he now lives in the bosom of his family, at Valparaiso, bestowing his best attentions on the education of his daughter,—the only fruit of his connubial union.

During the interval of thirteen months, wherein San Martin presided *solus*, he encouraged the culture of letters, promoted general and mutual instruction, and took measures for their rapid dissemination. He made a present of his library to the city of Lima, which was not provided with one. He contented himself, while Protector, with one-third of the appointment usually assigned to the viceroy.

It is honourable to America to have produced, in half a century, three such men as Washington, San Martin, and Bolivar, even if she had not to boast of a number of others, whose services have been of utility to their countries, in a civil or military capacity. The supremacy of talent is sure to shine conspicuous, that of the virtues often passes unobserved: it is the chief praise of the three, to have united

the same of the one, and purity of the other, which gives a superior merit, imparts a grace that raises them to the rank, not of imitators, but originals.

According to the last news from Lima, the Congress of Peru have deputed a commission to present the project of a Constitution, grounded on the representative system. The bases are the unity of the nation, under the title of the Free State of Peru. The sovereignty is declared independent of Spain, and of any other foreign power; the Catholic religion is that of the state; the right of election is inherent in the people; and that of making laws in its representatives. The liberty of the press, the security of persons and property, the abolition of confiscation, of defamatory penalties, of hereditary dignities, of monopolising privileges, and trading in slaves, are proclaimed and guaranteed. The executive power not to be hereditary, nor vested in any individuals for life. In criminal causes, recourse to be had to a jury. A senate to be constituted, to watch over the Constitution, with powers to propose to the executive, functionaries, civil and ecclesiastical, and to convoke the Congress, in extraordinary cases. The ministers to be responsible, collectively and individually. A treaty of reciprocal assistance in peace and war, and a communication of the privileges of citizenship, has also been recently established between the Free State of Peru and the Republic of Columbia.

## STEPHENSIANA.

NO. XX.

The late ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Esq. of Park House, Chelsea, devoted an active and well-spent life in the collection of *Anecdotes of his contemporaries*, and generally entered in a book the collections of the passing day;—these collections we have purchased, and propose to present a selection from them to our readers. As Editor of the *Annual Obituary*, and many other biographical works, the Author may probably have incorporated some of these scraps; but the greater part are unpublished, and will stand alone as cabinet-pictures of men and manners, worthy of a place in a literary miscellany.

### MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

THE following *morceau*, if we may credit common fame, was from the pen of Mary Stuart, queen of Scots. It will, undoubtedly, be thought curious, as tracing one of the human passions (regret,) in a new manner, and as containing, in a plaintive *mes-toso*, some natural, pathetic, and beautiful, touches. It has borne the name, as I have been informed, of a Romance,

and there is an air that accompanies it, composed by David Rizzio, musician and secretary to the queen.

Adieu, charmant pays de France,  
Douce patrie,  
Terre chérie,

Heureux séjour de mon enfance;  
Adieu France; adieu, mes beaux jours.  
La nef qu'il dejoin't nos amours,  
Douce patrie,  
Terre chérie,

N'avait



N'avoit de moi que la moitié.  
L'autre est à toi: qu'elle soit tienne;  
Je la fie à ton amitié;  
Que de Marie il te souvienne.

#### CANCER OF THE STOMACH.

There are few diseases of the stomach more frequent than that of Cancer. It appears to depend upon the same interior disposition as other cancerous diseases; but its determinate causes are very numerous and various. The chief are deep and continued grief, melancholy, or chagrin; immoderate use of wines and spirituous liquors, above all, taken in the morning fasting; strong contusions of the epigastrium; a restraint long exercised on that part; the suppression of an habitual hæmorrhage, or of a cutaneous affection; in fact, any thing that can cause an irritation of the stomach. Among these causes, there are some which particularly belong to certain professions, to particular epochs of life, &c. Cancer of the stomach scarcely ever shows itself before the age of twenty-five years: it is most frequent between the thirty-sixth and the fiftieth years. Like all other cancers, it causes at first only local effects; and it is not till the end of a certain time that it occasions a progressive change of nutrition, and of all the other functions: whence it follows, that its duration exhibits generally two distinct periods, but whose absolute and relative duration is very variable.

A crowd of diseases may complicate cancer of the stomach, and accelerate its fatal termination. The principal are—dropsy, (*hydropisie*), *les squirres du foie et d'autres viscères, l'hépatite et la péritonite aiguë ou chronique, et les fièvres ataxiques et œdynamiques*.

#### SALE OF THE LINNEAN COLLECTION.

In a Letter from Sir James Edward Smith, M.D. F.R.S. President of the Linnean Society, to Dr. Stoecker.\*

London, Nov. 21, 1791.

In the first place, I shall give you, sir, an historical account of the sale of the Linnean collections with as much accuracy as I can. On the death of the younger Linneus, in the autumn of 1783, his Majesty the King of Sweden was, I believe, in France. The mother and sisters of the deceased were anxious to make as large a profit as they could of his Museum; and there-

fore, within a few weeks after his death, employed Dr. John Gustavus Acrel, Professor of Medicine at Upsal, to offer the whole collection of books, manuscripts, and natural history, to Sir Joseph Banks, for the sum of a thousand guineas (1,050*l.* sterling). Dr. Acrel wrote to Engelhart the younger, now professor at Gottenburgh, and who was then in London, to make this offer to Sir Joseph. It happened that I breakfasted at Sir Joseph's that very day; which was December 23, 1783; and he told me of the offer he had, saying he would decline it, and advising me strongly to make the purchase, as a thing suitable to my taste, and would do me honour.

At that time we knew very little of what the collections consisted. When the catalogue of the books, and other particulars, were sent, they proved much richer than either Sir Joseph or myself had any idea of; but I ought not to omit, that Sir Joseph acted throughout the affair with the utmost honour and liberality,—for which, indeed, he is very remarkable; always encouraging me, in every difficulty, with his assistance and his advice.

On the 23d of December I made my desire known to Dr. Engelhart, with whom I had been intimately acquainted at Edinburgh; and we both wrote, the same day, to Professor Acrel, desiring a catalogue of the whole, and saying that, if it answered my expectations, I would be the purchaser at the price affixed. In this affair I trusted to the honour of Dr. Acrel alone; nor did I apply to any body else to take care of my interest in the matter. I never was in Sweden at any time of my life. In due time, the Professor sent an accurate catalogue of books, and a general account of the other articles. But, by this time, the mother and sisters of Linneus began to think that they had been too precipitate: they had been in great haste to sell the collection before the return of the King of Sweden. Perhaps she might be obliged to sell it to the University of Upsal at a cheap rate; and they had pitched upon Sir Joseph Banks as the most opulent and zealous naturalist in Europe; thinking he would give more for it than any body else; and, at the same time, they fixed a thousand guineas as probably the largest sum that could be thought of. But, while they were in treaty with me, enquiries were made, which gave

\* See the Life of Sir Charles Linneus, translated by Joseph Trapp, A.M. from the German of D. H. Stoecker, Ph.D.

them an higher idea of the value of the collection; and they had unlimited offers from Russia. They, therefore, wanted to break off their negotiations with me; but the Professor would not consent to that, and insisted on their waiting for my refusal. For this honourable conduct, he has unfortunately incurred much censure; and all sorts of false reports have been raised against him: such as, that I had bribed him with a hundred pounds; which, however, was so far from being the case, that he never had a present from me, except a few English books out of the Linnean library, worth about six or eight pounds; which he desired to purchase of me, as he could not get them in Sweden, and which I prevailed on him with some difficulty to accept. I thought this a very small and inadequate return for the trouble he had on my account; and it surely could not be considered as a bribe.

At this time Baron Alstroemen claimed of the heirs of Linneus a debt, which the younger Linneus owed him, and for which they agreed to give him a small herbarium, made by the said Linneus during his father's life; containing only duplicates of the great collections, and not any of the plants he afterwards collected in his travels. On consideration of this, they agreed to abate one hundred of the purchase-money: to all this I consented. I paid half the money down, and the rest in three months; and in October 1784 received the collection, in twenty-six great boxes, perfectly safe. I paid eighty guineas to the captain for freight, which was too much by half: but I was careful to avoid all delay; for the ship had just sailed, when the King of Sweden returned, and, hearing the story, he sent a vessel after the ship, to bring it back: but, happily for me, it was too late. The English government, in consequence of the application of my friend Sir John Jervis, was very indulgent to me, in suffering the whole collection to pass the Custom-house without any examination or expense, except a slight duty on the books.

As to what Dr. Pahl has mentioned in his "*Observationes Botanicae*," about a Mr. Maukle, I have authority to say it is altogether false; and, if it had been true, it could not have prevented the collection coming away, unless the heirs had acted dishonourably toward me. I do not wonder the Swedes

are angry at losing such a treasure: but they ought to stick to truth; and I can at any time justify Dr. Acrel and myself, by publishing our whole correspondence. I have endeavoured to do him some justice in my dedication of my "*Reliquiæ Rudbeckianæ*."

The collection consists of every thing possessed by the two Linnei, relating to natural history or medicine. The library may contain about 2,500 volumes, or many more, if all the dissertations were reckoned separately. The herbarium of Linneus contains all the plants described in *Species-Plantarum*, except perhaps about five hundred species, (*fungi* and *palmae* excepted,) and it has, perhaps, more than five hundred undescribed. The herbarium of young Linneus is more splendid, and on better paper: it contains most of the plants of his *Supplementum*, except what are in his father's herbarium; and has, besides, about 1,500 very fine specimens from Commerson's collection, most of them new; besides vast collections from Dombey, Lamarek, Pourrett, Guan, Smeathman, Masson, and, above all, a prodigious quantity from Sir Joseph Banks, who gave him duplicates of almost every one of Aublet's specimens, as well as of his own West Indian plants, with a few of those collected in his own travels round the world; of which last, however, he has not given any away to any body. Young Linneus also made ample collections from the gardens of Holland, France, and England; he made his collection a duplicate one, independent of his father's, and separate from it, as I still keep it, and have added many things to it collected by myself in England, France, Italy, and the Alps. I am also enriching it daily by the kindness of my friends; and have lately had a fine addition from the East Indies.

The insects are not so numerous, but they consist of most of those that are described by Linneus, and new ones. The shells are about thrice as many as are mentioned in the "*Systema Naturæ*," and many of them very valuable; as young Linneus had increased that part of the collection very much. The fossils are numerous, but mostly bad specimens, and in a bad condition. I have also many birds from the South Sea; with some Indian dresses and weapons; and a number of dried fish, particularly all those sent by

by Dr. Gardener from Carolina: some seeds of plants, and a *Herbarium Turinamense* in spirits of wine, and several other things.

The manuscripts are very numerous: all his own works are interleaved with abundance of notes; especially the "*Systema Naturæ*," "*Species Plantarum*," "*Materia Medica*," "*Philosophia Botanica*," "*Clavis Medicinæ*," &c. &c. I have not yet found the "*Nemesin Divinæ*;" but I have a vast number of papers I have not yet perused. I have "*Iter Laponicum*," "*Iter Dalecarlium*," and some others; also a diary of the life of Linneus, in his own hand, for about the thirty first years of his life. I have also "*Descriptiones Liliorum et Palmarum*," and "*Systema Mammalium*," by Linneus the son; the first of which I shall probably publish soon. The letters to Linneus are about 3000. Young Linneus left all his things in such disorder, that I have the utmost difficulty in arranging them, and I every day discover something I did not before know.

#### LORSTERS.

These are caught in baskets, on the coasts of Scotland and Norway; and, when brought into the Thames, are placed in large boxes, of sufficient width between the joints to let the water flow freely through. They are then carried to a place called Old Haven, a few miles below Gravesend, on the Essex coast, where the water is salt. Thence they are drafted, as occasion may require, and sent to Billingsgate, to be boiled alive for the gratification of the luxurious.

#### TRAVELLING IN HOLLAND.

By the easy way of travelling on canals, an industrious man loses no time from his business; for he can write, eat, or sleep, as he goes. By means of these, the people that live in boats hold some proportion to those that live in houses.

#### TOWNS OF THE ANCIENT GERMAN.

There is a passage in Tacitus sometimes quoted by the learned,—“It is evident that the Germans have no cities to dwell in, nor do they even admit of habitations contiguous.” This must be taken with some exception for countries bordering on the Rhine, as Cæsar finds *Oppida* among them. Speaking of the Ubii, he adds, “that many of their customs they had borrowed from the Gauls, their near neighbours.” This may, perhaps, ac-

count for the disagreement between Tacitus and Cæsar.

#### LADY M. W. MONTAGU.

On passing through Rotterdam, this lady presented a manuscript copy of her Turkish Letters to the Rev. Mr. Sowden, the resident English clergyman; whose son, Capt. S. afterwards ascended in a balloon with Sheldon. A few years after, an English adventurer borrowed them for a day; and, by the aid of five or six amanuenses, copied the whole; and then, to tease the minister Lord Bute, the writer's son-in-law, the whole were published, but with initials; and no work ever had an equal run.

Philip Thicknesse happened by some means to get possessed of other Letters, and, thinking to bargain with the minister, opened a negotiation; but, trusting Lord B. with a personal inspection, some powerful footmen turned him into the street. He challenged Lord B. and published an appeal; but was contemned or laughed at.

Forty years after, Sir Richard Phillips seeing some Letters of Addison, Pope, and others, lying in the window of a cheesemonger, bought them for a few pence; and, on enquiring their source, he found that two or three sacks-full had been bought at the office of a deceased attorney, but that some had been recovered by one of his clerks, a Mr. Silverlock, in Serjeant's Inn. The rest had been dispersed in wrapping up small quantities of butter and cheese! Sir Richard now hastened to Silverlock, who related that his employer had been solicitor to Mr. Wortley, Lady Mary's husband; and that, owing to young Montagu residing in Turkey, the family-papers had never been claimed; that he and his fellow clerks had filled the sacks from the dusty shelves, and sent them to the next cheesemonger; but that a few accidentally remained: on one of which seeing the name of Addison, he found that the others consisted of letters of Lady Mary, Mr. W., Lord Bute, Addison, Pope, &c. Shocked at what he had done, he endeavoured to recover the whole; but the greater part had been used, and others had been so mixed with various papers, that he abandoned the search, though the recent discovery proved that he had been too precipitate. Sir Richard now negotiated with Silverlock, who modestly



modestly demanded a guinea a letter, for about 260 letters, and various papers. He, however, offered him 200 guineas; which the lawyer accepting, Sir Richard instantly transferred the whole to a hackney-coach, and proceeded to the house of the Marquis of Bute, grandson of Lady Mary; and, unawed by the reputed pride of that nobleman, and by the fate of Thicknesse, obtained an interview. On his way he had picked out five or six very peculiar letters, and other family documents; on presenting which as a gift, he was treated with great urbanity. A second interview completed an arrangement, by which the marquis agreed to combine his stock of similar papers with that of Sir Richard, and then give the whole to the world, as the complete works of his illustrious grandmother, under the direction of an editor to be named by the marquis, and paid by the publisher. The editor did his duty poorly; but we were thus indebted for the recovery and publication of one of the most pleasing classics in our language,—the “*Letters and Works of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.*”

## JOHN WILKES.

The late John Wilkes was really a wag, and so intolerably sarcastic, that it is a wonder how he could keep so long on good terms with his friends. In this respect he was very justly compared with Dr. Johnson; although the latter was called the Caliban of literature, and the former a fine gentleman when in gentleman's company; for it was chiefly at the citizens' expense that he indulged in the satire of his wit. When confined in the King's Bench, he was waited upon by a deputation from some ward in the city, when the office of alderman was vacant. As there had already been great fermentation on his account, and much more apprehended, they who were deputed undertook to remonstrate with Wilkes on the danger to the public peace which would result from his offering himself as a candidate on the present occasion, and expressed the hope that he would at least wait till some more suitable opportunity presented itself. But they mistook their man: this was with him an additional motive for persevering in his first intentions. After much useless conversation, one of the deputies at length exclaimed, “Well, Mr.

Wilkes, if you are thus determined, we must take the *sense* of the ward.” “With all my heart (replied Mr. Wilkes); I will take the *non-sense*, and beat you ten to one.”

Upon another occasion, Wilkes attended a city dinner, not long after his promotion to city honours. Among the guests was a noisy vulgar deputy, a great glutton, who, on his entering the dining-room, always with great deliberation took off his wig, suspended it on a pin, and with due solemnity put on a white cotton night-cap. Wilkes, who certainly had pretensions to be considered a high-bred man, and never accustomed to similar exhibitions, could not take his eyes from so strange and novel a picture. At length the deputy, with unblushing familiarity, walked up to Wilkes, and asked him whether he did not think that his night-cap became him? “Oh yes, sir, (replied Wilkes,) but it would look much better if it were pulled quite over your face.”

There was a heavy lord mayor, who, by persevering steadily in the pursuit of wealth, accumulated an immense fortune, and rose from a low station to be the first magistrate of the city: his entrance into life was as a common bricklayer. At one of the Old Bailey dinners, his lordship, after a sumptuous repast on turbot and venison, was eating a prodigious quantity of butter with his cheese. “Why, brother, (said Wilkes,) you lay it on with a trowel.”

## CRUIKSHANK THE SURGEON.

Mr. Cruikshank was born in 1746 at Edinburgh, where his father was examiner in the Excise-office. He was scarce five years of age when he lost his father, and he was sent soon after to a Latin school at Culross, in Perthshire, which he attended more than eight years. About the end of that time he obtained the prize promised by Dr. Erskine, then minister there, for the greatest effort of memory. At fourteen he went to the university of Edinburgh: for two years he attended the Latin and Greek classes, taught by Professors Steward and Hunter; but, being presented to a bursary in the university of Glasgow, by the Earl of Dundonald, he left Edinburgh, and went to Glasgow.

At Glasgow he went regularly through all the classes of philosophy; and, in 1767, he there took the degree

of Master of Arts. His bursary obliged him to study divinity, and he felt a superior propensity to the study of anatomy and physic, to which he yielded: these he studied under the Professors Hamilton and Stevenson.

After having remained eight years at the university of Glasgow, he in 1771 came to London, recommended by Dr. Moore, then surgeon at Glasgow, under whom he had for some time had the opportunity of seeing the practice of physic and surgery. By the recommendation of Dr. D. Pitcairn, Mr. Cruikshank became librarian to the late Dr. Hunter. He attended his lectures, the lectures of Dr. Fordyce, and became perpetual pupil to St. George's Hospital. The year following he became anatomical assistant, and then partner in anatomy with Dr. Hunter. On the death of Dr. Hunter, Mr. Cruikshank and Dr. Baillie received an address from eighty-six students, then attending the lectures in Windmill-street, full of attachment and esteem; and, about the same time, the university of Glasgow, of their own accord, conferred on Mr. Cruikshank the degree of Doctor of Physic. Mr. Cruikshank was also lately elected a member of the Imperial Academy at Vienna, honorary member of the Lyceum Medicum, Leicester-fields, and of the Royal Medical Society at Edinburgh.

Mr. Cruikshank and Dr. Baillie continued to teach the anatomical school, begun and long taught, with high and merited distinction, by the late Dr. William Hunter.

In 1779 Mr. Cruikshank, at the desire of Dr. Hunter, wrote a letter to Mr. Clark, on the absorption of calomel from the mouth: he was then spitting blood, and, as he did not expect to recover, he introduced some experiments on respiration, and several of his principal doctrines respecting the absorbing powers of the human body; but that letter has never been reprinted.

In 1786 Mr. Cruikshank published the "Anatomy of the Absorbent Vessels in the Human Body." Dr. Hunter and he were to have published this work conjointly, and accordingly a great many drawings of these vessels, in almost every part of the body, had been made year after year, till they amounted to that number, that, when laid before an eminent engraver, he said they could not be engraved for

less than 800*l*. As Dr. Hunter died before any other step than merely collecting the drawings had been taken; and as he had made no provision in his will for the expense of such a publication, Mr. Cruikshank reduced the drawings to one, in a general figure of the human body, where the different parts are seen in outlines, whilst the absorbent vessels are engraved in their natural appearance. This makes his first plate.

Mr. Cruikshank was one of the most indefatigable characters ever known. He rose every morning about seven o'clock, when his hair-dresser was ready to attend him; and, even during that short interval, he was always reading. He never took any regular breakfast, or ate any thing in the morning; a bason of tea was his only nourishment before he went out. Generally from eight o'clock to ten he stopped in his house, and attended the poor people who waited on him, very often in such a crowd as to fill the lower apartment, and some of them to remain outside of the street-door. From ten till one in the afternoon, he visited his patients in the several parts of the metropolis and its environs. From one to two he was performing surgical operations at home; from two till four he was giving his anatomical lectures in his theatre in Windmill-street: his usual dining hour was at four o'clock, but he was often so interrupted by a crowd of patients, even at this time, that he was prevented from taking any dinner before six; from seven o'clock till about ten, he usually walked for his exercise, and generally he employed that time in visiting such of his patients as required a second visit in the day; lastly, from ten to twelve he was always intent on anatomical dissections, on sundry nice experiments, or in writing letters and notes for the next day.

The beautiful preparations in his Museum in Windmill-street were all of his making. They display exquisite taste and ingenuity of performance; and the Museum is unquestionably one of the best of the kind in Europe. His anatomical lectures continued eight months in the year,—from October till May. In the remainder of the twelvemonth, every moment which was not occupied in visiting patients was bestowed in composition of works. He died June 27, 1800.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

## OXFORD PRIZE POEM;

BY T. S. SALMON.

*Stonehenge.*

**WRAPT** in the veil of Time's unbroken gloom,  
Obscure as death, and silent as the tomb,  
Where cold Oblivion holds her dusky reign,  
Frowns the dark pile on Sarum's lonely plain.

Yet think not here with classic eye to trace

Corinthian beauty, or Ionian grace;  
No pillar'd lines with sculptur'd foliage crown'd,

No fluted remnants deck the hallow'd ground;

Firm, as implanted by some Titan's might,  
Each rugged stone uprears its giant height,  
Whence the pois'd fragment, tottering,  
seems to throw

A trembling shadow on the plain below.

Here oft, when Evening sheds her twilight ray,

And gilds with fainter beam departing day,  
With breathless gaze, and cheek with terror pale,

The lingering shepherd startles at the tale,  
How, at deep midnight, by the Moon's chill glance,

Unearthly forms prolong the viewless dance;  
While on each whispering breeze that murmurs by,

His busied fancy hears the hollow sigh.

Rise from thy haunt, dread genius of the clime!

Rise, magic spirit of forgotten time!

'Tis thine to burst the mantling clouds of age,  
And fling new radiance on Tradition's page;  
Sec! at thy call, from Fable's varied store,  
In shadowy train the mingled visions pour:  
Here the wild Briton, 'mid his wilder reign,  
Spurns the proud yoke, and scorns th' oppressor's chain;

Here wizard Merlin, where the mighty fell,\*  
Waves the dark wand, and chaunts the thrilling spell.

Hark! 'tis the bardic lyre, whose harrowing strain

Wakes the rude echoes of the slumbering plain;

Lo! 'tis the Druid pomp, whose lengthening line

In lowliest homage bend before the shrine.  
He comes—the priest—amid the sullen blaze  
His snow-white robe in spectral lustre plays;  
Dim gleam the torches thro' the circling night,

Dark curl the vapours round the altar's light;  
O'er the black scene of death each conscious star,

In lurid glory, rolls its silent car.

\* On this spot it is said that the nobles were slaughtered by Hengist. ritis

'Tis gone! e'en now the mystic horrors fade

From Sarum's loneliness and Mona's glade;  
Hush'd is each note of Taliesin's lyre,  
Sheath'd the fell blade, and quench'd the fatal fire.

On wings of light Hope's angel form appears  
Smiles on the past, and points to happier years;

Points, with uplifted hand and raptur'd eye,  
To yon pure dawn that floods the opening sky?

And views, at length, the Sun of Judah pour  
One cloudless noon o'er Albion's rescued shore.

## SONNET;

BY J. M. LACEY.

'Tis Sorrow's voice! 'tis angel-woman's cry!

Lo! at the tomb of all her hopes she weeps!

There her fond husband and her infants lie,

And there her nightly vigils oft she keeps.

Approach her not,—too sacred is her grief  
For interruption: all the rustics know

Her tale of sadness, and would bring relief  
Could they but find a balm for such a woe.

Her love was great,—it looks beyond the grave,—

In fancy now she communes with the dead;

Tho' Heaven has taken back what first it gave,

She bows in humbleness her beauteous head.

Soon may that Heav'n restore her breast to peace,

Or take her to itself, and bid such sorrow's cease.

## LA FETE DIEU.

[The following lines were written at Paris, immediately after witnessing the procession of *La Fête Dieu*, in which prince, priest, and soldier,—with the assistance of gold lace, feathers, tallow candles, and black velvet,—did all in their power to fill the *canaille* with awe; whilst the houses of that enlightened metropolis exhibited a motley display of carpets, rugs, sheets, and blankets, to the great gratification of the ruling powers, and the astonishment of the enquiring stranger.]

With one accord, let all believer's praise  
The great Creator, and our offerings raise;  
Hang out our carpets, decorate our streets  
With virgin blankets and unspotted sheets;  
Come, let us bow with meekness to the rod  
Of priests—to gain the blessings of our God,

Who looks with mercy from on high,  
Well pleas'd he sees our carpets from the sky.

Enlighten'd Christians! when we now reflect

Upon the darkness of each Pagan sect,  
Well



Well may we glorify our God, and say  
 Our oft-repeated thanks for brighter day.  
 The Pagan age of follies now gone by,  
 A nobler worship reigns beneath the sky!  
 Hang out our carpets, decorate our streets  
 With virgin blankets and unspotted sheets,  
 Well pleas'd our God beholds the priestly  
 throng,

Delighted listens to the holy song;  
 And feathers, beads, and drums and  
 swords,  
 Must be most pleasing to the Lord of  
 Lords.

Inspir'd priests and soldiers! goodly band,—  
 Mercy and murder marching hand in  
 hand!

This is the work of Europe's potent kings,  
 Whose armies have reviv'd these holy  
 things:

France has her Bourbons and her priests  
 again;

Their blood,—their money,—was not  
 spent in vain.

Britons rejoice! such things are cheaply  
 bought;

It was for this that you so bravely fought;  
 And on the page of history will be told  
 How British valour, join'd to British gold,  
 Combin'd to raise the lili'd flag on high,  
 Triumphant o'er philosophy.

M—R.

#### TO CHARLES NICHOLSON;

*Occasioned by hearing him Play a Concerto  
 on the Flute, at one of the recent Oratorios.*

*Nemo vir magnus, sine aliquo afflatu divinus, unquam  
 fuit. Cicero.*

O THOU! whose soul-enliv'ning flute  
 Surpasses Orpheus' fabled shell,  
 What time it tam'd the fiercest brute,  
 And made the woods with rapture swell,  
 Accept this unassuming song,  
 In praise of thy transcendent skill,  
 For thou of all the tuneful throng  
 Remain'st the sweetest minstrel still:  
 Harmonious spirit! when I hear  
 Thy liquid strains in their career  
 Of pathos and voluptuous tone,  
 I deem thee of that starlight sphere  
 Where none but angel-forms appear,  
 And demigods are known!

'Tis not the rapid tide of sound,  
 Wherein all feeling must be drown'd,  
 Which ev'ry tuneful dunce may reach,—  
 'Tis not the foreign \*Flautist's bound  
 From depth to height of music's  
 speech,—

Nor all the tricks and quirks of art,  
 Which make the dull with wonder start;  
 Nor yet the loftiest notes his skill  
 Can plunge upon the sense at will,  
 That charm the tasteful ear;  
 But that superior style and tone  
 Which still are thine, and thine alone,  
 And own no equal near.

\* Drouett.

'Tis that unrivall'd breathing out  
 Of pathos, which thy lips diffuse,  
 Which seems to linger round about  
 Thy magic flute, as loth to lose  
 Itself in air, or fly from thee,  
 The source of its divinity.

Proceed then, highly-gifted spirit!  
 Through all the labyrinth of sound;  
 And still from heavenly souls inherit  
 Strains which in heav'n alone abound.  
 Oh, breathe us still that matchless \*song,  
 That rich and taste-attemper'd air,  
 Whose silvery links seem borne along,  
 By "angels ever bright and fair,"  
 The atmosphere, which thrills with plea-  
 sure

In yielding to its plaintive measure.

But, wond'rous artist! Nature's child!

Be not by loud applause beguil'd,—

Court not the flights the scales admit,

But curb thy genius in her soarings,

And seek th' approval of the pit,

In pref'rence to the gods' adorings.

Yet, if thou must wanton at times through  
 the keys,

To astonish the vulgar, whom taste cannot  
 please,

And deal in chromatics, to show them the  
 height

And the maze thro' which music extends;  
 Let it still be thy chief and peculiar delight

To reflect on the ears of thy friends,  
 To pluck from the brow of the critic the

sneer  
 That might serve to retard thy resplendent

career;

For the shouts of the vulgar no recom-  
 pense leave,

And "make the judicious incessantly  
 grieve!"

But these are mere fancies the Muse must  
 reject,

For the genius thou own'st cannot err;  
 Thy taste is too perfect for once to select

The applause which would pity incur!

Let it, therefore, O Nicholson! still be  
 thy aim,

Both to rival thy father in talent and fame,  
 To call down to the smiles of the angels in

Heav'n,  
 To make the immortalst with rapture

confess,  
 That a part of their powers to thee has

been giv'n,  
 To add to thy weakness and worldly

success!

To give to new concords and harmonics  
 birth,

And prove that an Orpheus still paces  
 the earth. G.

*Islington; June 1823.*

\* Roslin Castle, in four flats.

† Handel, Haydn, and Mozart.

## NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

*A Second Grand Military Divertimento, for the Piano-forte; composed by A. V. Forster. 3s. 6d.*

**T**HIS divertimento comprises an introductory movement in triple time of three crotchets, a march, an *andante* in common time of two crotchets, an *andante* in triple time of three crotchets, and an *allegretto* in compound common time of six quavers. In the first of these we do not trace what we should have expected; something annunciative of the declared cast of the composition; something of a martial air; so, at least, in a sensible degree; and by no means of that general kind, that it might as well serve for a leading movement to a *calm* as to a *storm*, to a pastoral *fête* as to a battle-piece. The march by which it is succeeded is manly and spirited; and the two following *andantes*, and the concluding *allegretto*, are good in their kind. The publication, therefore, regarded in its totality, is respectable, if not of the first order of excellence; and ought to encourage Mr. Forster to proceed in his ingenious labours, as an instrumental composer. Analyzing his composition, we find many felicitous turns of thought, and some instances of harmonical evolution and contrivance, which never proceed from mean talents, or superficiality of science.

*Five-Finger Airs; including some Popular Melodies, for the Study of Young Performers; by J. Green. 6s.*

The principal object of this little publication is that of affording diversity to the study and practice of juvenile performers. Its variety of exercises on one position of the hand,—all of which may be executed with or without the aid of the chiroplast, or hand-director,—forms a valuable feature in the work; while many of the pieces are as pleasing to the ear as they are facile to the finger, and not less calculated to promote improvement than to gratify the generality of auditors, especially those who are partial to short, simple, and unlaboured movements.

*"Awake, my love, ere morning's ray," a Glee for three Voices. 2s.*

This song, or rather harmonized ballad, is but an inartificial composition. The parts are disposed with little of that skill necessary to the best

effect of combined voices; nor is the deficiency of the union compensated by the succession of the intervals. The words are so prettily poetical, that we have to wonder at the apparent non-inspiration of the composer. No freshness, no sweetness, pervades the melody. It moves onward with an unappealing tameness, and is rather endured than enjoyed. But perhaps our ears have been spoiled by the compositions of this species from the taste and science of the Drs. Cooke and Calcott, and the happy fancy and contrivance of the late Mr. Samuel Webbe and the ingenious John Stafford Smith.

*Calantha's Song, from "Glenarvon," as sung by Mrs. Ashe; composed by F. J. Klose. 1s. 6d.*

"Calantha's song" is a ballad of two verses. We have not with any great success sought for that novelty and expression which should always characterize this species of composition. The features of a ballad should be few, but striking; simple, yet fraught with effect. But we should fear that the present article is not sufficiently marked by those characteristics, to delight the generality of its hearers. We are far, however, from meaning to exclude it from that class of productions which has often pleased a large portion of vocal practitioners, or to say that many amateurs are not likely to listen to it with pleasure and satisfaction.

*"Lassie wi' the bonny e'e," a Scotch Ballad; composed and arranged, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by William Rogers. 1s.*

The melody of this ballad is of a common-place description, and far from being calculated to impress either the feelings or the ear. The ideas, instead of being the voluntary effusion of a prompt and ready fancy, are evidently constrained. Hence they are as awkward as unconnected, and incapable of moving the heart or of conciliating the external sense.

## THE DRAMA.

The summer theatricals, confined as they are to one house, (except we include as theatricals the performances of the Coburg, Astley's, and the other minor theatres,) are so inferiorly interesting, after the rich treats lately presented

presented to us at Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden, that we had nearly determined to suspend our dramatic remarks till the re-commencement of the winter season. But the various and striking powers of Liston, Terry, and Cooper, Madame Vestris, Mrs. Chatterly, Miss Paton, and Miss Chester, as exhibited in *Pigeons and Crows*, the *Rivals*, the *Way to keep him*, the *Beggar's Opera*, the new operatic comedy of *Sweethearts and Wives*, the pleasant little musical piece of the *Padlock*, and the new and lively farce of *Mrs. Smith*, are too worthy observation not to claim our acknowledgment of the pleasure we have derived from their exertion; and our thanks in advance, for the gratification we anticipate from their further display.

"Sweethearts and Wives" is the production of Mr. Kenny. As an operatic comedy, (that is, a dramatic vehicle for music,) this piece is entitled to the favourable reception with

which it has been honoured. The characters, though not very novel, are variable and well sustained; the dialogue is terse and animated; and the plot, though, we must say, not very skilfully conducted, is far from being bad in itself. The development of the whole gyst of the business, before the end of even the first act, was highly inartificial, and proved so dangerous to the piece, that we trembled for its existence; which certainly, but for the hearty zeal of Liston in the author's cause, would have been of short duration, admitting even that, without his exertion, it would have been heard through. However, it is due to Mr. Kenny to say, that, had that unfortunately been the case, the public would have debarred itself from the enjoyment of some interesting scenes, and much easy and pleasant dialogue,—features with which "Sweethearts and Wives" as much abounds as any drama whatever of recent production.

## NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

**TO WILLIAM DANIELL, of Aborcarne, Monmouthshire, for certain Improvements in the rolling of Iron into Bars, used for making or manufacturing Tin-Plates.**

**T**HIS invention consists of an improvement in the mode of rolling iron to be used for tin plates, and consists in rolling the iron (to be used for tin plates) perpendicularly between a pair of rollers, with grooves of different gradations, the iron being previously cut with a pair of shears, or any other instrument, into pieces of four inches and a half square, more or less (but Mr. D. generally prefers that size), the first groove in the rolls being so cut or formed as to admit each of the pieces of iron (singly) to pass through perpendicularly, and the successive grooves in the rolls being such that the pieces of iron may come out of the last groove reduced to a proper thickness for the future stage of the manufacture of iron for tin plates. By the means of rolling the iron perpendicularly, in the manner described, the inside of the piece of iron is brought to the surface, and the imperfection it contains, instead of being dispersed and intermixed throughout, is forced to the edge and ends. The quality of the iron for tin plates is thereby much improved, and the number of tin-plate wasters are thereby reduced.—*Repertory.*

**TO JOHN GLADSTONE, of Castle-Douglas, Engineer and Millwright; for an Improvement or Improvements in the Construction of Steam vessels, and Mode of propelling such Vessels by the Application of Steam or other Powers.**

**T**HIS invention consists in axles or shafts passing through the sides of the vessel; to these axles or shafts motion may be communicated in the usual way by steam or other moving powers; second, that upon each of these axles or shafts, on the outside of the vessel, there be fixed one or more male or female stud-wheels, drums, or cylinders, adapted for one or more endless chains; which chains are to pass over wheels or cylinders near the other end of the vessel, and are so constructed as to form a considerable curve on the side applying in the water, and to be completely kept from sliding on the wheels; thirdly, across these chains, floats, or paddles of wood, or any other suitable material, are fixed at such distances, as will freely permit the application of the chains to the surface of the wheels or cylinders, and in such a manner, as to retain the floats or paddles in a position nearly perpendicular to the position of the chains to which they are attached; fourthly, the progressive motion is given the vessel by the action of the floats or paddles in the water, during the revolution of the chains



chains on the wheels or cylinders. Mr. G. claims, as his invention, the application of floats or paddles fixed on the chains, and applying them either on the outside of single vessels, or between double vessels, for the purpose of navigation, as circumstances may permit.

The endless chains put in motion by the rotation of the wheels or cylinders round which they pass; the mode of fixing these floats or paddles, so that the greatest number of them in contact with the water shall be perpendicular to the horizon, is a circumstance which entirely obviates that loss or waste of power, arising from the oblique position of the paddles on the common paddle-wheel, both as it enters and leaves the water; and also the method by which the chains steadily maintain their position, notwithstanding the resistance of the water and the curvature of the chains and paddles between the wheels.

The advantages of the chain-paddles over the wheel-paddles depend chiefly on this principle, that the propelling power of the paddles is in proportion to the extent of surface, which acts upon the water in a horizontal direction. For it is evident, that any motion they impart to the vessel, is always in a direction exactly opposite to that in which they act upon the water; whence, so far as the stroke or pressure is either upwards or downwards, so far they only give the vessel a shock in the opposite direction, but impart no progressive motion. Now, from the nearly horizontal position of the chains, the paddles always enter and leave the water in a direction nearly perpendicularly, and are all either wholly or very nearly so, when in the water; whence, the whole always act upon the water, and consequently propel the vessel in a horizontal direction. The perpendicular position of the chain-paddles also prevents the waste of power, as well as the shock which the vessel receives, and the dashing back of the water, arising from the wheel-paddles entering and leaving the water at so small an angle with it. Also, from the length and horizontal position of the chain, so great a number of paddles are always in the water at the same time, that a much greater surface acts upon it, than can possibly do so with the wheel-paddles.—*Repertory.*

*BOURN, of Goswell-street, Middlesex, Coach-smith; for an Improvement in the Construction of the Wheels of all Wheeled Carriages, and of all other vertical Wheels of a certain size.*

The invention consists in the application of friction-rollers of certain proportionate dimensions, connected together, and revolving upon outer and inner circles, the circumferences of which circles must bear the same proportion to each other, as the circumferences of the rollers bear to each other. The Patentees make two plates or rings, which are to be employed as the outer circles, of steel or iron case-hardened, or other strong material, which are rivetted or screwed, or otherwise attached on to the sides of the felloes of the wheels, so as to leave a groove or space between such outer circles. The friction-rollers are formed with different radii, in one piece, but act like two rollers of different diameters, joined together, and revolving upon one common centre. That part which has the larger diameter, for the sake of explanation, is called the larger roller (though, in fact, it is only the larger periphery of a roller), and the other is called the smaller roller (though, in fact, it is only the smaller periphery of a roller). They calculate the diameter of the outer circles, and form sets of rollers (called the larger friction-rollers) of steel or iron case-hardened, or of brass coated with steel, or iron case-hardened, or other strong material, with grooves round their peripheries to work on the edges of these outer circles, and revolve in them. The number of friction-rollers will depend on the number of revolutions they are to make; the greater the number of revolutions, the smaller will be the diameter of the friction-rollers, and there will consequently be room for a greater number of them in the outer circle. They then make a circular plate or ring of iron or other strong material, called the middle ring, to which the friction-rollers are attached, at equal distances, by axles or pivots, as hereinafter mentioned; this middle ring is to be constructed of such a diameter, that it may stand free of the outer and inner circles, and so that the larger friction-rollers, being attached, may freely roll upon the edge of the outer circle. In holes made through this middle ring at regular distances, they fix shafts or spindles projecting from each side, on which spindles the friction-rollers are put, there being a hole through their centres for that purpose,

To J. WHITCHER, of *Helmet-Row, Old-street, Mechanic*; M. PICKFORD, of *Wood-street, Carrier*; and J. WHIT-

pose, so that one of each set of larger friction-rollers (which stand on each side of the middle ring) will work upon one outer circle, and the other upon the other outer circle; and part of each outer roller, as it revolves round, will always be in the groove between the inner circles after mentioned. The patentees then make a number of such smaller friction-rollers of the same materials as the larger friction-rollers, equal to the number of the larger friction-rollers, and unite them, so that the centre may be common to both, and that they may compose one friction-roller with different diameters, the spindles on the middle ring running through both. If the calculation be made beforehand, the two parts of the friction-roller may be made in one piece, and this is the best way. They then make of steel or iron case-hardened, or other strong material, the two smaller or inner circles of the diameter (calculated to their outer edges) found as above mentioned, to be screwed on to a circle of wood (turned solid, or composed of felleys), leaving a groove or space between such inner circles, in the same manner as between the outer circles. One of these inner circles is placed so, that the smaller periphery of all the friction-rollers, which are on one side of the middle ring, touch its circumference, and the other the same on the other side of the middle ring; and the inner circles are then screwed on to the wood. Then, if the inner circle were set in motion, the smaller periphery of the friction-rollers would revolve on it in the same time as the larger periphery of the friction-roller, on the outer circles. The smaller periphery of the friction-

rollers is not grooved, but flat, for the convenience of putting the machine together. The inner circles do not rest on or touch that part of the friction-roller which projects beyond its smaller diameter, but are kept off from it by having at the bottom of the lesser friction-roller, where it joins the larger friction-roller, a small shoulder or circular projection which the inner circle touches, and by which all lateral friction between the smaller or inner circle and the side of what for explanation is called the larger friction-roller is prevented. The application of the machinery, when thus completed, must vary according to the purposes for which it is used. For carriages there are several ways of using it; round the wood in which the outer circle is fixed, a common tire may be put. The inner circle may be bolted or otherwise fastened on to the carriage if springs are required; but, if they are not required, it may be bolted or fastened on to the body of the carriage. An axle running through the carriage and connecting the two wheels is not absolutely requisite, provided the bolts or other fastenings are sufficiently strong; but we apprehend it would be better, for the sake of strength and durability, to use a square axle; or the outer circle may be fastened to the side of or underneath the carriage, and a revolving axle run through the inner circle into a common carriage-wheel; or the whole machinery may be put into the box or nave of a common wheel. When used for carriages, or any purpose which would expose the machinery to dust or other obstructions, a plate of iron or other sufficient covering should be used to enclose the parts.—*Repertory.*

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY for the IMPROVEMENT of PRISON DISCIPLINE.

(With an Engraving.)

**B**Y favour of the Committee of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, we are enabled to introduce to our readers a view of the famous Tread-mill in use at the House of Correction at Brixton, in Surrey, and lately introduced into other similar establishments. As man is the creature of habit, it is palpable that nothing can be more desirable than that persons fairly tried and condemned to punishments, justly proportioned to their obduracy

and turpitude, should be employed while in prison, or habits of idleness will be engendered, instead of being corrected. It has been a problem of great difficulty to find such employment as adapted itself to uninstructed muscular exertion, without entangling itself with the details of produce and sale; but, at length, Mr. Cubitt, of Ipswich, has contrived a mill to grind corn and raise water for the prison use, to be worked by treadles, in performing which no previous instruction is requisite. Benevolence can object nothing to the use of such a machine, provided it is not employed

ployed as an instrument of torture, or as a means of rendering labour disgusting; for, although idleness is the root of all evil, yet idleness is not the sole cause of crime, and the inability to obtain employment as often leads to vicious courses as the desire to evade it. When punishments are legally apportioned to repetitions of offences, and first transgressions in many descriptions of crime are visited with only cautionary punishments, then less sympathy will attend convicted persons than at present; but, when the law so little discriminates as to inflict capital punishments on children and on youths who have not arrived at years of discretion, the common sense and universal sentiment of mankind revolt, and punishments lose their effect by their misapplication.

The engraving exhibits a party of prisoners in the act of working one of the tread-wheels of the discipline-mill, recently erected at the House of Correction for the county of Surrey, situated at Brixton. The view is taken from a corner of one of the ten airing yards of the prison, all of which radiate from the governor's house in the centre, which is seen in the drawing at the opposite end of the yard, so that from his windows he commands a complete view into all the yards. The building which appears in the engraving behind the tread-wheel shed, is the mill-house, containing the necessary machinery for grinding corn, for which purpose there are four pairs of stones, &c. On the right side of this building, a pipe is seen, passing up to the roof, on which is placed a large cast-iron reservoir, capable of holding about 6500 gallons of water, for the service of the prison. This reservoir is filled from a well behind the mill-house, nearly 200 feet deep, by means of a forcing-pump, connected with the principal axis which works the machinery of the mill. This axis or shaft passes under the pavement of the several yards, and by means of universal joints\* at every turn communicates with the tread-wheel of each class.

\* It is by means of these universal joints upon the main shaft connecting the tread-wheels with the machinery of the mill or pumps, that the relative position of each may be varied so as to suit the plan of almost any prison. On this subject, it may be proper to observe, that the mill-house should be so placed as to exclude as much as possible any thoroughfare in a prison, by the passing and repassing of

The tread-wheel, which is represented in the centre of the engraving, is exactly similar to a common water-wheel; the stepping-boards upon its circumference are of sufficient length to allow standing-room for a row of fifteen persons.† The weight of these persons—the first moving power of the machine—produces the greatest effect when applied upon the circumference of the wheel at or near the level of its axle; to secure, therefore, this mechanical advantage, a screen of boards is fixed up in an inclined position above the wheel, in order to prevent the prisoners from climbing or stepping up higher than the level required. A hand-rail is fixed upon this screen, by holding which they retain their upright position upon the revolving wheel.‡ The nearest end is exposed to view in the plate, in order to represent its cylindrical form much more distinctly than could otherwise have been done. In the original, however, both ends are closely boarded up, so that the prisoners have no access to the interior of the wheel, and all risk of injury is prevented. A light shed protects the prisoners, as well in wet weather as from the heat of the sun in summer; and it is so constructed as not to

carts with corn and flour. When the mill-house is situated outside the boundary wall of the prison, every inconvenience of that kind is avoided, and the security and quiet of the prison is promoted. Care should, however, be taken, that such building be detached from the outer wall, lest the security of that boundary be impaired.

‡ Twenty inches is the common allowance of standing room to each man. There are at present ten tread-wheels erected in this House of Correction, one in each yard; two of these wheels are capable of holding six persons each; two, nine persons each; four, fifteen persons each; and two wheels, eighteen persons each;—making up altogether 126 persons.

† It was discovered, in one recent instance, that, in consequence of the hand-rail projecting too forward, the prisoners had the means of leaning or resting upon it; by which loss of weight, the working of the wheel was checked, and the labour to the prisoners became much lightened. To obviate this; it was found necessary to have the hand-rail made sufficiently narrow, and so fixed upon the screen of boards in front of the prisoners, as fully to afford them the means of supporting themselves upon the wheel, but without allowing them the means of evading the labour.



interfere with the governor's view of the prisoners, nor to lessen the security of the yards.

The tread-wheel is set to work in the following manner. The party of prisoners ascend at one end by means of steps; and, when the requisite number are ranged upon the wheel, it commences its revolution. The effort, then, to each individual of the party, is simply that of ascending an endless flight of steps, the combined weight of the prisoners acting upon every successive stepping-board, precisely as a stream of water upon the float-boards of a water-wheel. This operation is maintained without intermission during the hours of labour, by the appointment of a certain portion of the class to relieve the party on the wheel. These changes are performed at regular intervals determined by signal: when the prisoner at one end of the wheel descends for rest, another at the same moment ascends at the opposite extremity of the wheel, as represented in the frontispiece.\* By this method, the proper number of men on the wheel is continually kept up, and the work is equally apportioned to every man. The degree of labour to each prisoner in a given time is also determined with great precision, by regulating the proportion of working and resting men one to the other; or, which amounts to the same thing, the relative proportion of those required to work the wheel with the whole number of the class; thus, if ten out of fifteen men are appointed to be on the wheel, each man will have forty minutes' labour, and twenty minutes' rest, in every hour.

In order to guard against interruption to the regular employment of the prisoners on the tread-wheels, which might happen from the supply of work in the mill at any time falling short, a fly-wheel is attached to the principal shaft in the mill-house, which is represented in the frontispiece on the roof of the building. The fly-boards of this wheel are connected with a pair of regulating balls, which, as the velocity of the wheel increases, tend by their centrifugal action to expand the fly-boards; by these means, the requisite degree of resistance is presented to the motion of the tread-

wheel machinery, and the labour of the prisoners suffers no interruption.\*

In the application of human exertion to this species of mechanical labour, there are two objects to be considered as affecting the measurement of such exertion: first, the rate or velocity with which the exertion is maintained; secondly, its duration. The rate of exertion maintained by a prisoner on the tread-wheel will be determined by the velocity of its revolutions, and by the height of the steps; thus, if a prisoner treads upon the steps of a wheel which are eight inches asunder, and if the velocity of its revolution be fifty steps per minute, he will have to move or lift his own weight over  $33\frac{1}{3}$  feet per minute, or maintain a rate of exertion equal to 2000 feet of ascent per hour. To complete the measure of individual labour, the duration of this rate of exertion is next to be considered. This will be affected by the proportion of resting and labouring prisoners, in which a class or gang may be appointed to work on a tread-wheel, and by the number of hours which the regulations of the prison require for daily labour at different seasons of the year. Thus, if two-thirds of a class are appointed to be on the wheel, and one-third to be off as relays, and if the number of hours of general labour for the day be ten, as in the summer season, the duration of actual labour to each man for that day will be  $6\frac{2}{3}$  hours, with  $3\frac{1}{3}$  hours of rest. Then, if the rate of exertion, 2000 feet per hour, be multiplied by the actual duration of it, viz.  $6\frac{2}{3}$  hours, we shall have a result of 13,333 feet ascent as the measure of each man's labour at the wheel for the whole day. This measure in feet ascent may, therefore, be taken as the most simple and correct standard, for determining any quantity of actual exertion performed by a person working at the tread-mill.

The quantity of mechanical power exerted in this instance would, without doubt, be measured more scientifically, by taking the product of the weight multiplied by the space over which that

\* At the Bridewell in Edinburgh, these changes are announced by means of a bell attached to the machinery; the bell is capable of being set so as to give the signal at intervals of any length that may be desired.

\* At Cold-bath Fields prison, a regulating fly is attached to the tread-wheel machinery, by which the power derived from the action of about 240 prisoners is expended in the air. The resistance presented by the action of a fly increases with its velocity; and, after a certain time, that resistance becomes so powerful as to prevent all farther acceleration, when the motion of the machinery remains uniform.

weight has been moved or lifted in a given time; but by leaving out of the calculation the weight of a man, the measure becomes far more simple, and equally accurate for the purpose in view. To complete, however, the above calculation, so as to indicate the mechanical power exerted by each man on the tread-wheel, we have to multiply his weight, which may be taken at the usual average of 150lbs. by 2000, the number of feet that weight has passed over in the hour, which gives 300,000; this number being multiplied by  $6\frac{2}{3}$  the length of time that rate of action has been maintained for the day, the result is found to be 2,000,000lbs. raised one foot, as the mechanical measure of daily exertion. The diameter of the tread-wheel does not form any part of the above calculation. The mechanical power of course depends upon the diameter of a wheel; but, as great power is not the leading object in the erection of these machines, it is found that the most convenient sizes for tread-wheels are from four to six feet diameter; and the height of the steps from seven to eight inches. Wheels of larger diameter occasion increased expense, and occupy greater space in the prison. There might, however, be some advantage in having one or more of the wheels in the prison of different diameters, as they would afford the means of varying the rate of exertion to a class, when occasion might require it.

To the principle of hard labour, (says Sir John Cox Hippisley in his recent publication on this subject,) as fairly intended by the Statute, so far from being an enemy, he is a most zealous friend; but, during a considerable portion of a long-protracted life, having been much occupied in the duties of the provincial magistracy in the counties of his usual residence; and having for many years, as a visiting justice, given an especial attention to the most considerable House of Correction in the county of Somerset, he has viewed, with more than an ordinary interest, the extreme to which this reaction in the public feeling has led; and, particularly, the popularity it has given to the very expensive\* and enormous machinery of the tread-wheel; which he

has found from his own repeated investigations, and those of many enlightened and intelligent friends who have engaged in the same inquiry, to be highly mischievous in its principle, and baneful in its effects, to those who are so indiscriminately sentenced to it; and, consequently, an instrument which neither the government nor the people of this country can countenance, when its evils are fully laid before them.

But, desirous of ascertaining the present state of the tread-wheel machinery in the East-India warehouses, Sir J. C. Hippisley availed himself of the obliging intervention of a friend who had recently presided in the chair of the East India Company, and who procured a minute report, drawn up by the principal officers of the warehouse department upon all the points of enquiry. The chief officer of the Bengal warehouse states, that—"of the five cranes, one was erected in that warehouse, and is still in use—the part of the warehouse which it serves not being provided with any other crane;"—but a note is subjoined, announcing, "that Edward Doe had his leg broken by working at this crane, and that Joseph Eames also received a severe injury in the leg from working at the same crane, which incapacitated him from labour for some weeks; and were relieved by the East

mill-work of any sort attached to it; and, if mills and the necessary buildings be added, it is estimated that the additional expenditure will scarcely fall short of a moiety of the sum already expended. In a Treatise on Mechanics by Dr. Olinthus Gregory, (Professor of Mechanics in the Royal Military Academy of Woolwich,) will be found a description, accompanied with plates, of a tread-wheel in every respect analogous to that introduced by Mr. Cubitt, for which Dr. Gregory states that Mr. David Hardie, of the East India Company's Bengal warehouse, obtained a patent. But Mr. Hardie himself, in point of fact, had no pretension to the discovery of the principle, it being no other than that of a wheel long used by the Chinese in the irrigation of their plantations. Mr. Hardie's machinery was applied to a crane instead of a mill, and is described by Dr. Gregory,—“as a wheel, on the outside of which are placed twenty-four steps for the men to tread upon, at a situation where the steps are found at a height equal to that of the axis, or where the plane of the steps became horizontal.” Five cranes of this description have, according to Dr. Gregory, been at work at the East India warehouses, and Mr. Hardie's patent was obtained in 1803.

\* The expense incurred at Cold Bath Fields, including such alterations of the prison for the reception of the machinery as was, by Mr. Cubitt, deemed advisable, has exceeded 12,000*l.* There is, as yet, no

India Company." He farther states "that another of the cranes was erected in the warehouse of the assistant private-trade warehouse-keeper;" but a note is here also annexed by the officer of that department, which tells us "that the men have often received bruises when working the wheel, and that it was considered more dangerous to work than at the capstan; that Dennis Leary received a severe hurt while working at one of them, and was pensioned by the East India Company; and finally, that the cranes were taken down last summer."

From the investigation the following facts appear to be incontrovertibly established:—

1. That, from the enormous height, extent, and complication, of the machinery of the tread-wheel, there appears to be an insuperable difficulty in constructing it of iron, whether cast or malleable, sufficiently pure and powerful to support the incumbent load or strain that is often imposed upon its shafts, with their subterraneous ramifications, to a perilous extent, without breaking: that such accidents have already taken place in different prisons, and not less than four times, in little more than three months, in the House of Correction in Cold Bath Fields, with precipitation, from a considerable height, of all the prisoners employed at the time, who were thrown on their backs, with considerable injury to many of them.\*

2. That, from the peculiar motion of the limbs for which alone this machine was intended, which is that of treading on tiptoe up an endless hill, with the body bent forward,† and the bands rigidly and unremittingly grasping a rail for support, an exertion is produced; so exhausting to the animal frame, that scarcely any committee of visiting magistrates have ventured to enforce its use for more than a quarter of an hour at a time; while at the House of Correction at Edinburgh, seven minutes and a half, or just half this period, is the utmost that is risked.

3. That in consequence hereof a most distressing thirst, debilitating perspiration, and actual loss of flesh, are often produced, and especially in warm weather, during every successive round of working, short as the period is: as has been frequently experienced in the prison in Cold Bath Fields, and is admitted to have oc-

curred at Edinburgh and various other places; and that, in order to support such exhaustion, a fuller and richer diet has been humanely allowed in several prisons, particularly at Edinburgh and North Allerton.

4. That not only severe exhaustion, but strains upon the organs and muscles immediately called into exercise, in many cases highly injurious to health, have actually taken place on various occasions, and, in the opinion of a large body of physicians and surgeons of the highest rank and respectability who have minutely examined into the subject, are necessarily threatened at all times.

5. That, in consequence of such straining and over exertion, many of the female prisoners have been suddenly obliged to descend from the tread-mill in the prison in Cold Bath Fields in the midst of their task-work, accompanied with circumstances of the most repulsive indelicacy, inasmuch that the female prisoners confined within these walls, as well as in most other prisons, have been of late, altogether or in a great degree, exempted from this kind of labour.

6. That the concurrent testimony of numerous medical practitioners, of high character and extensive experience, has proved that habitual labour of a like description, as that of mariners, and even of a lighter kind, as the ladder-treading in thatching, and among masons' labourers, miners, &c. has a gradual tendency to produce ruptures and varicose veins, or nodulous tumours on the legs; and, in numerous instances, has actually produced them. Whence it has been reasonably apprehended by other practitioners of great talents and attainments, who have particularly attended to this machine and its effects, that a stated and longer employment upon it than has hitherto been experimented in any prison, in consequence of its being of novel introduction, will necessarily give a still greater tendency to the same injuries, and, in the end, more certainly and more extensively induce them among those who are sentenced to its morbid discipline.

7. That on this account, prisoners, labouring under the above affections, and especially under ruptures or consumptions, or a tendency to such complaints, are, in the Cold Bath Fields Prison, or were till of late, as also in other prisons, altogether exempted from the punishment of the tread-wheel.

8. That for these and similar reasons, the unhappy culprits whose fate it is to be committed to prisons where this trying discipline is in use, to adopt the impressive language of the Prison Discipline Committee, "have a horror of the mill, and would sooner undergo, as they all declare, any fatigue, or suffer any deprivation, than

\* Other similar fractures have since taken place in the same prison; one of them since part of these sheets have been in the press.

† Such was their position at the Cold Bath Fields Prison, when visited by the writer in May, 1822.



return to the House of Correction when once released."

9. That, in consequence of the above mischiefs found practically and essentially to appertain to the tread-wheel, its employment, notwithstanding its enormous expence in erecting, is of very limited extent, and cannot or ought not to be exercised over more than one half of the delinquents to whom it was originally appropriated: female prisoners, as observed above, being already considered as unfit subjects of its discipline, as are also those who are labouring under consumptions, ruptures, and various other weaknesses, or a tendency to such weaknesses.

10. That, while it is regarded as a leading principle of justice in all countries, to proportion the kind and degree of punishment to the kind and degree of criminality, the discipline of the tread-wheel offers, not merely one kind alone, but one degree alone, of infliction upon prisoners of every class: so that the beggar, the poacher, the shoplifter, and the house-breaker, are, under its dominion, all and equally sentenced, so long as they continue in confinement, to the same kind and the same undistinguished degree of severe and perilous suffering; though nothing can be more manifest than their respective gradations of delinquency.

11. That it is hence absolutely expedient for the purposes of the first principles of justice, as well as for those of carrying into practical effect the salutary application of hard prison labour, in the full

spirit as well as letter of the Statute, that means of discipline of a very different description from that of the tread-wheel should be resorted to.

12. That the discipline of the hand, crank mill, or machinery, already employed in the National Penitentiary on the banks of the Thames, as well as in numerous other prisons, when it has received those improvements of which it is so obviously susceptible, and which are now in actual preparation, with all the facilities for enforcing and graduating the infliction of hard manual labour, appears to offer a considerable approach to this desirable object; affords to the workers the natural position of standing firm upon the feet, and on firm ground; calls into full exertion the muscles of the hands, arms, and chest; divides the exercise equally among those organs that are intended by nature for muscular motion, instead of limiting it to those that are either never designed, or not ordinarily designed, for such purpose; increases the general health and strength, instead of counteracting them; and hereby prepares every prisoner, so worked, for applying himself, with greater facility, to a variety of handicraft and other trades after his discharge from confinement than he possessed before his commitment to prison; and renders, in fact, the habitual use of hard manual labour a great and permanent good, instead of what may possibly be a serious and lasting evil.

## BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the THIRD YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the THIRD SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

### **C**AP. LXXXI. *To amend the Laws relating to Bankrupts.*

Commissioners empowered to summon witnesses as to trading and act of bankruptcy.—Persons refusing to attend may be apprehended.—Persons refusing to be examined, or to produce books, &c. may be committed.—Lord Chancellor may order bankrupts to join in conveyances.—Lord Chancellor may vacate deeds of bargains and sales, 5 G. 2. c. 30. and a new bargain and sale may be executed.—Joint commissions may be issued against two or more of the partners in a firm.—Joint creditors of three or more partners may vote in the choice of assignees in certain cases.—Assignees may use the names of partners in suits.

Cap. LXXXII. *For reducing the Duties of Excise payable upon Salt in England, and repealing the Duties upon Salt (not being Foreign Salt), and re-*

*ducing the Duties upon Foreign Salt payable in Scotland.*

Cap. LXXXIII. *To repeal the additional Duties and Drawbacks on Leather, granted and allowed by Two Acts of his late Majesty, and to grant other Drawbacks in lieu thereof, and to secure the Duties on Leather.*

Cap. LXXXIV. *To authorize certain temporary Advances of Money, for the Relief of the Distresses existing in Ireland.*

Cap. LXXXV. *To allow peremptory Challenge of Jurors in Criminal Trials in Scotland.*

In criminal trials the prosecutor and panel may challenge five of the jurors without assigning any reason.—Provided always, that after each challenge made by any of the said parties respectively, it shall be incumbent upon the judge to chuse another

another juror, so as again to complete the number of fifteen, before the party challenging shall be obliged to make any second or subsequent challenge; and the juror or jurors to be chosen to supply the place or places of the juror or jurors challenged shall be equally liable to be challenged as the jurors originally chosen.

Cap. LXXXVI. *To amend Two Acts of the Fifty-seventh Year of his late Majesty, and the First Year of his present Majesty, for authorizing the Issue of Exchequer Bills, and the Advancement of Money for carrying on Public Works and Fisheries, and Employment of the Poor; and to authorize a further Issue of Exchequer Bills for the Purposes of the said Acts.*

Cap. LXXXVII. *To enable his Majesty's Court of Exchequer to sit, and the Lord Chief Baron or any other Baron of the said Court to try Middlesex Issues, elsewhere than in the Place where the Court of Exchequer is commonly kept in the County of Middlesex.*

Cap. LXXXVIII. *To amend the Laws relating to the Land and Assessed Taxes, and to regulate the Appointment of Receivers General in England and Wales.*

Cap. LXXXIX. *To provide for the Charge of the Addition to the Public Funded Debt of Great Britain, for the Service of the Year 1822.*

Cap. XC. *To revive and continue, until the Fifth Day of July, 1823, certain additional Bounties on the Exportation of certain Silk Manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland.*

Cap. XCI. *For regulating the Mode of accounting for the Common Good and Revenues of the Royal Burghs of Scotland.*

Cap. XCII. *To explain an Act of the Fifty-third Year of the Reign of his late Majesty, respecting the Enrolment of Memorials of Grants of Annuities.*

Cap. XCIII. *For carrying into Execution an Agreement between his Majesty and the East India Company.*

Cap. XCIV. *To provide for the Collection and Payment of the Countervailing Duties and Drawbacks granted by an Act of this present Session on Malt and other Articles imported and exported between Great Britain and Ireland.*

Cap. XCV. *To reduce the Rate of Duties payable in respect of certain Carriages used and employed for the Purpose of conveying Passengers for Hire, and to make Regulations and Provisions relating to Stage Coaches and the Duties thereon.*

1 horse without springs	1d. per mile.
2 horses	2d.
1 horse with springs	1½d.
2 horses	3d.
3 or more ditto	4½d.

Plates to be placed on such carriages.—Plates to be affixed on each door of such carriages.—Penalty on not having such plates, 20l.

Every carriage or vehicle used, employed, or let out, for the purpose of conveying passengers for hire to or from or from and to any place or places in Great Britain, and travelling at the rate of three or more miles in the hour, shall, without regard to the number of wheels or to the number of horses by which the same may be drawn, or to the number of passengers which the same shall or may be able or fitted to contain or carry, or to its being an open or close carriage, be deemed and taken to be a stage coach or carriage; provided the passenger or passengers to be carried or conveyed by any such carriage or vehicle, shall be charged or shall pay separate and distinct fares, or a separate and distinct fare, or be charged at the rate of separate and distinct fares.

Persons authorized to examine plates, may enter toll-houses.—Carriages, horses, &c. made liable for the payment of the duty.

If the coachman, guard, or other person having the care of any such coach, mail coach, or other carriage or vehicle as aforesaid, or employed in, upon, or about, the same, shall, by intoxication, or wanton and furious driving; or any other wilful misconduct on the public highway, injure or endanger any person or persons whatever in his, her, or their, life or lives, limbs, or property, every such coachman or person as aforesaid so offending, shall for every such offence be liable to fines of 5l. to 10l. or be imprisoned three or six months; the fine or penalty to be levied, mitigated, and applied, in the same or the like manner as in and by the said recited Act was mentioned and provided with respect to the offences therein specified; provided that nothing in this Act contained shall extend to or be construed to extend to affect Hackney coaches or chariots, or their owners or drivers respectively, duly licensed by the commissioners of Hackney coaches.

Informations to be laid against the nearest proprietor.—If drivers of stage coaches take up passengers after entering the paved streets of London, &c. they shall be deemed persons plying for hire under 1. G. 1. c. 57.

Cap. XCVI. *To continue, until the First Day of January, 1824, an Act passed in the Fifty-ninth Year of his late Majesty, relating to imposing and levying Duties in New South Wales; to authorize the imposing and levying other Duties*

*Duties on Goods imported into the said Colony, and to suspend, for Ten Years, the Payment of Duty on the Importation of certain Goods, the Produce of New South Wales.*

Cap. XCVII. *To continue for Two Years an Act of the Fifty sixth Year of his late Majesty, for establishing Regulations respecting Aliens arriving in or resident in this Kingdom, in certain Cases.*

Cap. XCVIII. *For enabling his Majesty to grant Pensions to the Servants of her late Majesty Queen Caroline.*

Cap. XCIX. *To continue, until the Fifth Day of January, 1825, the Duties of Customs payable on British Salt imported into Ireland; to repeal the Duties on Foreign Salt imported into Ireland; and to grant other Duties in lieu thereof.*

Cap. C. *To incorporate the Contributors for the Erection of a National Monument in Scotland, to commemorate the Naval and Military Victories obtained during the late War.*

Cap. CI. *For granting to his Majesty a Sum of Money to be raised by Lotteries.*

Cap. CII. *To repeal an Act of the First and Second Year of his present Majesty, for facilitating the Dispatch of Business in the Court of King's Bench; and to make further provisions in lieu thereof.*

Cap. CIII. *For the Appointment of Constables, and to secure the effectual Performance of the Duties of their Office, and for the Appointment of Magistrates, in Ireland, in certain Cases.*

## NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN JUNE:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

*Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.*

**D**R. JONES's long-expected *Greek and English Lexicon* has at last appeared in a well-printed octavo volume of about 900 pages, in double columns. Such a dictionary has been hitherto a desideratum. We have had several Lexicons to the New Testament, of which Parkhurst's is the latest and most extensive; but, with regard to the vocables of other Greek works, the learner has always until now had the double task of discovering their meaning through the medium of a Latin translation, thus giving him two chances of error in place of one. Dr. Jones is well known as an eminent Greek scholar; and from such a man the circumstance of his being obliged to look, in every case, for an English corresponding term, must have been of great advantage to the work. The Latin translation is so familiar to the learned, that it comes to the mind almost insensibly; and an explanation, in that language, would have been to the doctor a mere matter of rote. Here, however, with all his knowledge, he must have been forced to think. The corresponding English word, which might best express the primary meaning of the Greek term, could not have been written from memory, and was not often to be had without study and reflection. It is this study and reflection which, in our opinion, renders this dictionary much more valuable to an Englishman than any other Lexicon whatever. The words are here in alphabetical order; but the author promises a large quarto, arranged according to the roots, and furnished with an index

for the ease of consultation. In this promised work, the vocabulary is to be more copious; but the volume before us will not be found wanting in that respect by any learner, for he must study authors that are not generally studied before he meet with a word which is not contained in this octavo. In his explanations, the doctor keeps to the principle so well illustrated by Mr. Tooke, that every word has one fixed meaning, from which its secondary applications are derived. This meaning he illustrates, by tracing the etymology of each primitive to some one of the Asiatic tongues,—generally to the Hebrew. This he does with great ingenuity; but whether or not he has been always successful is, in our opinion, of less consequence than most people imagine. The research in such cases goes backwards; for it is generally from a knowledge of the word, as exhibited in a multitude of situations, that the etymologist first catches its radical meaning, which is confirmed rather than discovered by its etymon. This is the usual and the rational procedure; unless the lexicographer could hit upon an etymology intuitively, and then demonstrate its origin by appealing to the applications of the derivative. To do this, however, would require an intimate knowledge of the Oriental tongues, a knowledge which is possessed by few or none of the literati of Europe.

*M. Tulli Ciceronis de Republica* is a republication of a volume which was lately printed in Italy, under the auspices of Pope



Pope. Pius the Seventh, from a manuscript discovered by M. Mai in the library of the Vatican. The circumstances under which this long-lost work of Cicero (if it be so) were discovered, are curious. The manuscript is a parchment codex, containing a Commentary of St. Augustin on the Psalms of David; and it seems this commentary was written upon the same parchment that had formerly been possessed by the de Republica. The ink, however, had been only partially discharged, and M. Mai recovered the work of the Roman orator from beneath the rubbish of the saint. Several of these psalms, with their commentaries are wanting; and, unfortunately, their loss leaves many deficiencies in the book before us. That this is a genuine production of Cicero we are by no means certain. The style is Ciceronian; but it is well known that the monks of the middle ages amused themselves with forging histories and imitating the works of the ancient authors. The learned will, perhaps, enter deeply into a controversy on the subject; and to them we leave both the discussion and the result, for we will not pretend to "decide when doctors disagree." The French have already got it translated into their own language. The English are always more tardy in matters of classical literature.

CAPTAIN ADAMS'S *Remarks on the Country extending from Cape Palmas to the River Congo* is a plain unadorned narrative, written with judgment and bearing all the marks of authenticity. It appears that the chief object for which he then explored the western coast of Africa, was the selection of a place for colonization more fitted for the purposes of the African Society than Sierra Leone, the insalubrity of the climate of which is proverbial. The spot recommended by Capt. Adams for the scite of a new settlement is a trading town called Malemba, which lies midway between the river Loanga Luiza and Cabenda Hook, and may be justly considered as the Montpellier of Western Africa. In the course of this coasting voyage Captain Adams made several excursions into the country, the topography of which, as well as the customs and manners of the inhabitants, he describes in a style that, though unambitious, is very accurate and appropriate. In another part of our work we have made some extracts from this interesting volume, and we therefore now lay it down with our hearty recommendation.

*Memorable Days in America, being a Journal of a Tour to the United States*, by W. FAUX, an English Farmer, is a book published by subscription, containing a Journal of Observations made by the Author during his trip to the New World, including a period of time from the 16th December 1818, the day on which he paid 15l. in part of his passage onwards, until the

21st July 1820, when he reembarked for his native country. It is said in the title-page, that the voyage was: "principally undertaken to ascertain, by positive evidence, the condition and probable prospects of British emigrants." He returns with strong denunciations against that land of republicans; "Finally," says he, "were America, of which I now perhaps take my leave for ever, every thing that the purest patriotism could make it; yet the climate is an evil, a perpetual evil, a mighty drawback, an almost insurmountable obstacle, to the health, wealth, and well-being, of all, except the native red and black man, the genuine aboriginal, and the unstained African, for whom alone this land of promise, this vast section of the earth, this new and better world, seems by nature to have been intended. Otherwise, it is argued, would noisome pestilence annually desolate its cities and districts, and every where unsparingly and prematurely people the grave?" This is only a small portion of the rhodomontade with which he concludes his volume; and yet, notwithstanding all this, Mr. Faux was not disappointed, for his impressions were received before he sailed. He tells us in the outset, that he bade farewell to his good and venerable father, whom he never expected to see more, and tore himself from the embraces of his wife and of one dear and only child; that immediately on his arrival in London he called on Mr. Fearon, requesting letters to his friends. "No," said he, "my book has destroyed them: you will confirm my reports." His sea-voyage is described as more horrible than the middle passage. The weather was stormy—he was sea-sick—The sailors swore horribly, and paid no attention to the Lord's-day. The beef and porter were bad; and he anticipated nothing less than dying of hunger. At last, to the great joy of himself as well as of his captain, he got on-board another American vessel, which was returning from the South Sea. Here he became contented, crying out, "How merciful is the God on whom I called! for, instead of drowning, starving, or eating each other, I am living on the new and interesting luxuries of the east, &c." The whole of the volume is equally amusing, and contains many curious gossipings which he heard, as well as things which he saw with a jaundiced eye; but, with regard to any information that can be trusted to, it is totally out of the question. His going to America at all appeared to be a penance; during his stay he was afflicted with paralysis, which left him immediately on his return. In short, we have nothing but the wanderings of a hypochondriac.

We took up *Hunter's Memoirs of a Captivity among the Indians of North America* with a considerable degree of suspicion. A Young White Man escaping from a sa-

vage tribe, with whom he had been reared from a period of infancy, of which he had no recollection, forcibly recalled to our memory [the adventures of Psalmanazer. We have now read the work, and it is but justice to say that all our scepticism has vanished. The narrative is natural and unaffected: it tells no tale that can be reckoned extraordinary; and recounts nothing of his early years that could have been beyond the comprehension of a boy. There appears no motive for deceit; and the observations are throughout, modest, rational, and, we may say, philosophical. Only a hundred and thirty-four pages are devoted to his personal adventures; the remaining three hundred and twelve being wholly occupied in an account of the "Manners and Customs of the several Indian tribes located west of the Mississippi." Mr. Hunter left the Indians in 1816, when, according to his own belief; he was about nineteen or twenty years of age. His previous adventures are merely a history of the combats and migrations of the different tribes among which he lived; the chances of war having transferred him from one to another. These things are recorded from memory, and the record is seemingly accurate. The second and principal part of the volume partakes more of compilation. In his account of the topography of the country and the manners of the tribes; his recollection has been evidently assisted by subsequent enquiries, and conjoined with the information received from other travellers. In editing the work, he acknowledges that he has been assisted by his friend Edward Clark, both "with *interrogations* respecting some of the subject matter, and the revisal and arrangement of the Manuscript." Of the extent of that assistance we are ignorant, but we know that an interesting and instructive book has been produced by their joint co-operation. Some parts must certainly have been added by Mr. Clark: for instance, the speech of an Indian Chief, which Mr. Hunter heard when he was a young boy, is here given *at great length, and in the first person*. This exactitude of recollection is endeavoured to be accounted for, from the effect which the speech produced; but the following paragraph looks extremely like an interpolation from the Fables of Æsop. "Brothers, the white people are like poisonous serpents: when chilled, they are feeble and harmless; but invigorate them with warmth, and they sting their benefactors to death." From other parts of the volume, we are assured that the Indians are not accustomed to take serpents into their bosoms. We do not, however, wish to cavil: because, as we have already said, we are persuaded that in all essential particulars the work is sufficiently faithful.

*The Antiquities of Free-Masonry*, by  
GEORGE OLIVER, Vicar of Clee, &c. is a

very pompous and very foolish book. It is adorned with maps of Egypt, Canaan, and Jerusalem, besides a large one of "Europe, Asia, and Africa, shewing the dispersion and settling of nations by the descendants of Noah," according to the tenth chapter of Genesis; and it pretends to trace the history of Masonry from the creation of the world to the dedication of Solomon's Temple. The author tells us in his preface, that he has long felt a serious desire to defend the institutions of masonry against envy and prejudice; and, that since that duty had been impressed upon his mind, he had preached and printed five Sermons in his official capacity of Provincial Grand Chaplain for the county of Lincoln, the tendency of all of which was chiefly directed to that point. But those sermons, it seems, were not sufficient; and, therefore, this work was undertaken to expose "*the pure principles of the science, as it actually existed in the primitive ages of the world.*" What that science is, we are as much at a loss to know, having read his book, as we were when we opened it. Neither are we bettered by the following definition of masonry, which he says is contained in an ancient manuscript, in the hand-writing of King Henry the Sixth: "Yt beeth the skylle of nature, the understandynge of the myghte, that ys hereynue; and its sondrye werkynges, sonderlyche, the skylle of rectenynges, of waightes and metynges, and the true manere of faconynge at thynges for mannes use, headlye, dwellinges, and buildynges of all kyndes, and al odher thynges that make gudde to manne.—Maconnes havethe alweys, yn everyche tyme, from tyme to tyme, communycatedde to mankynde soche of her secrettees as generallyche myghte be usefulle; they hanethe kepe backe soche alleine as shulde be harmfulle yff they comed ynn euylle haundes." How many such secrets may be in the possession of the reverend author we know not, but sure we are that he has revealed nothing in this volume that can be possibly of the slightest use, to mankind. This we would have pardoned had the book been amusing, but it is as dull and uninteresting as it is stupid and superstitious.

*The Flora Domestica, or the Portable Flower-Garden*, which professes to give directions for the treatment of plants in pots; is a compilation that has a probable chance of a successful sale. The plants treated of are about 200; which, with their varieties, might, as far as their culture is concerned, have been discussed in the space of forty pages. The remaining 350, are made up in part of botanical descriptions and remarks, but chiefly by "illustrations from the works of the poets." The poets however whom this author has chosen to illustrate his work, are seldom those who have taken their stand in the



the temple of Fame; they are chiefly recent or living authors, and, belonging to a peculiar class, are probably the friends of the writer. We find Wordsworth, Shelley, Keats, John Clare, Horace Smith, Barry Cornwall, and Leigh Hunt, in almost every page; but, strange to tell, although the book is a Flower-Garden, the name of Dr. Darwin is never once mentioned. The Poppy serves to introduce a puffing panegyric on the "Confessions of an Opium-Eater;" and Tobacco gives us the following verses by Charles Lamb.

"For thy sake, Tobacco, I  
Would do any thing but die,  
And but seek to extend my days  
Long enough to sing thy praise."

The *Sketches in Bedlam* is a catch-penny publication, deserving the severest reprobation. The conduct and the ravings of 140 maniacs are printed for the amusement of the public, without the least regard to the feelings of their relatives, or to their own, when they recover from their disease. Some of the persons here held up to the curiosity of the public, with their names and designations, are already discharged; and may have the opportunity of reading with horror the history of their former degradation. The writer says that he is a daily witness of those scenes, which he describes in the same vulgar language and flippant manner as if he were the keeper of a menagerie. The book is dedicated to the governors and managers of Bethlehem Hospital, and contains the known rules of admission; besides other documents transcribed from the books of the Institution. The whole is thus made to assume an official air, which renders it either a disgrace to, or a libel upon, the managers. Some of the descriptions are so filthy and so disgustingly obscure, that they could not possibly have appeared in print had the proofs been revised by the publishers.

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## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

**T**HE account of the recent Voyage round the World, by Captain Roquefeuil of the Bordelais, having just appeared at Paris, a faithful translation will be given in the next Number of the Journal of Voyages and Travels. This will be the third Voyage round the World which has appeared in that well known Monthly Journal, none of

which are elsewhere to be found in the language. The current Number contains some most interesting narratives of Russian missions into unexplored parts of Siberian Tartary.

Specimens of the Living Poets, with biographical and critical prefaces, by Mr. ALARIC A. WATTS, will speedily appear.

Mr.



Mr. J. F. DANIELL, F.R.S. has in the press a volume of *Meteorological Essays: the Constitution of the Atmosphere; the Radiation of Heat in the Atmosphere; Meteorological Instruments; the Climate of London; and the Construction and Uses of a new Hygrometer.*

Mr. J. L. TOWERS, who, like his late father, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Towers, is distinguished for literary industry and research, having for several years bestowed much time and study in the preparation of different courses of Lectures, intends shortly to deliver some of them in the environs of London. The very numerous engravings, by which they will be illustrated during their delivery, will constitute one of their principal novelties. His Lectures will also be occasionally elucidated by a new species of composition, numerous examples of which will be inserted in a pamphlet, which he is preparing for publication. This pamphlet will explain the general subject of the Lectures, and the nature and peculiarities of his own plans. Of his commencing courses, two, at least, will relate to history and chronology, and will comprehend much amusing information respecting biography, antiquities, and the arts.

The Author of "Annals of the Parish," "Ringan Gilhaize," &c. announces "The Spaewife;" and, in rapidity, seems determined to keep pace with the Waverley Club of Scottish Authors.

A Work called *The Sweepings of My Study*, is announced at Edinburgh.

Dr. HIBBERT announces *Sketches of the Philosophy of Apparitions; or, an Attempt to trace such Illusions to their Physical Causes.*

The Third Edition of Sir ASTLEY COOPER'S *Work on Dislocations and Fractures*, is printing.—An Appendix will contain a Refutation of almost every statement made in a late critical publication, on a subject treated of in the former edition of the above Work.

Mr. PLUMBE has in the press, a Treatise on the Diseases of the Skin, intended to comprise the substance of the Essay for which the College of Surgeons have awarded to him the Jacksonian prize, a reprint of his "Essay on Ringworm," &c. and copious notices of such improve-

ments as have been made in the Pathology and treatment of Cutaneous Diseases generally, since the publication of Bateman's Synopsis.

Travels through part of the United States and Canada, in 1818 and 1819, by JOHN MORISON DUNCAN, illustrated by Geographical Cuts on Wood, will appear in September.

A translation of GOETHE'S "Wilhelm Meister," is printing.

A Pulpit Orator of very extraordinary powers has made his appearance in London, and attracts large and fashionable audiences. He is of the Chalmers' School, and from Glasgow. His name is IRVING, and his doctrines are Calvinistic. His delivery, enunciation, and composition, are of the first order; and, he has in a few months acquired great and deserved celebrity. Some grave persons consider his theatrical manner unbecoming the pulpit, but, while he is less so than the vulgar methodists, he combines those scholastic attainments which they want, and thereby exalts religion, instead of debasing it.

The great work called *Nature Displayed*, the richest in embellishments which ever appeared in England, and made so to render the study of nature popular, will positively appear in a few days.

In like manner a very useful and important volume of 5000 Receipts, delayed with a view to its perfection, will be ready on or before the 11th.

The Interrogative System of liberal Education is at length completed, being now extended to every proper object of Juvenile Study. It has been 25 years in progress, supported alone by public approbation, and unaided by any Association, or by the empirical means usually adopted to give currency to systems. It is now more or less adopted in every well conducted Seminary in the United Kingdom, and has been extensively introduced into France, Belgium, Germany, and America.

Mr. W. WEST, of Leeds, is about to publish in a separate form, with additions, his Analysis of the New Sulphur Spring at Harrogate.

An Order in the Council of the Linnean Society has been lately passed, by which Mr. DONOVAN will be allowed to enrich his New Monthly Work, the "Naturalist's Repository," with the Icones of those choice and very beautiful species of the Psittacus and

and Columba Tribe, which are described in the 13th volume of the Linnean Transactions; the greater part of which, if not the whole, are of such rarity, as to be found only in the Museum of the Linnean Society.

Early in August will be published, *Adrastus*, a tragedy, with *Amabel*, or the Cornish Lover, a metrical tale founded on fact, and other poems, by R. C. DALLAS, esq.

A fourth Series of Sermons, in manuscript characters, on characters from Scripture, for the use of the younger clergy and candidates for holy orders, will be speedily published, by the Rev. R. WARNER.

In the ensuing month will appear, an easy Introduction to Lamarck's arrangement of the Genera of Shells: with illustrative remarks, additional observations, and a synoptic Table, by CHARLES DUROIS, F.L.S.

A translation of "*Les Hermites en Prison*," the last and perhaps the most interesting of all the Essays of M. JOURY, will be published in the course of a few days. This work was written in the prison of St. Pélagie, where the author was recently confined for a political libel.

The *Revue Encyclopedique* for June last has a note by the editors, the purport of which is to vindicate the Bishop of London from a charge which has been brought against him by the Edinburgh Review, of advocating the cause of ignorance. The meaning of different passages inculcated is stated to be, simply, that human knowledge ought to be accompanied by religious sentiments. 'We are not necessarily good,' says the Bishop, 'because we have acquired knowledge and learning, and the expansion of intellect does not necessarily suppose or infer a disposition to apply it to its true ends.' It is impossible to gainsay this, as a philosophical proposition; the Bishop has also quoted, as advancing that popular instruction should be more and more encouraged, but that it should be pointed and directed to moral and reasonable objects.

A fourth Series of Sermons, in manuscript characters, on characters from Scripture, for the use of the younger clergy and candidates for holy orders, will be speedily published; by the Rev. R. WARNER, rector of Great Chalfield, Wilts.

The seventh edition of Mr. FAIRMAN'S Account of the Public Funds, with considerable additions, is in the press. The work has been completely remodelled, the accounts of the different stocks revised, corrected, and brought down to the present time, and a variety of interesting and valuable information added; the whole calculated to furnish a complete Manual of the Finances of Great Britain.

A most extraordinary work has recently made its appearance at New York, relating to the Jews, and entitled, "Israel Vindicated." It is one of the most original defences of Judaism extant, and is full of interesting matter.

Mr. GROOMBRIDGE has published the Apparent Places of the four Minor Planets at and about the Time of their ensuing Opposition.

#### Opposition.

Pallas	1825.	Oct. 4th	20h
Vesta	...	Nov. 7th	17
Ceres	....	Nov. 21st	11
Juno	1824.	April 13th	21

The distance of Pallas and Juno at their opposition will render their light so very faint, that it is doubtful whether they can be seen; especially the former, from the rapid change in declination, which will remove it from the field of view in the preceding night. The succeeding oppositions will not happen till 1825.

A new edition will shortly appear of the Life of Dr. James Beattie, by Sir WM. FORBES, in two volumes, octavo.

A new edition of HURRIOT'S Works is in the press, viz. Sermons on Christ Crucified and Glorified, and on the Holy Spirit, now first collected, with Life of the Author.

Also a new edition of the Lime-street Lecture Sermons.

A Manuel of Pyrotechny, or a familiar System of Recreative Fire-works, by a Pseudonymous, is in the press.

Rivington's Annual Register for 1822, will be ready for delivery at the usual time in December next.

A Portrait of the late Edward Jenner, M.D. F.R.S. &c. engraved by W. SHARP, &c. from a painting by W. Hobday, will soon be published.

Dr. GEORGE MILLER is about to publish Lectures on the Philosophy of History, Vols. V. and VI. bringing down the history of this country to the revolution.

J. A. MEREWETHER, esq. is printing a Treatise on the Law of Boroughs and

and Corporations, including also their general history.

W. T. BRANDE, esq. is preparing a Manual of Pharmacy, in octavo.

W. S. LANDOR, esq. will speedily publish *Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men and Statesmen*.

We are rejoiced to find that the operation of Mr. MARTIN's late Act, for preventing the cruel and improper treatment of cattle, undoubtedly extends to Bulls, and that the magistrates under it have already, in several places, abolished the practice of bull-baiting. This brutal amusement has been discontinued at Oakingham, where it had existed for a long period; and the money left by will for purchasing the animal was laid out last year in bread for the poor. Mr. Martin deserves a statue of gold for his persevering exertions on these interesting subjects.

The Rev. HENRY BELFRAGE is printing a Monitor to Families, or Discourses on some of the Duties and Scenes of Domestic Life.

Mrs. OOM is engaged on a Classical Assistant to the Study of Homer and Virgil, in the translations of Pope and Dryden.

Mrs. SARAH BREALEY will soon publish Three Essays, on Regeneration and other spiritual subjects.

A work called *Anacharsis in Scotland*, being a view of the state of the country, with descriptions of the most celebrated scenes and subjects, of local and historical interests, will soon appear.

A new edition of Keith's Catalogue of the Scottish Bishops, with additions to the present time, and a life of the author, is preparing by Dr. RUSSELL.

Dr. URE will soon publish a new edition of Berthollet on Dyeing, with notes and illustrations.

Dr. ROBERT JACKSON, is preparing an Outline of Hints for the Political Organization and Moral Training of the Human Race.

T. WATERHOUSE KAY, esq. is engaged upon an English Translation of the Anglo-Saxon Laws.

Mr. E. W. BRAYLEY, jun. is printing the Natural History of Meteorites, which at different periods have fallen from the atmosphere.

Sir JOHN MALCOLM is preparing a Memoir of Central India, with the history and copious illustrations of the past and present state of that country, and an original map.

Mr. LANDSEER will speedily publish *Sabeau Researches*, in a series of Essays, addressed to distinguished antiquaries, and illustrated by engravings of Babylonian cylinders, &c.

Mr. ROBERT BLOOMFIELD announces *Hazelwood Hall*, a drama, in three acts, interspersed with songs.

Mr. ROBERT MEIKLEHAM is printing a Practical Treatise on the various Methods of Heating Buildings, by steam, hot air, stoves, and open fires, with explanatory engravings: a very desirable work.

*Memoirs of the Court of Louis XIV. and of the Regency*, extracted from the German correspondence of Madame Elizabeth Charlotte, duchess of Orleans, mother of the Regent, preceded by a biographical notice of this Princess, and with notes, will soon appear.

A second volume of Mr. M'DIARMID's *Serap Book* will soon appear.

A new edition is printing of the works of Henry Mackenzie, esq. with a critical dissertation on the tales of the author.

Mr. M'DIARMID announces new translations of Paul and Virginia, and of Elizabeth, from the French of Madame Cottin.

The power of steam is now rendered subservient to the breaking of stones for the construction of roads. A machine has been invented, consisting of two fluted rollers, placed side by side, about an inch apart, and turning different ways. The stones are put in a kind of hopper above, and pushed down with a rake, which afford a regular supply to the rollers. The machine is worked by one of Kay and Routledge's rotatory engines, of one-horse power, and will break a ton of hard pebbles completely in from six to eight minutes. A machine has been also invented for the dressing of woollen cloth, which does as much work in fifty minutes as two men could do in two days.

Mr. WILLIAMS has in contemplation to publish, as soon as subscriptions for indemnity can be obtained, Designs from a complete series of Antique Friezes, commonly known as the Phigalian Marbles, comprehending the celebrated contest between the Lapithæ and Centaurs, and the battle of the Greeks and Amazones, which formerly ornamented the cella of the Temple of Apollo Epicurius, at Phigalia, in Arcadia, Greece. Taken from these marbles,



marbles, now deposited in the British Museum, consisting of twenty-three tablets, the designs are made by various young artists of rising eminence in the British school, and are to be engraven in exact imitation of the drawings, in the lithographic manner, by Mr. F. O. Finch. This temple was an object of universal admiration in the most splendid age of Grecian perfection (that of Pericles), for its architectural and sculptural magnificence; these designs, in the original, are peculiarly spirited and diversified, and proclaim the very high degree of sculptural perfection then obtained among the first artists of that justly celebrated people! The subject of each plate is intended to be illustrated on a separate leaf, facing the plate, by readings collected from the classic authors of antiquity who have written upon these subjects, and from which the original artist is presumed to have obtained the idea for his design.

MR. J. BEDELL, a gentleman residing at Ottery, St. Mary, Devonshire, has written with the naked eye the following pieces in a square of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches:—Goldsmith's Traveller, Deserted Village, Essay on Education, Distresses of a Disabled Soldier, the Tale Assem, Essay on Justice and Generosity, on the Irresolution of Youth, on the Frailty of Man, on Friendship, on the Genius of Love, and the national anthem of God save the King, without the slightest abbreviation, the whole comprising upwards of one hundred thousand letters! Within the square Mr. Beedell has described two circles; in the inner one (which is the compass of a sixpence,) Mr. B. has delineated the beautiful building of Ottery St. Mary church, the shades and lines of which form part of the writing. Mr. Beedell has also written in the circumference of a pea, the Lord's Prayer and the Belief, without abbreviation; it is exquisitely written, and in the centre is formed, by the writing, a dove with an olive-branch.

M. BELZONI, the enterprising traveller, is now on another journey of discovery in Africa. A letter from him, dated Fez, May 5, gives an interesting account of the progress he has made, and of his future views. He says, "I informed you that I had gained permission from his Majesty the Emperor of Morocco to enter his country as far as Fez, and that I had great hopes of obtaining his permission to penetrate

further south.—I stated also, notwithstanding the great charges upon my purse, unsupported as I am, and relying entirely on my own resources, that nothing should be left undone before I quitted my attempt. I have now great pleasure in acquainting you, my dear friend, of my safe arrival at Fez, after having been detained at Tangier till a letter had been forwarded from Mr. Douglas, his Britannic Majesty's consul at Tangier, to the minister at Fez, to obtain permission from the emperor for me to approach his capital. As soon as a favourable answer was received, we started for this place, and in ten days arrived here in safety with my better half, who, having succeeded in persuading me to take her as far as Tangier, has also enforced her influence to proceed to Fez; but this, though much against her will, must be her *ne plus ultra*. Yesterday I had the honour to be presented to his Majesty the emperor, and was highly gratified with his reception of me. He was acquainted that I had letters of introduction from Mr. Wilmont-Horton, to the consul in Tangier, from whom I received the greatest hospitality, and who did all in his power to promote my wishes. The fortunate circumstance of my having known the prime minister of his Majesty whilst at Cairo, on his return from Mecca to this country, is also in my favour; and, though a great deal has been said against my project by the commercial party, particularly by the Jews of this country, who monopolise all the traffic of the interior, I obtained his Majesty's permission to join the caravan, which will set out from Timbuctoo within one month. If nothing should happen, and if promises are kept, I shall from this place cross the mountains of Atlas to Taflet, where we shall join other parties from various quarters, and from thence, with the help of God, we shall enter the great Sahara to Timbuctoo. Should I succeed in my attempt, I shall add another 'votive-tablet' to the Temple of Fortune; and if, on the contrary, my project should fail, one more name will be added to the many others which have fallen into the River of Oblivion. Mrs. Belzoni will remain at Fez till she hears of my departure from Taflet, which place is eighteen or twenty days' journey from hence; and, as soon as that fact is ascertained, she will return to England."

RUSSIA.

## RUSSIA.

The vessels Golounin and Baranoff, expedited by the Russian American Company, to explore the north-west coast of America, have returned from their voyage. They announce the discovery of a pretty large island, called Mumirak, situated, according to their calculation, in  $59^{\circ} 54' 57''$  North latitude, and  $190^{\circ} 17' 12''$  East longitude.

Recent antiquarian researches make it evident that Tschernigof is the most ancient recorded town in all Russia, properly so denominated. The Muscovite annals do not mention the name of its founder; but it was in the number of those for which, when peace was concluded with Oleg, in 907, the Greeks were obliged to pay a tribute.

Since 1810, there has been established at Petersburg a Society of Amateurs of Russian Literature; the president is M. Antonski, rector of the university. They have published twenty-one volumes of their labours, containing poetry, and pieces illustrative of the history and state of Russian literature.

The Bible Society has, throughout the Russian empire, 54 divisions in the different governments, and 168 auxiliary societies. The society of Moscow published and distributed; within the two last years, 106,000 copies, in thirty-two languages; and, since its first establishment in 1813, has printed more than 550,000.

## SWEDEN.

The legislation of Sweden is advancing in progressive ameliorations. The committee of the Constitution have proposed to the states of the kingdom to abolish the indirect censorship, which the Chancellor has long exercised over journals and periodical writings, extending so far as to an arbitrary right of suppressing them. It is demanded that the responsibility of the journals is to be fixed by the ordinary tribunals.

In the university of Upsal is a very beautiful chest of drawers, made of ebony and cypress wood, and adorned with precious stones. It was presented to Gustavus Adolphus, in 1632, by the city of Augsburg. Among other curiosities, it contains a large agate: one of the faces of the stone represents the Last Judgment, and the others the passage of the Red Sea by the Israelites. The figures are well co-

loured, and are in the style of the German painters that succeeded to Albert Durer. The tints of the stone have been so skilfully adjusted, as to represent the clouds with much effect, as also the wall formed by the waters opening to let the Israelites pass, and the waves ready to swallow up Pharaoh and his army. The name of the artist who drew these two designs was John King.

## DENMARK.

The Bible Society of Copenhagen have distributed in Denmark 44,169 copies of the New Testament, in the years from 1815 to 1821. Within the same time, the Society of Holstein-Schleswick has distributed 24,000 copies of the Bible. To these adding the distributions of Iceland and Lauenburg, it will appear that more than 80,000 copies of the Sacred Writings have been delivered in the Danish states in the course of six years. The Society is now printing some detached volumes of the Bible, translated into the Greenland tongue by Bishop Fabricius.

A letter from the Capt. Chevalier Abrahamson, dated Copenhagen, April 14, 1823, contains a notice that the establishment of schools of mutual instruction is proceeding in Denmark with rapidity. It was on the 21st of August, 1822, that the king first authorised the introduction of the new method, by way of trial, in eighteen schools. Four months later, M. Abrahamson had established it in 100 schools; and it is now in use in 147.

## FRANCE.

M. PARAVEY, officer in the royal corps of French engineers, in a pamphlet recently published, professes to demonstrate that the planisphere of Denderah is no other than the sphere of Hipparchus, as delineated on the Farnese globe. It appears now that there is a Roman mark on the Zodiac, which has been but lately discovered.

Extract of a letter from M. Parissot, Professor of Physics in the Collège of Epinal, a canton of the Vosges.

On the 13th of September last, at 7 in the morning, an acrolite fell in the commune of La Basse, two leagues east of Epinal. Its noise, in falling, was like that of a carriage, not well greased, rapidly rolling over a rugged road. Its direction was from south-west to north-west. Its force increased as it approached, to a frightful degree of intensity. It

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was heard, not only by all the inhabitants of La Basse, but in the neighbouring communes, the report lasting about ten minutes. A farmer went to visit the place of explosion, and found it on the high road, not more than twelve feet distant from his cart. The stone had worked itself a round hole in the paved causeway, the sides of which were smoking, and contained the remains of a mass of stone, black on its outward surface, and grey within, grained, friable, spangled with brilliant points, and with ferrugineous lines in the metallic state; a great number of its fragments had been scattered about the adjacent fields. He took it up, and rated its magnitude at that of a six-pounder ball.

The following is an exact list of the Protestant journals that have been begun, or are publishing, in France.

The Archives of the Faith in the 19th Century, at Lausanne, 1801-2, though appearing in Switzerland, were especially intended for the French churches: this journal did not survive a year.

The Archives of Christianity: this journal commenced at Paris in January, 1818, and is still continued.

The Protestant Annals appeared in September, 1819. At the end of six months, the conductors were invited to submit to the Censorship, by a letter from the Minister of the Interior. This made them renounce their project.

Miscellanies of Religion, Morals, and Sacred Criticism, the first number of which bears the date of January, 1820, were originally published, and continue to be so, at Nîmes, by M. the Pastor Vincent. This work has reached its third year; and, like the others here noticed, appears monthly.

Two Protestant journals are publishing at Strasbourg, in the German language, one entitled "Christian Communications," edited by M. Kraft, and the other, "Timotheus, or a Journal for the Advancement of Religion and Humanity," which appears, in numbers, two volumes a year.

#### SPAIN.

From the Report of a late Commission, presented to the Cortez of Spain, it appears, exclusive of an annual revenue paid to the Pope of 686,000 reals, that every year 344,000 reals were paid as St. Peter's pence, or for the church of St. Peter, at Rome; 13,020 reals for that of St. John de Lateran; and 100,000 to the Nuncio: and that annually five or six millions were sent out of the country to obtain bulls, dispensations, indulgences, and apostolic graces.

#### EGYPT.

The following is a correct copy of

the Firman granted by the Pacha of Egypt to M. Lelorraine, when the latter was introduced to him. After a gracious reception, a question was proposed, by the drogman, (for Mohammed Ali does not speak the languages of Europe,) what was the object of his visit to Egypt? M. L. replied, that he wished for a licence to search for antiquities in Upper Egypt. The pacha granted it without hesitation. At the head of the writing is the monogram, God; at the lower end, the seal of Mohammed Ali.

*Order.*—Agreeably to the declaration and petition of a French voyager, named Lelorraine, who is desirous to repair to Wadi-Halsa for the gratification of his curiosity, and to make researches and excavations in certain ancient buildings, this present order is issued, and is granted to him, that he may travel, without fear, in pursuance of the object here mentioned, and that no hindrance may be thrown in the way of his enquiries relative to ancient monuments. On the contrary, we hereby signify to the governors of provinces, and other officers at the head of the administration in the different countries, that they afford him their aid and protection. If it please God, let these injunctions be attended to.

[Given the 20th of the month of Rebiathany, 1235. January 27, 1821.]

#### UNITED STATES.

Original works appear with great rapidity in the United States, and the following specimens of them have just reached London:—

American Medical Botany: being a collection of the native medicinal plants of the United States, with coloured engravings; by JACOB BIGELOW, M.D. 3 vols.

An Elementary Treatise on Mineralogy and Geology; by PROFESSOR CLEVE-LAND.

An Essay concerning Tussis Convulsiva, or Whooping Cough: with Observations on the Diseases of Children; by BENJAMIN WATERHOUSE, M.D.

A Treatise on Verminous Diseases, preceded by the Natural History of Intestinal Worms, and their Origin in the Human Body; by VALERIAN LEWIS BRERA. Translated from the Italian, with Notes by Dr. Bartoli, and M. Calvet; by JOHN G. COFFIN, M.D.

A Public Lecture on the Pernicious Effects of Smoking: with Observations on the Use of Ardent and Vinous Spirits; by BENJAMIN WATERHOUSE, M.D.

The Elements of Chemical Science, with plates; by JOHN GORHAM, M.D. professor of Chemistry in Harvard University.



Traits of the Aborigines of America. A poem. 12mo.

Outlines of Botany, containing an Explanation of Botanical Terms, and an Illustration of the System of Linnæus; for the use of schools and students; by Dr. JOHN LOCKE. 12mo.

Outlines of the Mineralogy and Geology of Boston, and its Vicinity, with a geolo-

gical map; by J. FREEMAN DANA, M.D. and Samuel L. DANA, M.D.

Some Account of the Life of Thomas Dormer, with Hints on Early Rising.

The Life of James Otis, of Massachusetts: containing, also, Notices of some contemporary Characters and Events, from the Year 1760 to 1775; by WILLIAM TUDOR.

## MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.

UNDER a thermometrical variation of less than five degrees through the whole course of the last thirty days, under cloudy skies, and with an ungenial season, formidable disease has been remarkably infrequent. A sort of healthy reaction has established itself upon the frightful sickliness of April and May, and during the last six weeks less advice has been given and less medicine required than, perhaps, for years previously.

Some few cases of cholera have appeared before their wonted time, and these have proved inexplicably severe. This moment the writer has heard of a fatal case in Kensington, in the instance of the wife of a barrister, a beautiful and interesting female, who fell a victim to the force of the malady only a few hours subsequently to danger having been conceived.

It is at the coming season of the year, especially, that slight menaces of bilious derangement ought not to be disregarded, lest they rapidly mount up to frightful malignity and fatal termination. Fruits have perhaps got the discredit of producing what is oftener referrible to atmospheric changes; cherries and plums ought, however, to be carefully avoided where they at all disagree. From the former the reporter has seen much stomach mischief produced, and he has been frightened sometimes at the quantity of this fruit that some persons will swallow under the notion of its comparative innocence.

One of the most formidable cases of spasmodic asthma that the writer has ever witnessed, has just been submitted to his care. How dreadful are the paroxysms of this disease! *sine vita vivere—sine morti mori*, would be the most appropriate motto that could be selected for a treatise on asthma, for the patient under its influence literally lives without life and dies without

death. The stramonium here, as in other cases, the reporter has found the most efficacious in subduing the fits, but this is a medicine that requires much care and caution in its use. It is apt, if given in overdoses, to seize hold of the nervous system, and, in supplanting one, produce another disease.

The physician as well as the moralist is furnished with many opportunities for appreciating the force of habit. A young girl has just applied for relief from an epileptic seizure, who, after having been cured by the reporter, according to her statement, two years since, was seized at the same time, and under the same circumstances, that the attack had previously occurred; viz. in a crowded place of worship, and while suffering under the feeling of heat. Both in the prevention and treatment of maladies, the power of habit ought to be constantly recognized. Hooping cough was an epidemic among us some months since, and we shall find many of those children who have not had an opportunity of change in residence, still, to a certain extent, the subject of the affection, while those who have left their homes have also left their complaints. The writer's own children coughed and coughed on, in spite of medicine, but medicine was no longer wanted when country air was had recourse to; and in this case it is rather the specific effect of change than of air that operates the good. One of the children took cold in the country, after the complete cessation of the cough; and the consequence was, its return with almost pristine violence; the new and healthy habit not having acquired sufficient strength to resist the constitutional tendency to the recurrence of the old ones.

Bedford-row;  
July 20, 1823.

D. UWINS, M.D.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE the 2d of the month, the wind has been in general Westerly, with almost daily showers, and, with few exceptions, a mild temperature; in consequence, all the crops have, in various degrees, been benefited. From the drought and cold of last month the grass was exceedingly backward in growth, and the scythe was withheld, perhaps generally, in the hope of rain and increase of bulk. The rain has fallen propitiously, but with the drawback of unfavourable weather for haymaking. The quantity however, if not great, will, in the ultimate, be much greater than was expected last month. Take the country generally, and the crop both of wheat, spring corn, and pulse, will be considerable. Much smutted wheat is expected, from the nature of both the spring and summer seasons. The warm rains have promoted the growth of straw in the corn. Beans promise a great crop. The potatoe-plants were checked, and indeed injured, by the cold winds; but have recovered, and are in a very flourishing state, where kept clean and aerated by the hoe. It may prove an abundant crop, and reduce the price of wheat. Harvest will be three weeks later than last year. News from the hop-districts more favourable since the rains. The summer fruits are in universal plenty, although deficient in flavour, from too small a share of the genial solar heat. Autumnal fruits promise highly. In fine, after all the recited disadvantages of season, the present, it is now probable, will sustain the character of a fruitful

year. Under such signal advantages, pauperism still disgraces the country. In districts where weeds are literally eating up the corn, the labourers have been compelled to apply to the overseers! An old Salopian Correspondent of these reports, on the foregoing topic, thus expresses himself: 'God gave us a good country, but the devil sent public management.' Wool sheared very badly, both as to quantity and condition; in a great measure owing to defective English winter-treatment of the flocks. Pigs have receded considerably from the late advance in price. A reduction of price, in all country-produce, may very well happen after harvest, the Peninsular war affording no longer any ground for speculation. We shall have no settled weather until the winds become more steady. Throughout the month, the wind has been shifting almost daily, between the S.W. and N.W. the temperature changing simultaneously, and affecting vegetation in opposite degrees.

*Smithfield*:—Beef, 3s. to 4s. 6d.—Mutton, 2s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.—Veal, 3s. to 4s. 6d.—Pork, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.—Lamb, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.—Bacon, —.—Raw fat, 2s. 1d. per stone.

*Corn Exchange*:—Wheat, 46s. to 70s.—Barley, 31s. to 38s.—Oats, 20s. to 32s.—London price of best bread, 4lb. for 9½d.—Hay, 95s. to 110s.—Clover, do. 90s. to 130s.—Straw, 42s. to 54s. 6d.

Coals in the pool, 29s. 6d. to 43s. 6d.

*Middlesex*; July 21.

## REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

MR. JOHN OXFORD has discovered, that naphtha, or purified essential oil of coal-tar, on being saturated with chlorine gas, is changed from a volatile to a fixed oil, of a claret-red colour; so much thickened, as to form a jelly in cold weather; with this oil, two parts of white-lead, one of washed whiting, (or purified chalk,) and one part of the charcoal of coal-tar, are to be ground up together, and a paint formed. Two coats of this paint will effectually protect wood-work from the attack of dry-rot, or other decay. Tarpaulins, and other canvass articles exposed to the weather, are alike preserved by it; and fences, or articles of iron, painted therewith, obstinately resist rusting, according to the allegements of the discoverer.

A dark brown snake, 4½ feet long, was lately killed at Natchez on the Mississippi, which had two short legs within eighteen

inches of its tail; on which, when attacked, it reared itself three feet high for resistance. Another of the species was seen. This reptile unites the snake family with the lizard.

The London Astronomical Society has awarded its gold medal to CHARLES BABAGE, esq. for his very ingenious and important invention of the application of machinery to the computation of tables.

DR. BREWSTER, in some experiments which he has described to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, has discovered, in the numerous minute cavities within a specimen of the transparent mineral called chrysoberyl, a limpid fluid, which appears almost like water, at ordinary temperatures, and until the specimen be slightly heated, (as by enclosing it in the hand for some time,) to about 88° of Fahrenheit, when the fluid rather suddenly expands, (30 times more so than water expands

expands by the same access of heat,) and entirely fills the cavity above it; which, before, seems to have been a vacuum, as occurred to Sir H. Davy in a different course of experiments, mentioned in p. 460 of our last volume. In some of the cavities of Dr. Brewster's specimen, this new and extraordinary fluid is seen to be accompanied by a portion of water beneath it, and with which it shews no disposition to mix: hitherto, the smallness of the quantities of this fluid has prevented its being chemically examined, in order to ascertain, as Dr. B. conjectures, whether such a fluid can be prepared by art, in order to its being used in filling the tubes of thermometers, of greater delicacy of action than any which we at present possess.

MR. ROBERT HOOD, attached to Capt. Franklin's overland journey to the Polar Sea, when resident at their newly erected wooden house, called Fort-Enterprise, situated on the southern slope of the ridge of high land which separates the head waters of the great Mackenzie river from the smaller water called Copper-mine river, in N. lat.  $64^{\circ} 28' 24''$ , and W. long.  $113^{\circ} 6' 00''$ , made in the severe cold weather of December 1820, and January 1821, several meridional Observations on the Sun, from whence he has (Capt. F.'s narrative, p. 256,) calculated the horizontal refractions as following, viz.—

Temperature, Fahrenheit.	Calculated Horizontal Refraction.
— $35^{\circ}$	$48^{\circ} 30'$
— $41^{\circ}$	$55' 16''$
— $45\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$	$56' 3''$

The atmosphere, at the height of seven miles or less, in the zenith of Fort-Enterprise, was considered by Capt. Franklin (pp. 541 and 553, &c. of his Narrative,) to be, in 1821, the seat, in those latitudes, of the *Aurora Borealis*; because the same as often appeared to the southward as to the northward of the zenith of that place; and, not unfrequently, the Aurora was seen beneath, and illuminating the under sides of the clouds. The mean variation of the magnetic compass was  $36^{\circ} 24' 7''$  East, and the dip N.  $86^{\circ} 58' 42''$ ; taken when these were not disturbed by the flashings of the Aurora.

*Improved Bleaching.*—In the bleaching of common linen, quick-lime, dissolved in water, is often made use of. Labour is hereby abridged, as the lime destroys the colouring matter of the linen; but the vegetable fibres are impaired, and the linen loses much of its solidity, however it may appear substantial and compact. It grows hard and rough to the touch, does not wear durably; and often, after washing, occasions an itching and pimples on the skin. These effects are owing to a portion of calcareous earth (carbonate of

calx,) that adheres to the cloth, and which a number of washings will not eradicate. This calx, sometimes, inheres in such quantities, that, on beating the cloth, a shower of dust will issue from it, which is nothing but carbonate of calx. To distinguish when linen has or has not been prepared by this agent, cut a sample of new cloth, put it into a glass, and pour on it some spoonfuls of good vinegar, or hydrochloric acid of water. If the cloth contains calx, the acid will raise an effervescence rather considerable, attended with a slight report; but, if otherwise, no effect will be produced. Should any doubts remain as to the correctness of the experiment, it may be repeated with a like piece of bleached cloth that is not new.

*Journal of the Weather and Natural History, kept at Hartford, by Dr. T. Forster, for June 1823.*

Days.	Thermom.	Barom-eter.	Wind.	Plants begin to Flower, &c.
1	56	29.99	N.E.	<i>Papaver Rhæas</i> , fl.
2	55	29.55	E.S.W.	<i>Hieracium pilosella</i> , fl.
3	50	29.49	S.W.	<i>Lichnis Flos. Cuculi</i> , fl.
4	56	29.36	S.W.	Showers.—Roses blow.
5	46	29.56	S.W.	Showery.— <i>Gladiolus Communis</i> , fl.
6	51	29.91	S.W.	<i>Papaver somniferum</i> , fl.
7	52	29.92	S.W.	Fair.
8	51	29.85	W.	Fair.—Showery.
9	50	29.82	S.W.	Gentle showers.
10	51	29.90	S.W.	<i>Rosa arvensis</i> , fl.
11	51	29.95	S.W.	<i>Rosa micrantha</i> , fl.
12	50	29.86	E.N.E.	Cloudy.
13	....	....	N.E.	
14	....	....	Var.	
15	53	30.05	N.	Cloudy.
16	48	30.18	N.	
17	51	30.14	N.	
18	51	30.04	N.	
19	52	29.98	N.	
20	56	29.90	N.	<i>Lichnis chalcclonica</i> , fl.
21	52	29.98	N.	
22	50	30.00	N.E.N	
23	45	29.93	N.	<i>Papaver orientale</i> , fl.
24	50	29.79	SW va.	Showery.
25	53	29.63	SW.E.	Showers.
26	52	....	S.W.	Do.
27	52	....	S.W.	Thunder—showers.
28	55	29.45	SW.W	<i>Lilium bulbiferum</i> .
29	53	29.75	S.W.	<i>Convolvulus tricolor</i> , fl.
30	58	29.78	W.SW	

The observations of the barometer and thermometer are made at 10 P.M. as that hour corresponds with the mean of the day.

*Observations.*—The month of June this year has been very cold, with a large proportion of cloud, and some wet. Vegetation has advanced but little. Most genera of



of plants, except the poppy tribe, have been very backward. The grass has not grown; particularly in Sussex, where it is full a month behind the usual time. In short, June, this year, has been to all appearance like a cold May, from which the face of nature would not distinguish it but for the flowering of the *Papavera*, and other plants, belonging to the *Solstitial*

*Flora*, which began to open slowly at the end of the month.\*

\* See my observations in "Researches about Atmospheric Phenomena," third edition, just published by Harding, Mavor, and Co.; to which I have appended a *Calendar of Flora, Jaina, and Pomona*, including the last twenty years.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.		June 24.		July 29.	
Cocoa, W. I. common ..	£3 5 0	to	4 0 0	3 5 0	to 4 0 0 per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	4 0 0	—	4 10 0	4 0 0	— 4 15 0 do.
—, fine ..	5 14 0	—	6 6 0	5 0 0	— 6 4 0 do.
—, Mocha .....	5 0 0	—	8 0 0	5 0 0	— 8 0 0 do.
Cotton, W. I. common ..	0 0 3½	—	0 0 9½	0 0 9	— 0 0 11 per lb.
—, Demerara .....	0 0 10½	—	0 1 0	0 0 11½	— 0 1 1½ do.
Currants .....	5 0 0	—	5 12 0	5 0 0	— 5 12 0 per cwt.
Figs, Turkey .....	1 18 0	—	2 2 0	1 18 0	— 2 2 0 per chest
Flax, Riga .....	66 0 0	—	68 0 0	63 0 0	— 65 0 0 per ton.
Hemp, Riga, Rhine ....	42 0 0	—	43 0 0	41 10 0	— 42 10 0 do.
Hops, new, Pockets ....	4 4 0	—	5 12 0	8 0 0	— 10 10 0 per cwt.
—, Sussex, do. ....	3 10 0	—	4 6 0	6 10 0	— 7 10 0 do.
Iron, British, Bars ....	3 10 0	—	9 0 0	8 10 0	— 9 0 0 per ton.
—, Pigs .....	6 0 0	—	7 0 0	6 0 0	— 7 0 0 do.
Oil, Lucca .....	11 10 0	—	0 0 0	11 10 0	— 0 0 0 25 galls.
—, Galipoli .....	55 0 0	—	56 0 0	55 0 0	— 56 0 0 per ton.
Rags .....	2 1 0	—	2 2 6	2 1 0	— 0 0 0 per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3 10 0	—	0 0 0	3 10 0	— 0 0 0 do.
Rice, Patna .....	1 0 0	—	1 2 0	0 16 0	— 1 0 0 do.
—, Carolina .....	1 17 0	—	2 0 0	1 17 0	— 2 0 0 do.
Silk, China, raw .....	0 16 1	—	1 1 1	0 16 1	— 1 1 1 per lb.
—, Bengal, skein ....	0 11 4	—	0 12 2	0 11 4	— 0 12 2 do.
Spices, Cinnamon .....	0 6 8	—	0 6 10	0 6 0	— 0 7 0 do.
—, Cloves .....	0 4 4	—	0 4 9	0 3 9	— 0 4 0 do.
—, Nutmegs .....	0 3 1	—	0 3 2	0 3 1	— 0 4 0 do.
—, Pepper, black ..	0 0 6¼	—	0 0 6½	0 0 6¼	— 0 0 6½ do.
—, white ..	0 1 3	—	0 1 3½	0 1 3	— 0 1 3½ do.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 2 8	—	0 3 2	0 2 10	— 0 3 4 per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands ..	0 2 0	—	0 2 1	0 2 0	— 0 2 1 do.
—, Rum, Jamaica ..	0 2 5	—	0 2 8	0 2 4	— 0 2 6 do.
Sugar, brown .....	2 13 0	—	2 15 0	2 13 0	— 2 14 0 per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine ....	3 10 0	—	3 12 0	3 5 0	— 3 10 0 do.
—, East India, brown	1 2 0	—	1 5 0	1 0 0	— 1 4 0 do.
—, lump, fine .....	4 6 0	—	4 10 0	4 4 0	— 4 7 0 do.
Tallow, town-melted ....	1 18 6	—	0 0 0	1 18 6	— 0 0 0 do.
—, Russia, yellow ..	1 14 6	—	0 0 0	1 14 6	— 0 0 0 do.
Tea, Bohea .....	0 2 4¾	—	0 2 5¾	0 2 5	— 0 2 5¾ per lb.
—, Hyson, best .....	0 5 7	—	0 6 0	0 5 7	— 0 6 0 do.
Wine, Madeira, old ....	20 0 0	—	70 0 0	20 0 0	— 70 0 0 per pipe
—, Port, old .....	42 0 0	—	48 0 0	42 0 0	— 48 0 0 do.
—, Sherry .....	20 0 0	—	50 0 0	20 0 0	— 50 0 0 per butt

*Premiums of Insurance.*—Guernsey or Jersey, 25s. a 30s.—Cork or Dublin, 25s. a 30s.—Belfast, 25s. a 30s.—Hambro', 20s. a 50s.—Madeira, 20s. a 30s.—Jamaica, 40s. a 50s.—Greenland, out and home, 6 gs. a 12 gs.

*Course of Exchange, July 29.*—Amsterdam, 12 10.—Hamburgh, 38 2.—Paris, 26 5.—Leghorn, 46½.—Lisbon, 52.—Dublin, 9½ per cent.

*Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds.*—Birmingham, 310l.—Coventry, 1100l.—Derby, 140l.—Ellesmere, 65l.—Grand Surrey, 44l.—Grand Union, 18l. 10s.—Grand Junction, 250l.—Grand Western, 4l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 375l.—Leicester, 300l.—Loughbro', 3500l.—Oxford, 745l.—Trent and Mersey, 2000l.—Worcester, 33l.—East India Docks, 140l.—London,

118*l.*—West India, 183*l.*—Southwark BRIDGE, 19*l.*—Strand, 5*l.*—Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 255*l.*—Albion, 51*l.*—Globe, 155*l.*—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 75*l.*—City Ditto, 128*l.*

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 28th was 82 $\frac{5}{8}$ ; 3 per cent. Consols, 82 $\frac{1}{8}$ ; 4 per cent. Consols, 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; new 4 per cent. 100 $\frac{1}{8}$ ; Bank Stock 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Gold in bars, 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per oz.—New doubloons, 3*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*—Silver in bars, 4*s.* 11*d.*

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of June, and the 20th of July, 1823: extracted from the London Gazettes.

### BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 65.]

*Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.*

ARMAND, C. P. and A. Solari, Battersea, vitriol-manufacturers. (Brooking, L.  
Baker, W. Walcot near Bath, carpenter. (Helliings, Bath  
Beaumont, J. Wheathouse, Yorkshire, merchant. (Clarke and Co. L.  
Bristow, J. Bristol, ironmonger. (Clowes and Co. L.  
Bunker, T. Church-street, Deptford, timber-merchant. (Jones, L.  
Butler, J. Whitechurch, Shropshire, innkeeper. (Watson and Co.  
Carter, S. Stratford, cheesemonger. (Argill, L.  
Clancy, J. York, tailor. (Walker  
Coles, S. Exeter, innkeeper. (Pearson, L.  
Crabb, W. Tellisford, Somersetshire, fuller. (Dax and Co. L.  
Crowther, W. L. Green-street, Grosvenor-square, milliner. (Lester  
Crutchley, H. Warwick and Coventry, linen-draper. (Hertslet, L.  
Daniels, A. Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields, diamond-merchant. (Isaacs  
Dicas, J. Holywell, Flintshire, corn-dealer. (Clarke and Co. L.  
Dobson, W. Gateshead, Durham, chemist. (Baker  
Dods, R. High-street, Southwark, linen-draper. (Lester  
Emsley, W. Pudsey, Yorkshire, clothier. (Lambert  
Forbes, W. Gateshead, Durham, nurseryman. (Robinson, L.  
Gaistford, R. Bristol, baker and mealman. (Miller, Frome Selwood  
Glandfield, J. Strand, wine-merchant.  
Gooden, J. Chiswell street, victualler. (Reeves  
Harkness, J. Chapel-place, Long-lane, Southwark, timber-merchant. (Stephens and Co. L.  
Hastings, E. Lower Smith-street, Northampton-square, milkman. (Stevens and Co.  
Hague, G. Hull, haberdasher. (Sweet and Co. L.  
Hyaams, J. Coventry-street, Haymarket, jeweller. (Spyer  
Illingworth, J. and J. Knowles, Leeds, merchants. (Hargreaves  
James, W. West Bromwich, coal-master. (Corrie, Birmingham  
Jones, J. Brecon, maltster. (Stephenson and Co. L.  
Kaines, H. Maunstone, Dorsetshire, cattle-dealer. (Holme and Co. L.  
Kenton, J. Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, draper. (Pritchard, L.  
Kling, J. Ipswich, ironmonger. (Jackaman  
Kirby, T. Bethnal-green road, draper. (Arden, L.

Lancaster, J. jun. Bethnal-green road, butcher. (Norton, L.  
Lucas, E. Shepherd's Market, Hanover-square, milk-man. (Stevens and Co.  
M'Turk, B. Hull, grocer. (Taylor, L.  
Mawe, H. M. Loughborough, coach-proprietor. (Norton and Co.  
Mawley, J. New-street, Covent-garden, boot and shoe maker. (Bennett  
M'Allis, J. Liverpool, tailor. (Adlington and Co. L.  
Martyn, E. Taunton, druggist. (Trenchard  
Moorhouse, J. Eastworth, Yorkshire, clothier. (Battye, L.  
Mortimer, W. Manchester, joiner. (Law and Coates  
Munton, J. L. Highgate, corn-chandler. (Watson and Co. L.  
Nettleton, J. Sloane-square, ironmonger. (Free-man and Co. L.  
Nichols, E. John's Mews, Bedford-row, cow-keeper. (Norton  
Noad, J. Clifford Mill, Somersetshire, fuller. (Miller, Frome Selwood  
Owen, W. Islington, stage-master. (Denton and Co.  
Phillips, W. Bristol, linen-draper. (Clabon, L.  
Purdie, J. Size-lane, merchant. (Kearsay and Co.  
Read, J. and J. Jacob, Love-lane, cloth-workers. (Bennett  
Reynolds, T. Westbury, Wilts, clothier. (Umney  
Roberts, C. Aldermaston, Berkshire, maltster. (Ford, L.  
Robinson, F. New Malton, Yorkshire, spirit-merchant. (Stockton  
Smith, J. Camomile-street, tailor. (Duncan  
Smith, W. T. E. Kenton-street, Brunswick-square, carpenter. (Sheriff  
Stevens, J. Harrington Toxteth-park, near Liverpool, joiner. (Blackstock and Co. L.  
Stephens, R. Goswell-street, saddler. (Hughes  
Stillborn, J. sen. Bishop Wilton, Yorkshire, butcher. (Cowling, York  
Sykes, T. Bath Easton, Somersetshire, clothier. (Nind and Co. L.  
Thorpe, M. Worksop, Nottinghamshire, maltster. (Hall and Co. L.  
Tribaudino, C. J. Cleveland-street, Mile End, silk-dyer. (Webster and Son, L.  
Welcker, M. and J. F. Leicester-square, tailors. (Russen  
Welton, N. Bredfield, Suffolk, horse-dealer. (Pearson and Co. Ipswich  
Widger, A. Buckfastleigh, Devonshire, woollen-draper. (Knight and Co. L.  
Wilson, T. Carlisle, coach-master. (Birkett, L.  
Wood, T. Lane-end, Staffordshire, currier. (Clowes and Co. L.

### DIVIDENDS.

Agar, M. Walbrook  
Agg, T. Water-lane, Fleet-street  
Ambrose, E. King-street  
Amos, J. and C. Sutherland, St. Helen's-place  
Banton, W. Norwich  
Barber, M. and Co. Liverpool  
Bardsley, J. jun. Manchester  
Barrow, R. and T. Liverpool  
Bedford, J. Fen-Drayton, Cambridgeshire  
Bell, G. Brampton, Cumberland  
Blane, T. Walbrook  
Boddy, W. Hellingden, Middlesex  
Brenand, T. Broad-street  
Brown, J. Holywell, Flintshire  
Butlin, T. Baker-street, St. Mary-le-bone

Carlen, T. and W. Wilson, Langbourne Chambers, Fenchurch-street  
Carnes, W. Canal-row, Bermondsey  
Carr, T. Chorley, Lancashire  
Carter, J. jun. Liverpool  
Cattell, W. Cotten-end, Warwick  
Clark, G. Blackburn  
Clarke, T. D. Gerrard-street  
Cleghorn, J. Ratcliffe-highway  
Clements, J. Newport, Monmouthshire  
Clough and Co. Plas Madoc, Denbighshire  
Colverhouse, C. Walcot, Somersetshire  
Cook, W. Wouldham, Kent  
Cusser, W. Millbank-street

Cumming, A. J. High-street, Southwark  
Davies, W. Sudbury, Suffolk  
Dickie, Little St. Thomas Apostole  
Dipper, F. Worcester  
Dowley, J. Willow-street, Bank-side  
Drapper, R. J. Fleet-market  
Drury, J. Snaith, Yorkshire  
Dunkin, C. Shad Thames  
Dunn, R. Braunceton, Northamptonshire  
Edwards, T. Gerrard-street, Soho  
Edwards, R. and J. Cradley, Worcester-shire  
Elam, T. W. Bradford, Wilts  
Elliott, J. Farnham, Surrey  
Evans and Co. Aberystwith  
Flack, R. Shepherd-street

Foster,

Foster, J. H. and C. Dobson, Norwich  
 Fothergill, W. Cannon-street road  
 Freer, T. Leicester  
 Garland, M., M. Magnus, and B. Benjamin, Bunhill-row  
 Garton, J. Hull  
 Gibson, W. and F. Fomm, Trinity-square  
 Gibson, T. jun. and J. Eaves, Liverpool  
 Gooch, W. Harlow  
 Good, P. P. Lloyd's Coffee-house  
 Graham, R. Shorter's-court, Throgmorton-street  
 Gray, J. Kingston, Surrey  
 Gray, C. Upper Montague-street  
 Gregg and Phene, jun. Watling-street  
 Hafner, M. Cannon-street  
 Hall, M. Cheltenham  
 Hardwidge, J. Wellington, Somersetshire  
 Hardy, W. Manchester  
 Harper, H. Cheltenham  
 Hartley, S. and W. Tadcaster  
 Hayley, T. Long Acre  
 Heming, S. Birmingham  
 Henderson, J. Tonbridge-place, Pancras  
 Hensy, R. White Cross-street, St. Luke's  
 Hillear, W. Winchester  
 Hillary, T. P. Little Tower-street  
 Holman, W. Totness  
 Holt, M. Coventry

Houghton, H. King's Arms yard, Coleman-street  
 Hudson, W. Camberwell  
 Humphreys, J. King's Arms yard, Coleman-street  
 Jabet, R. Birmingham  
 Jackson, J. Coventry  
 Jamison, J. Little Queen-street  
 Jones, R. P. Abergavenny  
 Kirkland, J. and J. Badenoch, Coventry  
 Lee, J. Noble-street  
 Leech, S. and J. Hinchcliffe, Cat-eaton-street  
 Manning, J. Clement's Inn  
 Maxfield, T. Salisbury  
 M'Alpine and Young, Charing Cross, and J. Barr and W. Maddocks, Cheapside  
 Miller, W. Rye  
 Moody, A. Long-lane, Bermondsey  
 Newell, R. Hereford  
 Owen, J. Madeley-wood, Shropsh.  
 Paradise, J. Newcastle-street, Strand  
 Parry, H. and W. Caerleon, Monmouthshire  
 Pattison, C. St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire  
 Peate, R. Oswestry  
 Penrith, W. Bath  
 Phillips, P. King-street, Bartholomew-close  
 Priddy, J. Oxford-street  
 Ray, J. and J. R. Clare, Suffolk

Rolland, F. St. James's-street  
 Sarvis, A. Slonne-street, Chelsen  
 Shackle, J. Milk-street, Cheapside  
 Shirley, R. Bucklersbury  
 Slater, A. Cuddington, Cheshire  
 Smith, J. Liverpool  
 Staff, E. Norwich  
 Story, T. Unworth  
 Stevens, R. Soulbury, Bucks  
 Swan, R. Gainsborough  
 Symes, W. Crewkerne  
 Tippetts and Gethen, Basinghall-street  
 Tyler, W. Kinbolton, Huntingdonshire  
 Underhill, J. Birmingham  
 Wallis, C. Cheltenham  
 Ward, J. Stratford-upon-Avon  
 Warner, R. late of Huntingdon  
 Warnford, J. York  
 Webster, R. and W. Bishopwearmouth  
 Westbrook, J. Redburn, Hertfordshire  
 Wilkinson, H. Liverpool  
 Wilson, R. Birmingham  
 Winch, B. sen. Hawkhurst, Kent  
 Wight, T. Duke-street, St. James's  
 Woodcock, C. Norwich  
 Worrell, S., A. Pope, and J. Edmonds, Bristol  
 Wortley, V. Henry-street, Hampstead-road  
 Wright, R. Hatfield Broad Oake, Essex.

## POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN JULY.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**O**N Monday, the 30th of June, the following admirable and ever-memorable Petition was presented to both houses of Parliament, signed by 2047 persons, of whom 98 were ministers:

*The humble Petition of the undersigned Ministers and Members of Christian Congregations,*

**SHEWETH,**

That your Petitioners are sincere believers in the Christian Revelation from personal conviction on examination of the Evidences on its behalf; and are thankful to Almighty God for the unspeakable blessing of the Gospel, which they regard as the most sacred sanction, the best safeguard, and the most powerful motive, of morality, as the firmest support and most effectual relief amidst the afflictions and troubles of this state of humanity, and as the surest foundation of the hope of a life to come, which hope they consider to be in the highest degree conducive to the dignity, purity, and happiness, of society.

That, with these views and feelings, your Petitioners beg leave to state to your [Right] Honourable House, that they behold with sorrow and shame the prosecutions against persons who have printed or published books which are, or are presumed to be, hostile to the Christian Religion, from the full persuasion that such prosecutions are inconsistent with, and contrary to, both the spirit and the letter of the Gospel, and, moreover, that they are more favourable to the spread of Infidelity,

which they are intended to check, than to the support of the Christian Faith, which they are professedly undertaken to uphold.

Your Petitioners cannot but consider all Christians bound by their religious profession to bow with reverence and submission to the precepts of the Great Founder of our Faith; and nothing appears to them plainer in the Gospel than that it forbids all violent measures for its propagation, and all vindictive measures for its justification and defence. The Author and Finisher of Christianity has declared, that his kingdom is not of this world; and, as in his own example he shewed a perfect pattern of compassion towards them that are ignorant and out of the way of truth, of forbearance towards objectors, and of forgiveness of wilful enemies,—so in his moral laws he has prohibited the spirit that would attempt to root up speculative error with the arm of flesh, or that would call down fire from Heaven to consume the unbelieving, and has commanded the exercise of meekness, tenderness, and brotherly love, towards all mankind, as the best and only means of promoting his cause upon earth, and the most acceptable way of glorifying the Great Father of Mercies, who is kind even to the unthankful and the evil.

By these reasonable, charitable, and peaceful, means, the Christian Religion was not only established originally, but also supported for the three first centuries of the Christian era, during which it triumphed over the most fierce and potent



opposition, unaided by temporal power: and your Petitioners humbly submit to your [Right] Honourable House, that herein consists one of the brightest evidences of the truth of the Christian Religion; and that they are utterly at a loss to conceive how that which is universally accounted to have been the glory of the Gospel in its beginnings, should now cease to be accounted its glory, or how it should at this day be less the maxim of Christianity, and less the rule of the conduct of Christians, than in the days of those that are usually denominated the Fathers of the Church—that it is no part of religion to compel religion, which be received, not by force, but of free choice.

Your Petitioners would earnestly represent to your [Right] Honourable House, that our Holy Religion has borne uninjured every test that reason and learning have applied to it, and that its Divine origin, its purity, its excellence and its title to universal acceptance, have been made more manifest by every new examination and discussion of its nature, pretensions and claims. Left to itself under the Divine blessing, the reasonableness and innate excellence of Christianity will infallibly promote its influence over the understandings and hearts of mankind; but, when the angry passions are suffered to rise in its professed defence, these provoke the like passions in hostility to it, and the question is no longer one of pure truth, but of power on the one side, and of the capacity of endurance on the other.

It appears to your Petitioners that it is altogether unnecessary and impolitic to recur to penal laws in aid of Christianity. The judgment and feelings of human nature, testified by the history of man in all ages and nations, incline mankind to religion; and it is only when they erringly associate religion with fraud and injustice that they can be brought in any large number to bear the evils of scepticism and unbelief. Your Petitioners acknowledge and lament the wide diffusion amongst the people of sentiments unfriendly to the Christian faith: but they cannot refrain from stating to your Honourable House their conviction that this unexampled state of the public mind is mainly owing to the prosecution of the holders and propagators of infidel opinions. Objections to Christianity have thus become familiar to the readers of the weekly and daily journals, curiosity has been stimulated with regard to the publications prohibited, an adventurous, unnatural, and dangerous importance has been given to sceptical arguments, a suspicion has been excited in the minds of the multitude that the Christian religion can be upheld only by pains and penalties, and sympathy has been raised on behalf of the sufferers, whom the uninformed and

unwise regard with the reverence and confidence that belong to the character of martyrs to the truth.

Your Petitioners would remind your [Right] Honourable House, that all history testifies the futility of all prosecutions for mere opinions, unless such prosecutions proceed the length of exterminating the holders of the opinions prosecuted,—an extreme from which the liberal spirit and the humanity of the present times revolt.

The very same maxims and principles that are pleaded to justify the punishment of Unbelievers would authorize Christians of different denominations to vex and harass each other on the alleged ground of want of faith, and likewise form an apology for Heathen persecutions against Christians, whether the persecutions that were anciently carried on against the divinely-taught preachers of our Religion, or those that may now be instituted by the ruling party in Pagan countries, where Christian missionaries are so landably employed, in endeavouring to expose the absurdity, folly, and mischievous influence of idolatry.

Your Petitioners would entreat your [Right] Honourable House to consider that belief does not in all cases depend upon the will, and that inquiry into the truth of Christianity will be wholly prevented if persons are rendered punishable for any given result of inquiry. Firmly attached as your Petitioners are to the religion of the Bible, they cannot but consider the liberty of rejecting, to be implied in that of embracing it. The unbeliever may, indeed, be silenced by his fears, but it is scarcely conceivable that any real friend to Christianity, or any one who is solicitous for the improvement of the human mind, the diffusion of knowledge, and the establishment of truth, should wish to reduce any portion of mankind to the necessity of concealing their honest judgment upon moral and theological questions, and of making an outward profession that shall be inconsistent with their inward persuasion.

Your Petitioners are not ignorant that a distinction is commonly made between those unbelievers that argue the question of the truth of Christianity calmly and dispassionately, and those that treat the sacred subject with levity and ridicule; but, although they feel the strongest disgust at every mode of discussion which approaches to indecency and profaneness, they cannot help thinking that it is neither wise nor safe to constitute the manner and temper of writing an object of legal visitation; inasmuch as it is impossible to define where argument ends and evil-speaking begins. The reviler of Christianity appears to your Petitioners to be the least formidable of its enemies; because his

scoffs can rarely fail of arousing against him public opinion, than which nothing more is wanted to defeat his end. Between freedom of discussion and absolute persecution there is no assignable medium. And nothing seems to your Petitioners more impolitic than to single out the intemperate publications of modern unbelievers for legal reprobation, and thus by implication to give a licence to the grave reasonings of those that preceded them in the course of open hostility to the Christian Religion, which reasonings are much more likely to make a dangerous impression upon the minds of their readers. But independently of considerations of expediency and policy, your Petitioners cannot forbear recording their humble protest against the principle implied in the prosecutions alluded to, that a Religion proceeding from Infinite Wisdom and protected by Almighty Power, depends upon human patronage for its perpetuity and influence. Wherefore they pray your [Right] Honourable House, to take into consideration the prosecutions carrying on and the punishments already inflicted upon unbelievers, in order to exonerate Christianity from the opprobrium and scandal so unjustly cast upon it of being a system that countenances intolerance and persecution.

The Petition was received with the respect which it merited, and, although the Secretary of State equivocated in regard to exceptions to its principles, yet such a manly declaration from such deservedly respected parties must have its effect on the future practices of the executive, and must put to shame those who seek to introduce a Spanish Inquisition in England.

Parliament was prorogued by commission, on the 10th, when the Lord Chancellor delivered the following Speech:—

*"My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"We are commanded by his Majesty, in releasing you from your attendance in parliament, to express to you his Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity wherewith you have applied yourselves to the several objects which his Majesty recommended to your attention, at the opening of the session.

"His Majesty entertains a confident expectation that the provisions of internal regulation, which you have adopted with respect to Ireland, will, when carried into effect, tend to remove some of the evils which have so long afflicted that part of the United Kingdom.

"We are commanded to assure you, that you may depend upon the firm, but temperate, exercise, of those powers which you have entrusted to his Majesty, for the suppression of violence and outrage in that

country, and for the protection of the lives and properties of his Majesty's loyal subjects.

"It is with the greatest satisfaction that his Majesty is enabled to contemplate the flourishing condition of all branches of our commerce and manufactures, and the greatest abatement of those difficulties which the agricultural interest has so long and so severely suffered.

*"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"We have it in command from his Majesty, to thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the year, and to assure you that he has received the sincerest pleasure from the relief which you have been enabled to afford his people, by a large reduction of taxes.

*"My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty has commanded us to inform you, that he continues to receive from all Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"Deeply as his Majesty still regrets the failure of his earnest endeavours to prevent the interruption of the peace of Europe, it affords him the greatest consolation that the principles upon which he has acted, and the policy which he has determined to pursue, have been marked with your warm and cordial concurrence as consonant with the interests, and satisfactory to the feelings, of his people."

SPAIN.

We begin to flatter ourselves that the fate of the Bourbon banditti is decided in Spain. These invaders of a peaceable country, without provocation or just cause, placed themselves out of the law of nations; and, as outlaws, ought to be made a terrible example. Just so with the vile priests, nobles, and other Spanish traitors, who invited and have aided them: they are unworthy of their country, and, if ever found in it, will deserve the death which the Cortes have decreed against them. It is already announced, even in the journals devoted to the British ministry, that the French are meditating a retreat to the Ebro; but we trust they will not be permitted to retreat, and that "*Savez qui peut*" will soon be their cry from Cadiz to Bayonne.

If any thing could be more base than the unprovoked invasion of Spain, it has been the language of the enslaved Bourbon press of Paris. All the murders committed in Spain have been subjects of unblushing exultation; and the God of Justice and Mercy has been unceremoniously described as the ally and protector of the

the foul assassins. France and human nature are scandalized by such abuses of human intellect.

The Fabian system was the policy of Spain, but it failed for a time, owing to the complicated treachery of the men placed in important commands. Can we wonder at the fate in France of Dillon, Dumouriez, Custine, Houchard, Pichegru, and Moreau, when we view the successful treasons of Adisbal, Morillo, and others, whose names recent events have consigned to infamy, without even the grace of previous military achievements to qualify their degradation.

Betrayed on all hands, the noble body of the Cortes sought refuge in the impregnable fortress of Cadiz,—the French banditti, in consequence, overran the country,—armed party against party,—countenanced or supported frightful re-actions of the priests against the intelligence of the nation,—and, having thus excited an universal civil war, they announce a design to leave the Spaniards to themselves, and retreat to the Ebro, coolly to look on, and doubtless avail themselves of circumstances.

Such hellish policy will, we trust, not succeed. They have, in their retreat, accounts to settle with Ballasteros, Mina, Martin, Quiroga, Sir Robert Wilson, and an insulted nation. Ballasteros has an unbroken army between Cadiz and Madrid; Martin is at the head of a body of heroes in the centre of Spain, cutting off the communications between Madrid and the French frontiers; Mina, the ever-memorable, has an invincible force in the north-west, sufficient to give a good account of the driveller Moncey; while Quiroga and Wilson, by their noble and well-timed defence of Corunna, have rescued Galicia from the treasens of Morillo; and, if the Gallicians prove now what they always have been, neither Frenchman nor traitor will escape from that province.

To deprive the enemy of the influence of royalty over ignorance, the Cortes had the precaution to convey to Cadiz the precious bodies of Ferdinand and his family; and the defence of Cadiz is entrusted to an honourable Spaniard of the name of Valdez, and who has signified his determination to defend it to the last extremity; and then, rather than surrender, blow up himself and the royal family, about

whom so much hypocritical concern is expressed.

At Corunna the numbers of the banditti have been thinned in two or three actions; and we regret that, at the time of our going to press, the advices are imperfect. At Barcelona, General St. Miguel has also diminished their numbers; and it appears that the garrison of Cadiz are not idle in the work of destroying them. The Paris papers are filled with a regular tissue of the most profligate and deliberate falsehoods. It appears, however, that the Portuguese are lending themselves to the infamous cause of France; and, if so, the Spaniards will, we trust, unite both countries under one free government, as soon as they have destroyed the French banditti. It is most honourable to one French regiment, that it refused to march into Spain; and we hope the determination will be contagious.

On the defection of Morillo, Quiroga issued the following proclamation:

**CITIZENS,**—Whatever be your political opinions, think of the greatest of evils which afflicts our mother-country and ourselves. It is not a war of mere opinion respecting the system which ought to govern us, that which we now witness. That this existed hitherto is certain. But those who have declared against the Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy know that the evil which our dissensions have drawn on us, is one of more consequence. Spaniards of all parties see themselves insulted by the French—by those same French whom we repulsed nine years ago.

People of all classes; the armed bodies which defend liberty and those which defend absolutism are, indiscriminately, the objects of the oppression and the contempt of the French army. Thus perceiving their error, and warned of the misery and privations which they experienced, whole battalions of those which were called of the Faith have deserted and joined their brethren the Spaniards, to combat the invader. Do not believe that the Duke d'Angouleme or the Cabinet of Paris have proposed to themselves, as they say, to restore our King to the Throne, which we never took from him, but which we on the contrary defended at a high price. To possess themselves of Spain is what they intend, for an object similar to what Napoleon proposed to himself. The latter took us after his conquest to gain possession of the North of Europe. The present French Government has offered us to Russia, to conquer with us Turkey, which she has not been able to subdue hitherto. We shall all be slaves, annihilated and expatriated, if we do not unite. Do not let Spanish blood be shed



by Spaniards. This abomination will make us be abhorred beyond all nations of the earth. Let us vie with each other in combating the usurpers of our soil; and let us forget the differences which agitated us, and preserve our lives, our spouses, our sons, and our honour.

In the name of my country, which cannot disapprove of this means, dictated by reason, I offer and grant a total oblivion of all the errors which have precipitated so many men, seduced by the wickedness of others.—Those who are guilty of no other crime than having joined a faction, shall be exempted from the punishment due to it, excepting such as are already tried and sentenced, provided they take solemnly, and in the hands of a priest, an oath, not to make any sort of war against Spaniards. This amnesty, this benefit, unhopd for by those who, having committed the fatal crime of converting themselves into cruel enemies of their brethren, are now suffering the privation of their liberty, induces me to believe, that, moved by gratitude, and interested for their own good, they will eagerly embrace the occasion for joining the ranks of the Defenders of Independence. But, if in this just war any one shall hereafter dare to take up arms in favour of the French army, and against the cause of the Spanish nation, he shall be put to death immediately upon being taken.

Our common mother demands our union. Sacrifices, valour, and constancy, are exacted by the state in which we are. War, war, against the French. This is demanded and hoped for from all his fellow-citizens, by ANTONIO QUIROGA.

#### PORTUGAL.

The plans of the legitimates have succeeded better in Portugal. The Queen, who for refusing to take the oath to the Constitution was ordered to leave the kingdom, nevertheless was permitted to remain; and having, by means of her son Miguel, corrupted a regiment of Guards, and treason following treason, a counter-revolution has been effected, the Constitution adopted from Spain has been set aside, and the priests and their ignorant adherents have again set up the *Absolute King*. In the mean time, the King himself, ashamed of his own party, has wisely declined the absolute power which these wretches proposed to confer on him, and has referred the arrangement of a constitutional system to a Commission which he has nominated for the purpose. If the Commission is wise and honest, Portugal may be settled; but, if the servile party prevail, then the retreat of the foreign banditti from Spain will be the signal for renewed troubles. We fear that the men who have placed themselves at the head of the new governments in Naples, Spain, and Portugal, have relied too much on their own good principles, and have neglected to avail themselves sufficiently of that muscular strength in the ignorant multitude which their enemies have adroitly arrayed against them.

### INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON;

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

#### CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

**JUNE 25.**—A petition signed by 2000 Catholics presented by Mr. Brougham to the House of Commons, complaining of the mal-administration of justice in Ireland.

—**30.**—The parish of St. Pancras petitioned the House of Commons, complaining of white slavery under the borough system, and praying for a radical reform.

—The householders of the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, petitioned the House of Commons for a total repeal of the assessed taxes.

**JULY 3.**—At the Old Bailey ten prisoners sentenced to death, three to transportation for life, six for fourteen, and fifteen for seven years, and many others to various minor punishments.

—**4.**—A splendid entertainment given at Covent Garden Theatre to assist the Spa-

nish cause: 1500 tickets were disposed of. Numerous distinguished characters attended. A respectable surplus was left. The subscription at present exceeds 20,000*l*.

—**10.**—A petition from 150 mechanics of London presented to the House of Commons, praying for the adoption of Mr. Owen's plan.

—**19.**—Parliament prorogued.

—**21.**—A boy of 17 for uttering forged notes, executed before Newgate to the great horror of the public.

—**28.**—A splendid public dinner given to the Marquis of Hastings in compliment to his services in India.

Several inquests held within the month at the Penitentiary, Milbank. No less than 400 unhappy persons have recently been in the infirmary, under the effects of disease. This subject has excited a lively

attention, and the jurors evinced great spirit in their investigations. If any fault has been committed in the treatment or diet of the prisoners, it seems likely to be corrected: but there was an original sin in building a prison in which persons were to be confined for years in a marsh which until within these few years was deemed uninhabitable: the difference in a few acres of ground ought not to have been a consideration. Those who selected such a spot for such a purpose deserve to be confined to it for the remainder of their lives.

A Special Committee has been within the month appointed to draw up a plan for a general Penal Code for the kingdom of Hanover.

### MARRIED.

At Hillingdon, Mr. T. Murray, to Mary Wyatt, daughter of William Wyatt Grange, esq. of Uxbridge.

Mr. David Price, to Miss Elizabeth Mary Anderson, of Fleet-street.

At St. Mary-le-bone church, the Rev. Henry John Ridley, prebendary of Bristol, to Elizabeth, daughter of Lee Steere Steere, esq. of Jayes, Surrey.

George Chilton, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Poore, sister to Sir Edward P. bart.

Capt. Booth, of the 15th Hussars, to Elizabeth Mary, only daughter of the late Richard Webb, esq. of Ham Common.

Rev. A. B. Michell, to Henrietta Harriett, daughter of the late Duncan Campbell, esq. of Bedford-square.

Josiah Nisbet, esq. to Rachael, daughter of Sir J. Majoribanks, bart. M.P.

Charles Oxenden, esq. to Elizabeth Catherine, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hollaway, prebendary of Westminster.

Mr. Quick, of London, to Miss Cruse, of Exeter.

At Haslemere, Surrey, Robert Price, esq. M.P. to Mary Anne Elizabeth, daughter of the late Dr. Price, prebendary of Durham.

Samuel Canning, esq. of Winchmore-hill, to Miss Ann Absolem, of Blackheath.

At Nutfield, Surrey, J. A. Bailey, esq. to Miss Ann Sandford, of Nutfield.

Charles Delacour, esq. of Burton Crescent, to Caroline Cecilia, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Nicholas, of Ealing.

John Thomas Brown, esq. of Camden-town, to Miss Emma Bernier, of Whitehead's Grove, Chelsea.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Jarrett, esq. of Morelands, Hants, to Anne Eliza, daughter of Sir W. Waller, bart. of Pope's Villa, Twickenham.

Colonel Mackinnon, to Anne Jane, daughter of John Dent, esq. M.P.

George Johnstone, esq. of Hackness, to Miss Jane Edwards, of Guildford-street.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, T. Hol-

royd, esq. son of Mr. Justice H. to Miss Sarah Morgan, of Gower-street.

Archibald Leslie, esq. to Eleanor, daughter of J. F. Atlee, esq. of West-hill-house, Wandsworth.

Mr. J. Rolls, of Aldersgate-street, to Miss Hannah Eisdell, of Colchester.

Mr. D. Watney, jun. to Miss Eleanor Langton, of Wandsworth.

John Prince, esq. of Cheltenham, to Mary Ann, only daughter of the late Richard John Millington, esq. of Guildford-street.

At the New Church, Pancras, Mr. Joseph Conder, of the pipe office, Somerset House, to Emily, daughter of Mr. John Pattinson Pantou, of the same office.

Mr. T. Morgan, of Walbrook, to Miss Mary Ann Tunley, of Kennington-Green.

Mr. J. Lake, of Fore-street, to Miss Augusta Daker, of Whitecross-street.

Mr. John Smedley, of Somers'-town, to Miss Sarah Augusta Willey, of Crewkerne.

Robert Clare Haselfoot, esq. of Boreham, Essex, to Miss Charlotte Curteis, of Devonshire-place.

J. D. Fitzgerald, esq. Dep. Assistant Commissary General to the Forces, to Mary Anne, only daughter of the late R. Fuller, esq. of York-street, Portman-square.

Alexander W. R. Macdonald, esq. son of Major Gen. the H. Godfrey Boville, to Miss Bayard, daughter of the late Col. B.

The Hon. R. Lascelles, to Lady Louisa Thynne.

Joseph Renwick, esq. to Miss Marianne Prescott, both of Cromer-street, Brunswick-square.

### DIED.

At Whitehall, *Lady Lemon*, wife of Sir William L. bart.

In Devonshire-street, *Lady Stavnton*, widow of Sir G. L. S. bart. well known for his connexion with Oriental literature.

In Montague-place, Russell-square, *Archibald Armstrong*, esq. late of Grenada.

In London, *J. Colby*, esq. of Fynone, Pembrokeshire.

In Bryanstone-square, *Ann-Elizabeth*, wife of Ralph Bernal, esq. M.P.

At Fulham, 82, *William Townsend*, esq.

In London, *Mrs. Sophia Williams*. To this lamented lady, Cheltenham is indebted for the first institution of the old School of Industry and Orphan Asylum.

In Bryanstone-square, 21, *Frances Charlotte*, daughter of C. N. and Lady Sarah Bayly.

In Brook-street, 68, *Charles Freeman*, esq. formerly Secretary to the Government of Madras.

At Brighton, 67, *John Shephard*, esq. of Doctors' Commons.

In Newgate-street, *Mr. James Plummer*, common-councilman for the ward of Farringdon Within.

In Half Moon-street, *John Alexander Ireland, esq.*

In Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, *Philip Anglin Scarlett, esq.*

In York-street, Gloucester-place, 79, *James Moss, esq.*

At Paddington-green, 81, *Mrs. Wright*, widow of J. W. esq.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, the *Countess de Dunstanville*.

In Earl-street, Blackfriars, 30, *Mary*, wife of Mr. P. Grant.

At Capel, Surrey, 23, *Mrs. Elizabeth Ballingall Ridgway*.

At Putney-heath, *Mrs. Mary-Ann Nutting*.

At Kensington, 90, *Stephen Day, esq.*

In London, Major-Gen. the Hon. *Arthur St. Leger*, formerly much distinguished by his personal association with the Prince of Wales.

At Tunbridge-Wells, *Isabella*, wife of William Drake, esq. of East Dulwich.

At Limehouse, *John Tebbutt, esq.*

At Greenwich, the Rev. *William Morgan, D.D.* late chaplain to the Naval Asylum.

In Pall Mall-court, *Mrs. Scott*.

In Paternoster-row, 75, *Mr. William Bent*, bookseller, conductor of the well known monthly literary list, and formerly editor and proprietor of the Universal Magazine. He was a man much esteemed for his unassuming merit and personal integrity.

At Walthamstow, *Harriet*, daughter of Sir Robert Wigram, bart.

At Brentford Butts, 88, *Mabel*, widow of W. Pope, esq. of Hillingdon.

At Walworth, 71, the Rev. *T. Stretton*.

In Bermondsey-street, Southwark, 67, the *Abbé Ange Denis Macquin*, formerly professor of rhetoric in the college of Meaux en Brie, France.

In Harleyford-place, Kennington, 21, *John Mann, jun. esq.*

In Devonshire-street, Portland-place, *William Gordon, esq.* of Cambleton, stewardry of Kirkcudbright.

In South Audley-street, *Caroline-Georgiana*, widow of Col. Evelyn Anderson, brother to Lord Yarborough.

In Devonshire-street, *Maria-Emilia*, wife of Henry Nassau, esq.

At Crofton-hall, Kent, 82, *Gen. Morgan*, formerly of the Coldstream Guards.

In Oxford street, 42, *Mrs. Anne Humbert*.

52, the Rev. *John Atkinson*, late of Ep-  
som.

At Hastings, *Anne*, wife of William Horne, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, King's Counsel.

At Carshalton, *Mrs. Elizabeth Wallace*.

Aged 53, *Mr. George Sidney*, an eminent printer of Northumberland-street, Strand; and for many years an active, useful, and industrious man, whose resources were never withheld from worthy men of letters with whom his business brought him in contact; and who was distinguished by liberality and integrity in all his transactions. An attack of epilepsy occasioned him to seek relief at Cheltenham and Malvern; but at the latter place a second attack terminated his useful life.

Lately, in Beaumont-street, 62, *Miss Carr*, daughter of an eminent banker of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, sister of the late High Sheriff, and first cousin to the present Lord Darlington. She was a woman of masculine strength of mind, and extraordinary literary and scientific attainments, and equally distinguished for her attachment to the cause of public liberty. She was the author of many papers in this magazine bearing the signature C. and also a constant correspondent of the principal newspapers. She had travelled much, and knew the world and society at large better than most persons of her time.

In Seymour-place, the *Countess Dowager of Cardigan*. The countess was closely connected with the royal family from their youth, and a great personal favourite of the late king and queen, with whom she lived in habits of great personal intimacy.

Suddenly, in his 77th year, at his house in Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, *Sampson Perry, esq.* also generally known under the name of Capt. Perry, from his having been formerly in the militia. This gentleman has run the career of an active and eventful life; and at certain periods excited much public attention. He was born at Aston, near Birmingham, educated in the medical profession, and during the American war was surgeon to a militia regiment. His intellectual attainments being considerable, and being a man of a fine figure and commanding address, he soon became distinguished in the literary circles of the metropolis. On the breaking out of the French revolution, he united with every true English heart in applauding its principles, and soon became acquainted with Messrs. Tooke, Paine, and others, with whom his name and labours were identified. He united in support of this cause with several gentlemen in bringing out the Argus newspaper, in which he espoused the principles of liberty, and the cause of France, with a degree of spirit and energy which drew upon him several prosecutions. At length, by an act of treachery, the paper was stopt, and Mr. Perry found it necessary to seek an asylum in France. England at this time was playing against France the part which  
France



France is now playing against Spain, and the fury of the government-party had no bounds. In France Mr. Perry was received into the circle of the revolutionary leaders, and became a member of the popular clubs. But the succession of factions, and the suspicion which attached to every thing English (for spies appeared in all forms), rendered his situation uncomfortable during the reign of terror, that he returned to England, and submitted himself to the judgment of outlawry, which, in the interim, had been obtained against him. He was accordingly committed to Newgate, and remained a prisoner for 9 years. But at length, through the interest of a branch of his family, he obtained the royal pardon. During this hopeless period, he maintained his wonted spirits, and employed himself in translating from the French, and in a variety of literary works: among others he published a History of the French Revolution, which will always be sought as an authority upon many subjects about which he wrote from personal knowledge. Early in life he had devoted himself to the study of diseases of the bladder, and had invented a powerful and efficacious medicine, much respected by the public, under the name of Perry's Essence. This medicine, for which there is a constant demand, and which is recommended by eminent practitioners, he continued to prepare, and even to give advice, while he was in Newgate; and on his enlargement he again devoted himself to this practice. His fondness for literature induced him, however, on the death of a former proprietor, to purchase the Statesman, and this he edited for two or three years, but resold it some time ago. Since that time he has been engaged in some political adventures, retaining the activity and vivacity of youth till the last moment of his life. He was sitting at dinner with his family, when he made a sudden exclamation, and fell back dead in his chair without a groan. A few years since he married a second time, and has left a young family; for whose benefit, as well as that of the afflicted, we trust his invaluable Essence for curing the Stone and Gravel will continue to be prepared. In the preceding notice we have glanced at several features of Mr. Perry's character, and we have only to add that he was an upright man in every sense of the word.

At Stockbridge, near Edinburgh, *Sir Henry Raeburn*, the eminent artist. As a portrait painter, Sir Henry, perhaps, was second only to Sir Thomas Lawrence, in the peculiar chasteness, depth of his colouring, and fidelity of likeness; and in the strong and marked characters with which he animated his pictures. When the king was in Scotland he conferred the honour of knighthood upon him.

At Greenwich, 76, *Mr. Matthew Bell*, sen. many years principal clerk in the extensive concern of Messrs. Crowley, Millington, and Co. in whose employ he had been upwards of half a century.

At Kentish-town, *George Jackson, esq.* in the 76th year of his age, the last but one of the original directors of that great national work, the Grand Junction Canal.

In London, *General Sir Charles Asgill, Bart. G.C.B.* Colonel of the 11th Foot. This gallant officer nearly suffered the fate of Major Andre; but he was saved by the intervention of the late Queen of France, who successfully applied to the American government in his favour. He was the son of Sir Charles Asgill, an alderman of London. He entered into the Guards, and with that corps embarked for America. He was also employed in Ireland, where he witnessed some severities, particularly on a man of fortune, of the name of Grogan, who was condemned to be hanged by a military tribunal! Sir Charles married a daughter of the late Sir Chaloner Ogle, whom he survived.

In Upper Wimpole-street, 89, *Lieut.-General Thomas Bridges*, of the Hon. East India Company's Service. He commanded the right wing in the army under Lord Harris, at the capture of Seringapatam.

At Leamington, 70, *Dr. Bathurst*, the good Bishop of Norwich, a churchman of exemplary virtue, and rare independence of mind; of whom farther particulars will be given in our next.

At Fleurs, near Kelso, 79, *the Duke of Roxburgh*. His Grace succeeded William (Bellenden), who succeeded John Ker, the Duke of Roxburgh, so well known to the literary world for his taste for old books, which led to the foundation of the Club which bears his name. The descent and property of the dukedom have been the source of much litigation; but the heirloom is at present undisputed in the person of the young Marquis of Beaumont, now Duke, aged about five years.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. E. P. Owen, to the Vicarage of Wellington.

Rev. J. S. Sergrove, to the united Rectories of Saint Mary, Somerset, and St. Mary, Mounthaw, London.

Rev. G. Moore, to the Rectory of Owmby, Lincolnshire.

Rev. W. Owen, to the Rectory of Ryme Intrinsicæ, Dorset.

Rev. W. R. Gilby, to the Rectory of St. Mary's, Beverley.

Rev. Oswald Leicester, to the Living of Carrington, Cheshire.

Rev. F. R. Spragg, M.A. to the Vicarage of Combe St. Nicholas, Somerset.

Rev. C. Henley, M.A. has been licensed to

to the perpetual Curacy of Whatesden, Suffolk.

Rev. T. Rennel, Vicar of Kensington, has been collated to the Mastership of St. Nicholas' Hospital, near Salisbury.

The Rev. Lord John Thynne, to the Rectory of Kingston Deverell, Wilts.

The Hon. and Rev. Frederick Pleydel Bouverie, to the Rectory of Stanton St. Quinton, Wilts.

Rev. J. M. Sumner, of Rochford, to the Rectory of Sutton, Essex.

Rev. John Steggall, to the perpetual curacy of Ashfield Magna, Suffolk.

Rev. William Browne, B.A. to the Rectory of Marlesford, Suffolk.

Rev. J. D. Coleridge, to the valuable Livings of St. Kenwyn and Kea, Cornwall.

The Rev. W. Wood, of Highbroke, to

the perpetual Curacy of Altham, Lancashire.

Rev. Mr. Hoblyn, to the Livings of Mylor and Mabe, Cornwall.

The Rev. Nicholas Every, M.A. to the Vicarage of St. Veep, in Cornwall.

Rev. William Darch, to the Rectory of Huish Champflower, Somerset.

Rev. Anthony Austin, M.A. to the Rectory of Hardenhuish, Wilts.

Rev. Francis Hungerford Daubeney, to the Rectory of Feltwell St. Nicholas, with the Rectory of St. Mary annexed, Norfolk.

Rev. Miles Bland, B.D. Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Lilley Hoo, Hertfordshire.

Rev. John McArthur, to the united parishes of Kilcalmonel and Kiberry.

Rev. John Christison, to the parish of Biggar, Lanarkshire.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

*Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last twenty-seven Years.*

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**A** melancholy accident lately happened at Walker Colliery, near Newcastle. Six workmen, employed in opening an old shaft, were killed by the entire lodgement in the shaft giving way and burying them in the ruins.

The injudicious prosecution of Mr. John Ambrose Williams, editor of the Durham Chronicle, for an alleged libel on the Durham clergy, has at last been adjourned *sine die*.

**Married.]** Mr. T. Johnson, of Westgate-street, to Miss A. Willis; both of Newcastle.—Mr. R. Embleton, to Miss J. Leckenby; Mr. J. Ragg, to Miss M. Brown; all of Gateshead.—Mr. J. Liddle, of Gateshead, to Mrs. M. Bones, of Newburn.—Mr. J. Wake, of Sunderland, to Miss J. Davie, of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. B. Pearson, of Sunderland, to Miss Harrison, of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. T. Wilson, to Miss J. Patterson, both of Sunderland.—Mr. W. Johnson, to Miss M. Brotherton, both of Darlington.—Mr. R. Barnett, of Chester-le-street, to Miss Parker, of Urpeth.—William Baird, esq. to Miss Dixon, both of Alnwick.—At Whickham, Mr. R. Cook, to Miss Bell, of Dunstan-hill.—Mr. Stobart, of Pelaw, to Miss S. D. Charlesworth, of Kettlethorpe.—Mr. Cunningham, of Sherburne, to Miss M. Shaw, of Brancepath.—Mr. J. Dawson, of Houghton-le-Spring, to Miss E. Harrison, of Tatfield.

**Died.]** At Newcastle, at the Westgate, Mr. J. Brantingham, one of the Society of Friends.—80, Mr. J. Todd.—66, Mrs. Garrett.

At Gateshead, 61, Mrs. M. Bowlt.—In Warburton-place, 88, Mr. E. Turnbull.

At North Shields, in Charlotte-street, 64, Mrs. M. Nicholson.—75, Mr. J. Hardwick.—Mr. Patten.

At Sunderland, 86, Mrs. M. Fairley.—48, Mr. Jon. Slack.

At Darlington, 69, Mr. D. McKeown.

At Bishopwearmouth, 27, Mrs. H. Carlisle, much respected.

At Barnardcastle, 73, Mr. G. Mather.

On Richmond-hill, near Stamfordham, 74, Mr. W. Potts.—At Wolsingham, 67, Mrs. I. Wren.—At Whitehill-point, 25, Mr. T. Deighton.—At Rigg, 72, Mr. Matt. Hoggett.—At Snitter, at an advanced age, Mr. E. Pringle, deservedly respected.—At Ednam, Mr. J. Kinghorn.

### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

**Married.]** Mr. M. Knowles, to Miss A. Brown; Mr. T. Dixon, to Mrs. A. Strickland; all of Carlisle.—Mr. P. Murray, to Miss H. Sharp; Mr. W. Barnes, to Miss M. Bird; all of Whitehaven.—Mr. B. Adair, of Workington, to Miss A. Kendall, of Cockermouth.—Mr. Richardson, of Penrith, to Miss E. Kilner, of Mansergh.—Mr. Joseph Johnston, to Miss E. Bland; Mr. Smithson, to Miss M. Harden; all of Cockermouth.—Mr. W. Atkinson, to Miss A. S. Thompson; Mr. T. Smith, to Miss M. A. Young; Mr. J. Gibson, to Mrs. S. Gawarth; all of Kendal.—At Dalston, Mr. T. Brown, of the Gill, to Miss Tremble, of Cardew hall.—Mr. J. Knubley, of Armathwaite, to Miss H. Bellas, of Penrith.

**Died.]** At Carlisle, 67, Mr. J. Armstrong, much respected.—In Scotch-street, 82, Mrs. E. Taylor.—32, Mrs. J. Wilkie.—In English-street, 24, Mr. J. Davidson.

At Whitehaven, 28, Mr. R. Scott.—35, Mr. James Anderson, of Sandwich.—22, Mr.

Mr. J. Martin.—47, Mr. W. Martin.—25, Mrs. A. Kennedy.

At Workington, 80, Mrs. B. Steel.—26, Mr. T. Harker.

At Maryport, 83, Mr. R. Smith, Sen.

At Cockermouth, 71, Mr. R. Smith, deservedly regretted.—37, Mr. A. Mackreth, generally respected.

At Ilthlington, at the extreme age of 118 years, Mr. Robert Bowman, yeoman.—At Stanwix, 22, Mr. W. Blaylock, of Carlisle, generally esteemed.—On Bromham Common, 62, Miss Crook.—At Easton Bowness, 74, Mr. C. Watson, much and deservedly respected.—At St. Bees, 73, Mrs. Smith, generally esteemed.

#### YORKSHIRE.

The inhabitants of York within the month agreed to petition both Houses of Parliament against the practice of prosecuting individuals who may publish disquisitions tending to impugn the Christian religion.

Scarborough was recently visited with a kind of hurricane. It was first seen to commence at a small village near Falsgrave; its appearance was like a cloud—it passed off the turnpike-road, in a direction towards the sea; passed through a plantation, and tore up two of the trees; then passed on to the sea-shore, and shattered a machine called a *Camera Obscura*, which was just fitted for exhibition, to pieces. It approached the bathing machines, and carried about a dozen of them into the sea, leaving them destitute of their wheels; then passed into the harbour, and cast away two or three of the ships which happened to be in the direction, taking one against the pier, and crushing two or three cables nearly to pieces. It burst against the end of the pier.

*Married.*] At York, G. Pigeon, esq. to Jane, daughter of the late Rev. R. Smith, rector of Marston.—William Catgutt, of York, to Eliza Rountree, of Scarborough, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. J. Ashton, to Mrs. S. Walker, both of Hull.—Mr. J. Pickard, to Miss M. Marshall; Mr. J. Smith, to Miss E. Berry; Mr. J. Brown, to Mrs. Kerhaw: all of Leeds.—Mr. W. T. Bolland, of Leeds, to Miss H. Wood, of Wakefield.—Mr. T. Hirst, of Leeds, to Miss Ainley, of Saddleworth.—Mr. B. Thompson, to Miss A. Gilderdale, both of Wakefield.—Mr. Peace, to Mrs. Draisfield, both of Huddersfield.—Mr. J. Aked, of Bradford, to Miss M. Bent, of Mytholm.—W. Parkin, esq. of Rotherham, to Miss S. A. P. Bayley, of Elmley-park.

*Died.*] At Leeds, in Nile-street, 29, Mrs. M. A. Heppor.—52, Mrs. H. Stirk, much respected.—In Woodhouse-lane, Mrs. E. Smith, deservedly lamented.—Mrs. Ridley.—In Brunswick-street, Mrs. Hodgson, justly regretted.

At Wakefield, Mr. W. Street.

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At Huddersfield, 66, Mr. R. Batley, respected.

At Knaresborough, 81, Mr. Charles Marshall.—66, Mr. T. Barr.

At Bradford, 64, Mr. Outhwaite.

At Bridlington, W. Holtby, esq. deservedly regretted.

At Sandall, 55, George Webster, M.D.

At Hedon, 79, the Rev. J. Tickell, author of the History of Hull.—At Croft, 37, Mr. Joseph Munby, regretted.—At Easingwold, 60, Mr. T. Wrightson, generally respected.—At Cottingham, Mrs. Akester.—80, the Rev. Alexander Baynes, vicar of Kelham-on-the-Wolds.—At Mill-hill, Mrs. Linley.—At Steeton, Mr. J. Asquith.

#### LANCASHIRE.

A public meeting was lately held at Manchester, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing an asylum in that neighbourhood for deaf and dumb persons; Sir Oswald Mosley, in the chair. The meeting was respectfully attended, and a number of resolutions approving of the object was unanimously agreed to.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Dickinson, of Lancaster, to Miss E. Winter, of Manchester.—Mr. J. Greave, to Miss E. Corns, of Market-street; Mr. W. I. Gregory, to Miss S. Wrigley; Mr. T. Shepherd, to Miss M. Scott; Mr. G. Newby, to Miss A. Hall; Mr. J. Howard, to Miss E. Pass; Mr. J. Penny, to Miss E. Hurst; Mr. J. S. Dodge, to Miss A. Royle; Mr. J. Carbutt, to Miss M. Linsley; Mr. T. Hall, to Miss E. Butler: all of Manchester.—Mr. T. P. Candelet, of Manchester, to Miss Sutcliffe, of Holme-house.—Mr. J. Mabbott, of Manchester, to Miss A. Nightingale, of Pendleton.—Mr. W. Cooper, to Miss J. Pemberton; Mr. J. Gray, to Miss M. Hart; Mr. R. S. Nixon, to Miss M. Hatton; Mr. T. Wood, to Miss M. Carson; Mr. J. Duckworth, to Miss Wheatley; Mr. J. Milne, to Miss S. Ormerod; Mr. R. Higginson, to Miss E. Williams: all of Liverpool.—Mr. M. Prior, of Sankey, to Mrs. E. Newton, of Warrington.—Mr. J. Carlton, to Miss Watson, both of Chorlton-row.—Mr. J. Berry, to Miss M. Kay, both of Worsley.—Mr. J. Heathcote, to Miss L. Wordsworth, both of Cheetham.

*Died.*] At Manchester, in King-street, Miss Thorp, suddenly.—38, Mrs. E. Worsley.—23, Mrs. A. Brownsworth, generally and deservedly esteemed.—74, Mrs. M. Janney, much and justly regretted.—63, Mrs. M'Gauchin, greatly lamented.—In King-street, Miss Thornycroft, of Thornycroft-hall.—Mrs. S. Marsden.—54, Mr. Ad. Parkinson.

At Liverpool, 80, Mrs. Alice Hamer.—39, Mrs. S. Dickins.—66, Mr. T. Waltheu.—In Duke-street, 74, Mrs. M. Fearon.—65, Mrs. A. Bryan.—In Upper Pitt-street, Mr. T. Sydebotham.—In Paradise-street, 23, Mr. J. Hodgson.—71, Mrs. S. Rigby,



Rigby, of Farmworth.—In Port-lane, 23, Mr. Jas. Melling, he was respectable for many scientific pursuits.

At Denton, Mrs. M. Bond, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—At Westleigh, 74, Mr. Ackers, generally respected.—

CHESHIRE.

A new road from Macclesfield to Buxton was lately opened. This road opens an easy and direct communication from Liverpool, through Warrington, Knutsford, and Macclesfield, to Sheffield, Chesterfield, Hull, Nottingham, and other great commercial towns, being nearer by many miles: it also opens a like direct and nearer communication from Chester, by way of Northwich through Knutsford and Macclesfield to the same towns. The commercial and agricultural interests of the county will also be much benefitted.

*Married.*] Mr. Durainville, to Miss Levrier; Mr. Bick, to Miss Strephon; Mr. D. Lloyd to Miss Moss; Mr. Jas. H. Dickson, to Miss L. Roberts: all of Chester.—Mr. G. Gregory, to Miss H. Bramwell, both of Stockport.—Mr. W. Ashley, to Miss A. Williams, both of Nantwich.—Mr. W. Earle, of Aldford, to Miss M. Leigh, of Wrenbury.—Mr. J. Rowe, to Miss Jones, both of Cotton.—Mr. J. Dodd, of Brindley-hall, to Miss E. Salmon.

*Died.*] At Chester, in Handbridge, 68, Mrs. A. Bannister.—In Castle-street, 25, Mr. J. Jackson, much respected.

At Knutsford, Mr. E. Brown, respected.—69, Mrs. E. Leigh.

At Congleton, Miss J. Martin.

At Heswall, 31, Mr. J. Lawton.—At Tabley, Mr. C. Wallace.—At Eaton, Mr. J. Holmes.—At Eccleston, Mrs. M. Wilcock, of Chester.—At Frodsham, Mr. S. Foden.

DERBYSHIRE.

Buxton, the charming watering-place, exhibits that lively appearance for which, through many seasons, it has been famed; and which the quality of its waters, the salubrity of its air, and the diversified means of enjoyment afforded to its visitors, continue to increase.

The late Rev. F. Gisborne, of Staveley, Derbyshire, lately bequeathed 672*l.* to the Sheffield Infirmary. The Infirmaries of Derby and Nottingham are said to have received bequests to a similar amount.

*Married.*] Mr. Furniss, to Miss A. Smith, both of Derby.—Mr. W. Wilds, of Derby, to Miss Aston, of Birmingham.—Mr. T. Pearson, of Derby, to Miss Haines, of Willington.—Mr. M. Shepherd, of Derby, to Mrs. C. Eggleston, of Milbourn.—Mr. C. Hewitt, of Chesterfield, to Miss C. Sidney, of Nottingham.—Mr. W. Jennings, to Miss H. Needham, both of Chesterfield.—Mr. W. Cobb, of East Retford, to Miss H. Brainbridge, of Chesterfield.—Mr. J. Calow, to Miss E. Jackson; Mr. Bridgen, to Mrs. Hallsworth: all of Belper.—Mr. J.

Clay, Junr. of Shirland, to Miss S. Nuttall, of Gedling.—Mr. G. Marshall, of Holbrook, to Miss Oakden, of Little Eaton.

*Died.*] At Derby, 73, Mrs. A. Fletcher. At Chesterfield, 41, Joseph Graham, esq. deservedly lamented.

At Ashbourne, 78, Mrs. Pidcock.—75, Mr. R. Buxton.—51, Mr. W. Tomlinson, much respected.—The Rev. W. Harding, curate of Sawley, deservedly lamented: he was unfortunately drowned while bathing in the Trent, near Barton.—At Sawley, 39, Mr. T. Smith, much esteemed.—At Hollington, 109, Mr. Henson Morley.—74, Mrs. Rushton.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A numerous public meeting, presided by the mayor, lately took place at Nottingham; when it was energetically resolved to assist the Spanish cause.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Dixon, to Miss E. Porter; Mr. H. Doubleday, to Miss H. Smith; Mr. J. Hefford, to Miss E. Doff; Mr. J. Lees, to Miss M. Martin; Mr. W. Blow, to Miss M. Codd; Mr. H. Renshaw, to Miss C. Langley: all of Nottingham.—Mr. E. Bradley, to Miss M. Crippwell, both of Ruddington.—Mr. S. Shore, of Fandon, to Miss M. Grattan, of Newark.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, in Long-row, Mr. T. Wright.—In Castle-gate, 66, John Elliott, esq. a justice of the peace for this county.—In St. Ann's-street, 65, Mr. S. Newton.

At West Bridgford, 73, Mr. S. Chapman.—At New Radford, 62, Mrs. E. Letts, deservedly lamented.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A fine specimen of the dolphin tribe was lately taken in the river Trent, near Gainsborough. It was ten feet and a half long, five feet in circumference, and weighed upwards of fifty stone.

*Married.*] At Lincoln, Mr. Maplis, to Miss M. Lacey, of Lenton.—Mr. J. Howes, to Miss Hodges, both of Stamford.—E. Braikenbury, esq. of Louth, to Miss Child, of Chelmsford.—The Rev. L. Posnett, of Stamford, to Miss Knight, of Boston.—Mr. Cook, of Stamford, to Miss A. Boncer, of Rempstone.

*Died.*] At Stamford, 43, Octavian Graham Gilchrist: he was distinguished for his literary acquirements, and was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

*Married.*] Mr. C. Mavins, to Miss H. Ireland; Mr. N. Higginson, to Miss E. Bowman; Mr. Worrad, to Mrs. Curtis; Mr. W. Jordan, of Belgrave-gate, to S. Paul; Mr. Stableford, to Mrs. Aldridge; Mr. Sibson, to Miss J. Holmes: all of Leicester.—Mr. W. Iliffe, of Leicester, to Miss J. Banester, of Wolverhampton.—Mr. W. Hood, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Miss J. Oldfield, of Bath.—Mr. R. F. Gibbs, of Melton Mowbray, to Miss C. Beastall.

Beastall, late of Eaton.—The Rev. W. J. Nutt, of Burrough, to Miss S. Tyler, of Pickwell.—Mr. J. Geldard, to Miss Routh, of Draycott, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. Kenton, to Miss C. Wilkinson, both of Kerby Muxloe.

*Died.*] At Leicester, in the Newark, Mrs. H. O. Sutton.—24, Mr. J. E. Coltman.—In Hotel-street, 75, Mr. Peet.—In the Haymarket, 66, Mrs. Hitchcock.—In Northgate-street, Mr. J. Clifton, much respected.—88, Mr. A. Curtis.

At Loughborough, Mr. S. Whitby.—In Ashby-place, 26, Mr. W. Bryan.—In New-row, Mr. Hubbard.—Mr. F. Kirk, suddenly.—72, Mr. W. Capp, deservedly regretted.

At Castle Donington, 66, Mr. Roby, deservedly regretted.—36, Mr. Jos. Cooke.

At Monntsorrel, Mrs. A. Johnson.

At Hallaton, 56, William Dent, esq.—At Sapcote, 56, Mr. Clark.—At Malton, Mrs. Mauchester.—At Bosworth-park, Mrs. Pochin, widow of Col. George Pochin.—At Ratby, 76, Mr. R. Dawkin, greatly respected.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

A manufacturer has recently discovered a method of employing Prussian blue in dyeing silk, &c. so as to procure as permanent dyes from it as those usually obtained from indigo, and with far greater advantages in respect to the beauty and brilliancy of the colours. The same individual has also effected a very considerable improvement in silk throwing, by which, in case of one of the two threads, which on being twisted together, breaking, the other is instantly cut also, and in a much simpler and better manner than heretofore. An orgazine mill, upon the construction above alluded to, is now working in a manufactory at Leek; the saving which it effects is no less than from 7s. to 10s. in the pound, independent of the great advantage in regard to room.

*Married.*] John Garrett, esq. of Stafford, to Miss C. Webb, of Greenhall.—Mr. Yates, to Miss A. Cotton, both of Wolverhampton.—Mr. Wilson, of Walsall, to Miss M. A. Harris, of Lichfield.—Mr. Oakley, to Miss Bath, both of Walsall.—Mr. J. Powell, to Miss S. Lowe, of Tong Norton.—Mr. W. Moore, of Beech Lodge, to Miss M. Moore, of Adlerley Lodge.

*Died.*] At Stafford, 29, Mr. H. Shirley, of Salisbury-square, London.

At Wolverhampton, 23, Mr. F. Banester.

At Walsall, Mrs. A. Nicholls.

At West Bromwich, 78, Mrs. M. Parish.

At Wordsley, Mrs. S. Cook.—At Shelton, 65, Mr. G. Ridgeway.—38, Sir John Fenton Boughiey, bart. M.P. for the county, highly esteemed for many virtues, as husband, father, and friend.—William

Shepherd Kinnersley, esq. M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyne.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

A numerous body of reformers of Birmingham and neighbourhood lately gave a grand dinner to Mr. Henry Hunt. Mr. Edmonds, in the absence of Sir Charles Wolseley, was in the chair. Several excellent speeches were given, and unanimity prevailed.

*Married.*] Mr. H. Edwards, to Miss A. F. Chapman, of High-street; Mr. F. Cooper, to Miss Joyce; the Rev. Mr. Caddy, to Miss E. Dixon, of Summer-row; all of Birmingham.—Mr. G. Butler, of Birmingham, to Miss Donkin, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Mr. Goodwin, of Birmingham, to Miss M. Haughton, of Lichfield.—Mr. E. Everitt, of Birmingham, to Miss H. Parkes, of Shrewsbury.—Mr. W. Shaw, of Netherend, to Miss M. Shaw, of Brierley-hill.—Mr. J. Frost, of Summer-hill, to Miss M. Timmins, of Priory-place, Edgbaston.

*Died.*] At Warwick, 29, Miss Mary Smyth.

At Birmingham, in Hospital-street, 39, Mrs. Betts.—In the High-street, 27, Mrs. E. Burbidge.—In Caroline-street, 18, Miss E. Cocks.—19, Miss H. Walford.—At Islington, in St. Martin's-street, 54, Mrs. E. Davis.—In Caroline-street, 72, Mr. W. Haywood, regretted.—In Colemore-row, 84, Mrs. Mary Thomason, generally and deservedly lamented.—In Warwick-street, Deritend, 29, Mr. W. Bolt, greatly and justly esteemed.—In Edmund-street, 45, Mrs. E. Payton.—74, Mrs. A. Harrison.

At Coventry, 79, Mr. Jos. Millbourn.

At Islington, 78, Mr. W. Pagett.—At Michley-cottage, 79, Mrs. Hinton.—At Whichford, 67, the Rev. J. Yeomans, rector and chaplain to the Life Guards.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

The Union coach, from Shrewsbury through Birmingham to London, was lately robbed of a carpet bag, containing a paper parcel, directed to Messrs. Masterman and Co. London, in which were 500 provincial 1l. notes, payable in London; one 35l. Bank post-bill, unaccepted, No. 8599; thirty-six pensioners' receipts, and sundry other property.

At the late Shrewsbury fair, the Market Hall was very full of wool:—Coarse from 7s. 6d. to 12s. per stone; fleece wool from 18s. to 21s. per stone; lamb's wool from 11d. to 15d. per lb.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Henney, to Miss J. Roberts; Mr. Lewis, to Miss M. Powell; all of Shrewsbury.—Mr. T. Courts, to Miss M. A. Davies, both of Whitchurch.—Mr. J. Gough, of Bishop's Castle, to Miss Edwards, of Brocton.—Mr. E. Minton, of Knighton, to Miss Lloyd, of Bishop's Castle.—Mr. Teague, to Miss Turner, both of Knighton.—Mr. T. Nicholas, of Selatyn,

to Miss S. Jones, of the Vron.—Mr. J. Jones, of Snailbeach, to Miss M. Garbeld, of Pontisbury.

*Died.*] At Ludlow, 80, Mrs. Alice Harden.

At Whitechurch, Mrs. Churton.

At Bridgnorth, at an advanced age, Mrs. B. Hazlewood.—Mrs. Talbot, wife of Thos. F. T. esq.

At Much Wenlock, 22, Miss M. Richards, justly esteemed and regretted.

At Mose, at an advanced age, Mrs. Clare.—At Fens Wood, Mr. J. Dudleston.—At Wenlock Abbey, 63, Mr. Pitt.—At Castle-house, Oswestry, the Rev. Josiah Venables, M.A. vicar of Harwell, Bucks, and curate of Morton-chapel.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

At these assizes two prisoners, for sheep-stealing, received sentence of death; three to seven years' transportation, eleven to be imprisoned, and ten were acquitted.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Padmore, to Miss E. Jones, both of Worcester.—Mr. D. Lundie, of Foregate-street, Worcester, to Miss E. Humphrys, of Nailsworth.—Mr. J. Palmer, of Worcester, to Miss J. Walker, of Blackmore-park.—Mr. R. Martineau, of Dudley, to Miss J. Smith, of Edgbaston.—Mr. T. Mumford, to Mrs. Hollingsworth, both of Pensax.

*Died.*] At Powick, C. Batham, M.D.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Fras. Woodhouse, to Miss F. Caldwell, of Leominster.—Mr. Abley, of Leominster, to Miss S. George, of Upton-upon-Severn.—Mr. H. Bibbs, of the Hall-house, Ledbury, to Miss E. Fawk, of the Flights.

*Died.*] At Hereford, 80, Mrs. Williams, widow of William W. esq. of Brecon.

At Leominster, Mr. Robt. Trotter.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE AND MONMOUTH.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Harper, of Gloucester, to Miss Byron, of Bradford.—Mr. Jas. Case, of Gloucester, to Miss A. J. Curtis, of Bristol.—Mr. J. Martin, to Miss E. Woodman, of Gloucester-lane; Mr. H. Carter, to Miss L. Naish: all of Bristol.—Mr. W. Luton, of Bristol, to Miss E. Parsons, of Yatton.—James Webb, of Bristol, to Miss E. Heywood, of Devizes.—Mr. J. F. Hewlett, of Bristol, to Miss A. C. Hugo, late of Wolborough.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, in College-court, 61, Mr. Hale.—In St. Aldate's, 79, Mr. W. Clayton, greatly respected.

At Bristol, 82, Mr. J. Haynes, deservedly respected.—In her 100th year, Mrs. Jane Smyth Julius.—Miss E. M. Vickery.—Mrs. F. F. Cook.—On Kingsdown, Mrs. Weir.

At Cirencester, 56, Mr. W. Date, deservedly regretted.

At Monmouth, at an advanced age, Mrs. Callendar.—In Monk-street, 82, John Pearce, esq. deservedly regretted.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

At the Oxford Assizes, four prisoners were sentenced to transportation, two for life, and thirteen to imprisonment.

*Married.*] The Rev. Wm. Innes Baker, rector of Lower Heyford, to Miss E. Payne, of the High-street, Oxford.—J. P. Birkhead, esq. of Watlington, to Miss E. Hill, of Sutton.—Mr. W. Looseley, of Long Brendin, to Miss E. Walker, of Fleet-street, London.—Mr. Jas. Osborn, to Miss M. A. Harper, both of Yarnston.—Mr. Jas. Wright, to Miss Nobes, both of Curbridge.

*Died.*] At Oxford, in St. Giles's, Mrs. S. Taylor.—80, John Grosvenor, esq. an eminent and highly esteemed Surgeon, and one of the proprietors of the *Oxford Journal*.—69, Mr. Brocklesly, deservedly lamented.—65, Mr. Hardiman.—75, Mrs. Carter, much regretted.—In Queen-street, 54, Mrs. Curtis, generally lamented.

At Longworth, 74, Mr. R. Smith, formerly of Faringdon, deservedly regretted.—At Tetsworth, 73, Mr. W. Hawkins, much respected.

#### BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

Frozley-lodge, Bucks, the beautiful seat of P. R. Wingrove, esq. was lately burnt to the ground. It was elegantly furnished, and contained a valuable library.

*Married.*] Mr. Woodrow, of Reading, to Miss G. A. Farring, of Bath.—Mr. Sawyer, of Clewer Green, to Miss Mills, of Old Windsor.—Lieut. Gardiner, R.N. of Whitechurch, to Miss Julia Reade, of Ipsden-house.

*Died.*] At Windsor, Lieut. Col. J. W. Beattley, C.B. Major in the Fusiliers.—71, Mrs. North.—72, Mrs. Webb.

At Aversham, Mrs. A. Moody.

At Winslow, Miss M. Burnham.—At Langley-park, Miss Louisa Harvey.—At Penn, 94, Mr. E. Grove, much and deservedly respected.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

The election took place, within the month, of a Member for Hertford, in the room of Lord Chanborne, now Marquis of Salisbury. There were two candidates, Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, esq. of Duncombe Hall, Yorkshire, and Thomas Byron, esq. of Bayford. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Duncombe; but, a poll having been granted, the following day he declined the contest.

The inhabitants of Dunstable, Luton, and Leighton Buzzard, lately petitioned the House of Commons, for protection against the importation of foreign straw-plat. The petition from the last place had 8000 signatures.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Gutteridge, of Walkern-place, to Miss M. Hilton, of Watford.—The Rev. J. Walker, to Miss E. Brown, both of Harrold.—W. Fowler, esq. to Miss M. A. Merry, of Baldock.

*Died.*]



*Died.*] At Bedford, 100, Mr. John Whitehouse.

At Hitchin, 72, Timothy Bristow, esq.

At Hockliffe, Eleanor, wife of the Rev. John Robinson.—At Surkett, 80, Mr. R. Cotching.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

At the late Northampton assizes, eight criminals received sentence of death, but were reprieved. Ten were sentenced to seven years' transportation.

*Married.*] Mr. Gulliver, of Thornhy-lodge, to Miss A. Cowdell, of Rugby.—Mr. S. Root, of the Grange, to Miss A. Goodman, of Williamscote.—Mr. M. H. Croft, to Miss M. A. Aveling, of Whittlesea.

*Died.*] At Fotheringhay, 20, Miss H. Bradshaw.—At Bilsworth, 86, Mr. C. Gudgeon.—At Brampton, 81, Mr. J. Cooke.—At Otley, Miss M. Ward, suddenly.

#### CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

The annual prizes of 15 guineas each, given by the Representatives in Parliament of Cambridge for the best dissertations in Latin prose, have been adjudged as follows:—*SENIOR BACHELORS: Quænam sunt Ecclesiæ Legibus Stabilita Beneficia, et Quâ Ratione maximè Promovenda?* Alfred Olivaut, B.A. Trinity College.

No second prize adjudged.—*MIDDLE BACHELORS: Qui Fructus Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ Studiosius percipiendi sunt?* Charles Edw. Kennaway, B.A. of St. John's College; and G. Long, B.A. Trinity College.

The Porson prize for the best translation of a passage from Shakspeare into Greek verse, is adjudged to Benjamin Hall Kennedy, of St. John's College. Subject, Henry VIII., Act 5, Scene 6; beginning with "This Royal Infant," and ending with "And so stand fix'd."

*Married.*] Mr. J. Feaks, jun. of Cambridge, to Miss M. A. Poland, of Oxford-street, London.—Mr. J. Hilton, of Stevenage, to Miss M. A. Jepps, of Barington.—Mr. Jas. Smith, of Elsworth, to Miss M. Payne, of Toft.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, Mr. Unwin.—21, Mr. Chas. Shedd.—22, Mr. D. Race.—In Regent-street, Mrs. Henniker, wife of the Rev. A. B. H.

At Little Abingdon, 53, Mrs. S. Hyson.—At Balsham, Mrs. E. Brown, suddenly.—At Paxton-place, Mrs. Standly, widow of H. P. S., esq.

#### NORFOLK.

A public meeting was lately held at Norwich, when it was resolved to use strenuous exertions to assist the Constitutional Spaniard.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Minister, to Miss R. Chapman, both of Yarmouth.—Mr. J. Fuller, of Torrington, St. John's, to Miss H. Haigh, of Halifax.

*Died.*] At Norwich, in St. George's,

Colegate, 27, Mrs. A. Homer, deservedly lamented.—In St. Andrew's, 48, Mrs. D. Bagge.—In Bethel-street, 21, Miss E. Hayes.—In St. Giles', 65, Eleanor, widow of the Rev. Marm. Ward, of Truncop.

At Yarmouth, 98, Mr. T. Woolby.—79, Mr. M. Gooch.—49, Mrs. M. Marston.—45, Mr. Palmer-Snell.

At Thetford, 71, Mrs. A. Scott.—69, Shelford Redwell, esq.—66, Mr. G. B. Burrell, well known as an antiquary.

At Lynn, Mrs. Baker, widow of Samuel Baker, esq.—49, Mrs. S. Dickinson.

#### SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] Mr. C. Cork, to Miss Cooper, both of Sudbury.—J. Gurdon, esq. of Assington-hall, to Miss B. A. Lambard, of Seven Oaks.—Mr. C. F. Shepherd, of Belshead, to Miss Clarke, of Tallingston-hall.—Mr. E. Bigg, to Miss Walton, both of Ixworth.

*Died.*] At Bury, 69, Mrs. Brickwood.—In Crown-street, 21, Mrs. M. Adkin.—51, Mr. Wicks.

At Ipswich, 63, Mr. Robt. Fitch, deservedly esteemed and regretted.

At Woodbridge, Miss J. Baxter, suddenly.

At Sudbury, 76, Mr. J. King.

At Blundeston Parsonage, at an advanced age, Mrs. E. Thurtle.—At Nayland, 53, Mrs. Potter.—At Woolpit, 77, Mr. J. Bumpstead.—At Fretton, 68, Mr. Cutting.—At Walham-le-Willows, 71, Mr. C. Rogers, deservedly lamented.

#### ESSEX.

A meeting was lately held at Colchester, Sir Henry Smyth, Bart. in the Chair, when a Botanical and Horticultural Association, was formed, entitled "The Colchester and Essex Botanical and Horticultural Society."

*Married.*] Mr. F. Lewis, of Magdalen-street, Colchester, to Miss Strutt, of Higham.—Mr. D. Copsey, of Mount-house, Braintree, to Miss S. Chandler, of Tyringham-cum-Felgrove.—Mr. R. Stokes, to Miss E. Shadrack, both of Chipping Ongar.—The Rev. W. Wright, of Witham, to Miss Georgiana Aberdeen, of Honiton.

*Died.*] At Colchester, 32, Mr. F. Brightwell.

At Newport, Mrs. Sutton, suddenly.

At Ridgewell, 73, Mr. J. Cock.—At Boxted, R. W. Townsend, esq.—At Hocking, 32, Mr. S. Thornton.—At Hadleigh, 45, Mrs. E. Ingham, deservedly respected.—At Wetherfield, 35, Mr. S. Linsell, lamented.—At Witham, 74, Mrs. E. Grimwood.

#### KENT.

*Married.*] Mr. D. Sedgwick, to Miss M. A. Piper; Mr. R. Hogwood, to Mrs. A. Marshall; all of Canterbury.—Mr. J. Smith, to Miss A. Forth; Mr. J. Grabbie, to Miss A. Griggs; all of Deal.—Mr. W. Crandale, of Maidstone, to Miss S. Pearne,

of Charlton.—Mr. R. Reaks, of Sandwich, to Miss M. Belsey, of Temple.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, in Grove-lane, 93, Mrs. Wood.—48, Mrs. H. Headdey.

At Deal, 32, Miss S. Terry.

At Chatham, in Best-street, 45, Mrs. Scott.

At Margate, 59, Mr. J. Dickens.—80, Mrs. Bateman, widow of Capt. Nathaniel B. R.N.

At Gondhurst, 81, Mr. Scott.—At Dartford, Mrs. Bullock.—At Ashford, 19, Miss S. M. E. Elliott.—At Smeeth, the Rev. D. Ball, LL.B. deservedly lamented.

#### SUSSEX.

A respectable public meeting lately took place at Brighton; J. M. Cripps, esq. in the chair. The following excellent resolution was among the number unanimously agreed to:—"That, disclaiming every motive of party politics, they consider the war to have assumed on the part of the Turks those features of exterminating barbarity, which call upon them, as men and Christians, to lend the helping hand to their Greek brethren, and interpose, as far as in them lies, to secure to them the independence they have already in a measure conquered in the land of their forefathers."

Worthing has been filled with the best company within the month; the hotels and libraries well frequented, and the promenades visited by elegant assemblages.

*Married.*] The Rev. G. Bliss, to Miss E. B. Hack, both of Chichester.—Mr. R. Smith, of Chichester, to Miss Pink, of Hombledon.—Mr. Kennard, of Uckfield, to Miss Hicks, of Black Lion-street, Brighton.—The Rev. F. Acton, to Miss Smith, both of Lewes.—Mr. C. Wills, to Miss Stovall, of Bosham.—Mr. T. F. Ball, of Ditchling, to Miss Dennett, of Woodman-cote.

*Died.*] At Chichester, in the Pallant, W. Johnson, esq.

At Brighton, 83, Mrs. Jackson.—In George-street, Mr. Martin, much respected.—Mr. T. Buckwell.—At an advanced age, S. Rollison, esq.

At Lewes, Mr. Norman.

At Arundel, Joseph Coote, esq.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

At the late Wiltshire assizes, there were nine capital convicts, but one only was sentenced to death.

At the late annual election at Winchester-college, the gold medals were awarded to Mr. Henry Davison, for Latin prose, "*Virorum illustrium minima quaque vitia statim in oculis hominum incurrunt*;" and Mr. Hugh Seymour Treneveere, for English verse, "*the Death of Lady Jane Grey*." The silver medals were obtained by Mr. H. Le Mesurier, "*Hannibalis ad Scipionem de Pace oratio*;" and Mr. James Corry Connellau, "*Titus Quintius to the*

*Romans, when the Aequi and Volsci were ravaging their territory to the gates of the city.*"

A commercial news-room has been lately opened in Portsmouth.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Wellmott, to Miss A. Hill; Mr. Drury, to Miss Davison, of Kingsland-place: all of Southampton.—Mr. Harvey, to Miss Hunt, both of Portsmouth.—Mr. W. White, of Portsea, to Miss White, of Southampton.—Mr. J. Thorpe, of Portsea, to Miss M. Kingswell, of Portsmouth.—Mr. J. Roberts, of Wimbourne, to Miss M. A. Best, of Ilford.—Mr. Jerman, to Mrs. Newman, both of Fareham.

*Died.*] At Southampton, 57, Mr. J. Poll, deservedly lamented.—Mrs. Shayer, lamented.—Mrs. E. Minns.

At Winchester, in the High-street, Miss Toomer, late of Southampton.—77, Mr. Weekes.—83, Miss Sophia Lipscomb.

At Portsmouth, 99, Mr. Meredith.—41, Mr. W. P. Reade, deservedly lamented.

At Portsea, in Amelia-row, 54, Mr. T. Hendy, much and deservedly regretted.—Lieut. J. Maxfield, R.N.

At Southsea, 20, Miss M. Maude.—72, Mrs. C. Clarke, of Wellesbourn.

At Lymington, Francis Soane, esq.—Miss Elizabeth Beckley.

At Newport, 19, Miss Chiverton.—63, Mr. Jer. Self.—Mr. R. M. Knight.

The Rev. T. Butler, B.D. rector of West Tisted, and vicar of Wrotham.—At Westover Farm, Mrs. Humby, regretted.—At Berry Lodge, Maria, widow of Robert Burrow, esq. of Starbro' Castle, Surrey.

#### WILTSHIRE.

At the late Wilts assizes, sentence of death was passed on four prisoners, but only one of them was left for execution, viz. Jonathan Cook, a quack doctor, for rape.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Moors, of Mere, to Miss P. Tabor, of Silton.—Mr. R. Essington, of Pottern, to Miss A. Wells, of Ardington.—Mr. E. A. Nicholson, of Barford St. Martin, to Miss L. Barnes, of Sturminster Marshall.

*Died.*] At Trowbridge, 35, Mr. W. Spragg.

At Marlborough, Mr. W. Sharps, regretted.

At Bradford, 54, Mr. W. Munday.

At Calne, 40, Mr. J. G. Button.

The Rev. W. White, rector of Teffont.

At Purton, 26 and 19, Misses Eliza and Maria Kinnott.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] Capt. H. Ravenhill, to Miss M. Webb, of the Orange-grove, both of Bath.—Mr. W. Davey, of Bath, to Miss H. Davis, of Lawrence-hill, Bristol.—Mr. Lowel, of Bath, to Miss L. Bayntun, of Bromham.—At Bathwick-church, Mr. Williams, to Mrs. Andrews, of Broad-street,

street.—Mr. Leaker, of Taunton, to Miss M. Waterman, of North-town.—Mr. R. Hayball, of Chard, to Miss J. Cozens, of Charmouth.—Mr. S. Hagley, to Miss S. Hayley, both of Frome.—John Elliott Winsloe, esq. of Manor-house, Seaton, to Mrs. Williams, of Gloucester.

*Died.*] At Bath, Mary, widow of Major John Charles Ker.—Mrs. Mackenzie, widow of Alexander M. esq. writer to the Signet.—In Pierrepont-street, Martha, wife of Harry Gibbs, esq. late of Portsmouth.—George Austin, esq. of Newbury.—In Horse-street, 89, Mr. Tucker.—71, Mr. W. Demizong.—Escourt Creswell, esq. of Pinckney-house, Wilts, &c.

At Frome, Miss S. Allen, deservedly regretted.—21, Miss J. Allen.

At Wells, Mr. E. Clifffence.

At Taunton, 97, Mrs. Seaman.—James Stowey, esq.

At Bridgewater, Mrs. Milton.—Eliza, wife of R. Woodland, esq. banker.

At Axbridge, Rachael, wife of P. Fry, esq.—At Bathford, Mr. T. Wilton, late of Box.—At Chipping Sodbury, Mr. E. Hall.—78, Mr. S. Isaac.—At Hallabrow, Mrs. Bath, greatly regretted.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. P. Woolcott, of Sherborne, to Miss Matthews, of Chetnole.—Mr. J. S. Miller, of Poole, to Miss M. A. Day, of Bristol.—Mr. F. Standerwick, of Bourton, to Miss Dart, of Ditcheat.—Mr. W. W. Cribb, of Corfe-castle, to Miss E. Wills, of Salisbury.

*Died.*] At Dorchester, Mr. H. Swan. At Poole, 92, Peter Jolliffe, esq. alderman.

At Sherborne, Mrs. M. Bower.

At Highbury-cottage, near Poole, 57, Mrs. J. Moore, late of City-road, London.—At Allington-farm, 26, Mrs. Major.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to construct a chain or suspension bridge across the Tamar, at Saltash, near Plymouth.

A public meeting was lately held at Tiverton; Colonel Pell in the chair. It was resolved to raise subscriptions to assist the Spaniards.

*Married.*] John Carew, esq. of Exeter, to Miss Maria Dickenson, of Tiverton.—Mr. W. Terry, of Ashburton, to Miss F. Mudge, of Lindridge-hall.—Mr. Bond, of Starcross, to Miss Quicke, of Exeter.—Mr. T. Pearce, of Sticklepath, to Miss Wall, of Tavistock.—Mr. J. Hutchings, of Exwell, to Miss S. Rowe, of Exminster.

*Died.*] At Exeter, 42, Mr. J. Street.—77, Mr. G. Rhodes.—On Fore-street hill, 56, Mr. R. Strong, suddenly.—66, Mr. James Brown, generally respected.—At Templar's-lodge, on the Haven banks, Thomas Henry Harbin, esq. late of Corsica-hall, Sussex.

At Plymouth, in St. James's-street, Mr.

Honey, suddenly.—Mr. G. Hancock.—In Hampton-buildings, 56, Mr. Baskerville, generally esteemed and regretted.—In Tin-street, 95, Mrs. Kroger, widow of F. K. esq. Danish consul at this port.

At Dartmouth, Mrs. Jones, wife of Capt. J.—Henry Joseph Oldsworth, esq.

At Woodcockshays, Halberton, 73, Edward Cross, esq.—At Sowton-parsonage, 46, Mrs. Moore, widow of the Rev. G. M.

#### CORNWALL.

*Married.*] J. W. Beckerley, esq. to Miss E. Beard, both of Penzance.—Mr. T. Oliver, of Padstow, to Miss J. Taylor, of Camelford.—Robert Grigg, esq. of East Looe, to Miss C. Grigg, of Bodbrane.—Mr. W. Tyack, of Marazion, to Miss Stephens, of Galval.

*Died.*] At Falmouth, Capt. Elphinstone, of the Manchester packet.—In Lemon-street, Mrs. Bass, widow of Capt. B. R.N.

At Truro, Thomas Warren, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the Pendennis Artillery Local Militia.

At St. Michael's Mount, 67, Mr. W. Jago.—At Megagissy, Mrs. S. Jago.

#### WALES.

A lamentable catastrophe lately occurred at Swansea. The passage-boat which plies across the river had taken in thirty persons, who had just left a place of divine worship, and were proceeding to Britton Ferry. A gust of wind occasioned the upsetting of the boat, and out of the thirty only eighteen were saved.

*Married.*] The Rev. James Thomas, of Haverfordwest, to Miss Maria Gillan, of Bristol.—Mr. S. Thomas, of Aberystwith, to Miss E. Jones, of Ffoespompren, Cardiganshire.—William Beaumand, esq. of Vronend, to Miss Sarah Maria Roberts, of Pycorner-house, Radnorshire.—Evan Griffiths, esq. of Clynoch, to Miss Jane Walters, of Cyven, Glamorganshire.

*Died.*] At Swansea, Mrs. Murray, wife of John M. M.D.

At Haverfordwest, 27, Mr. J. Mathias.—Miss Hester Skyrme.

At Brecon, 53, Miss Maybery.

At the Castle, in Builth, John Marmaduke Cooper, esq.—At Heselcomb, near Fishguard, the Rev. David Evans, M.A.—At Haken, near Milford, 57, David Bowen, esq.

#### SCOTLAND.

*Married.*] The Rev. Alexander Macpherson, of Golspie, Sutherlandshire, to Miss Agnes Young, of Edinburgh.—At Edinburgh, Josiah Nisbet, esq. of the Madras civil service, to Rachael, daughter of Sir John Majoribanks, bart. of Lees Berwick.—D. K. Sandford, esq. of Glasgow, to Cecilia, only daughter of the late Robert Chernock, esq.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, W. Farquharson, M.D.—On Fountain-bridge, Mr. J. Caw.

At Hamilton, Thomas Paterson, esq. late



late paymaster to the 22d regt. of foot.—In West Lothian, Colonel Gillon, of Wallhouse.

## IRELAND.

*Married.*] In Dublin, Waller O'Grady, esq. barrister, to the Hon. Miss Massey.—G. H. Richards, esq. of the Grange, county of Wexford, to Miss D. A. Moore, of Moore's Fort, county Tipperary.

*Died.*] At Dublin, Jos. Jameson, esq. one of the barons of the Irish Exchequer, and father of the Irish bar.

At Louth-hall, county Louth, Thomas Lord Louth. He was one of those few meritorious Irish landlords who resided upon his estates, giving employment and support to his tenantry.

## DEATHS ABROAD.

At Serampore, in Bengal, of the *cholera morbus*, the Rev. W. Ward, a zealous Baptist missionary, who for some years has devoted himself to the translation of the New Testament into the Oriental language; but with how little effect or skill is shown by the Abbé Dubois. It appeared, *prima facie*, exceedingly strange that foreigners should master so suddenly so many tongues; but it is evident that, as they were not mastered, the translations would be ludicrous, offensive, and, therefore, worse than useless. How absurd it would be; if some learned pundits were to come to England, and affect to translate into English some of the sacred books of the Brahmins. In the murders they would commit on the English idiom, they would murder common sense, and render the sacred volumes objects of profane ridicule. We refer our readers to the Abbé Dubois, and to our Supplément.

At Stockholm, Baron Samuel Gustavus Hermelin, born in that city in 1744. The employment to which he devoted his time and studies was that of superintending the mines and mining establishments, first visiting the principal works in Sweden for that purpose. He afterwards undertook journeys into Germany and France, and made a voyage to the American United States, being also charged with a political mission from the Swedish government to the president. On his return from America, he made the tour of England about the end of 1784. These excursions inspired him with an ardent ambition to improve the geography and statistics of his native country, which he considered as less perfect than those of other countries. After many surveys undertaken at his own expence, he was enabled to cor-

rect the chart of Westro-Bothnia, and Lapland; this was the commencement of a vast geographical undertaking, to which he applied fifteen years of his life, and no small part of his fortune. After the publication of these first charts, his pecuniary means being exhausted, he was obliged to relinquish to a company the sequel of his labours, which he still continued, however, to direct; so as eventually to complete an entire Atlas of Sweden. In the course of those enquiries which the construction of his maps rendered necessary, he had occasion to observe the poverty of the inhabitants in the north, and he projected plans for working the numerous iron-mines. Three forges were established in Bothnia, roads were made, communications facilitated, workmen invited, and habitations and points of cultivation raised. All these ameliorations were at the charge of M. Hermelin, but they were not seconded. Accidental obstructions arose, the resources of this scientific philanthropist were again exhausted, and his property herein acquired fell into other hands. The only indemnification which he received was a medal, struck by the College of Nobles, bearing this legend: "Presented to Hermelin by his fellow-citizens and friends, for his illustration of our country, and for peopling its desert places." In 1771, the Academy of Sciences of Stockholm admitted him a member; and, in him, made an acquisition doubly advantageous, as he was ever ready to co-operate with his talents and fortune in promoting useful undertakings. In 1815, he quitted the administration of the mines, after fifty-four years employed in it of active service. He was, however, authorized to retain the salary, and the States added to it a pension of 1000 rix dollars. On the 4th of May, 1820, he was suddenly arrested by death, to the regret of his country, his friends, and the sciences. His works are mostly contained in the Memoirs of the Academy of Stockholm. The titles of those that have been printed, separately, are as follows:—1. On the Melting and Casting of Copper Minerals. 2. On the Use to be made of the Stones furnished by the Swedish Quarries. 3. On the Resources of the different Provinces of Sweden. 4. Tables of the Population and Industry of Westro-Bothnia. 5. A Mineralogical Description of Lapland and Westro-Bothnia; and 6. Mineralogical Charts of the Southern Provinces of Sweden.

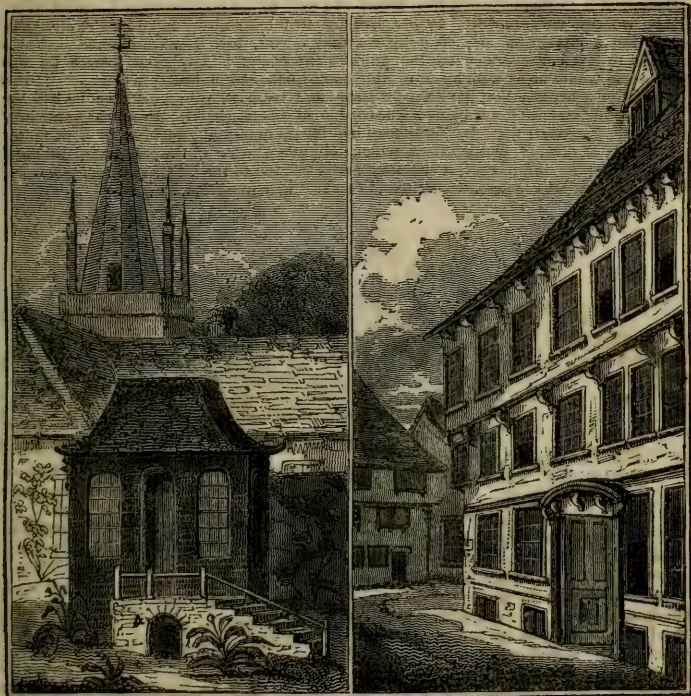
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On the 31st of July was published the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER to the FIFTY-FIFTH Volume of this Miscellany, containing extracts from the most interesting publications of the half year, and a full Analysis of the Constitution of the House of Commons; with Indexes, &c. &c.

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 386.]

SEPTEMBER 1, 1823. [2 of Vol. 56.



RESIDENCE AND GARDEN OF JOHN KYRLE.

THE name of John Kyrle, in the vicinity of his former residence, is still considered as a pronomen of public worth and private merit. Though Pope in his commendation may be thought extravagant by those who have not had the means of becoming acquainted with the history of "the man of Ross;" yet, to them who do know it, his eulogium is not more strange than true. Dr. Johnson bears this evidence, when he illustrates Mr. Pope's verses on this extraordinary character in the following words:—"But the praise of Kyrle, the man of Ross, deserves particular attention, who, after a long and pompous enumeration of his public works and private character, is said to have diffused those blessings from *five hundred a-year*. Wonders are willingly told, and as willingly heard. The truth is, that Kyrle was a man of known integrity and active benevolence, by whose solicitation the wealthy were persuaded to pay contribution to his charitable schemes: this influence he obtained by an example of his liberality to the utmost of his power, and was thus enabled to give more than he had. This account Mr. Victor obtained from the minister of the place; I have preserved it, that the praise of a good man, being more credible, may be more solid. Narrations of impracticable virtue will be read with wonder, but that which is unattainable is recommended in vain; that good may be endeavoured, it should be shown to be possible."—In our three Engravings, we have given his House in Ross, now an inn; his Farm-house; and his



Summer-house, nearly in the same state as it was left by himself and Pope. In this summer-house the benevolent man usually spent his evenings with his friends, when the seasons permitted; also in the same summer-house, tradition has it, Mr. Pope, whilst his guest, gave to certain of his admirable productions their form and finish. Mr. Charles Heath, of Monmouth, in his "Excursion to the Wye," says, the poet came to Ross for change of air, being indisposed; whence, he infers, it was very easy for the man of letters and the benevolent country-gentleman to become acquainted; but Mr. Fosbrooke ascribes the poet's knowledge of the character of "the man of Ross" to the medium of a Catholic family, then living at a seat in the neighbourhood, called Over Ross; whereas we are assured by Mr. Brooke, on the premises, that Mr. Pope's health requiring a change of air, his publisher and friend, Mr. Bernard Lintot, who was related to Kyrle, recommended the poet to his friend and relation, where he was certain he would meet with an agreeable companion and a hearty welcome. It was thus the poet became that gentleman's guest, and from this circumstance he had the best possible means of acquiring a knowledge of his character.—From the genealogy of Kyrle, it appears that that gentleman had for his maternal grandmother a daughter of Robert Waller, of Beaconsfield, which lady was a sister of the celebrated Edmund Waller, the poet and patriot, and consequently related to the illustrious Hampden.

Subjoined is KYRLE'S FARM-HOUSE, at a short distance from Ross:—



For the Monthly Magazine.  
TOPIC OF THE MONTH.  
*Spain.*

**S**PAIN is unquestionably the leading topic of this month, and the Quarterly Review as unquestionably is not; but still there is some connexion between them. We had flattered ourselves, that, out of the pale of the lowest hirelings of the prostituted portion of the daily press, and the lowest hunters for office,—who would sell their own souls to the devil, or their father's bones to the maker of hartshorn, if that would procure them the means of living at the expense of the public,—there was not one who would dare to palliate, far less to defend, the monstrous aggression of the Holy Alliance upon that country, and, through it, upon the liberties of mankind: but we find we were egregiously mistaken; for, lo and behold! we find in the Quarterly Review a sort of whining, canting, and malignant, article, which, while it affects to be extremely liberal, is yet, from beginning to end, one tissue of gross abuse of the liberal Spaniards, and of all who have aided them, and one stupid and sophisticated perversion of every principle of sound and manly policy; and of

international law. One sentence of this precious production will be quite enough.

"The government," says this learned Theban, (*quere*, is he Southey?) "generally has the initiative of measures, and therefore chooses its course; and, as no men can wilfully or perversely prefer wrong to right, it generally has happened, and generally must happen, that the opposition have the wrong side of the question."—Page 536.

We have been particular in quoting the page; because otherwise our readers might have had doubts if, in this learned and logical age, such a sentence could have been written. Yet here it is—"No man or set of men prefers wrong to right," *ergo*, the government must always be in the right, and the opposition in the wrong. "Well, but," says the reviewer, "you omit one circumstance," and that is a material one; "government has the *initiative* (rather an odd having) of measures, and therefore chooses its course." Granted; and has not a swindler who cheats you, a thief who robs you, or a murderer who cuts your throat, also the *initiative*, and therefore chooses his course; and is he



he for that reason always in the right, and you always in the wrong? If so, there is no need of arguing farther,—the very same plea which the reviewer here sets up for government, may be set up in favour of every crime all the world over; and so there is no need for a single word more. But, granting that in all the measures in which government have the *initiative*, they are necessarily in the right; then, according to the reviewer's own showing, the opposition must, in all the measures in which they have the initiative, be in the right too; and, in short, whatever is proposed by any one person or party should be instantly gone into by every other. The claims of the Catholics and Dissenters should be granted, Parliament should be reformed, corporations and tithes should be abolished, the taxes should be reduced, sinecures should be pitched to the deuce, and, to crown all, the Foreign Enlistment Bill should be repealed; and Britain, instead of a hankering, unnatural, and smuggled regard for the Holy Alliance, should instantly shake hands with the Spanish patriots,—the Spanish people: because all these have had their “initiative” with the opposition, and been resisted by the government; therefore in all these cases the opposition must be in the right, and the government in the wrong. This reviewer is really a wise one,—a wight

“To suckle fools, and chronicle small beer.”

The fact is that, to give him two of the words, if it be not possible to give him any of the meaning, of logic,—the measures of the government issue from them *absolute*, and they are right *secundum quid*; and it so happens in this case of their conduct to the Spaniards, that the whole evidence of sound writers upon national law, and rational and unfettered thinkers in the country, are against them. Canning's opinion is not in itself one jot better than the opinion of Brougham, or Mackintosh, or Burdett, or Macdonald, or Abercromby; and it cannot be given just so freely, because there is such a thing as a man's losing his place. In like manner, Liverpool's opinion is not a jot better than Grey's; and the latter is free, while the former may be fettered. Your opposition-man has nothing to sway him in those measures of which he has the initia-

tive but the good of his country; your ministerial man *may* have that, but he *must* have something else; therefore the great bulk of the people,—discounting of course those who are paid for their opinions, and whose opinions of course go for nothing,—have always thought, and always must think, that the opposition are generally in the right, and the government in the wrong; and in no case has this opinion,—discounting as aforesaid,—been more unanimous than in the case of Spain.

So perfect, indeed, is this unanimity, that we hold it as being perfectly demonstrative of the enormity of the Holy Alliance. We pointed out a few features of the enormity some time ago, and also noticed one or two of the probable causes; to these we shall not accordingly revert, in the mean time, farther than to say, that every step which has been taken in the business tends to prove more clearly that this enormity is not the voluntary and individual act of the French government; but forms a part of that plan, for keeping the world in slavery, which was made by the one despot (for the others are mere tools in his hands) of the North, who may very naturally quarrel with her for so doing; and, ere long, we may expect to see the banks of the Seine, the Loire, and the Rhone, peopled with Cossacks, and the light which dawned upon France at the Revolution veiled in the shades of polar night. If, on the other hand, France continues the war, she must become so exhausted, that she will not have the weight of a feather in the general councils of Europe. The war against Spain is far different from her wars at the Revolution, or under Bonaparte. In the former, she had the name and the stimulus of liberty to cheer her on; and, in the latter, the burden of the war fell upon the enemy. France herself was spared, except in conscriptions of men, lived in peace, and waxed rich, while her armies were overrunning the territories, and consuming the revenues, of all the states on the Continent. In the present case, it is far different: the resources of France are exhausted by a double, or rather by a triple, drain,—the direct support of her own invading army, the support of her partisans in Spain, and the sums that are constantly expended in corrupting, or attempting

attempting to corrupt, the Spaniards. The aggregate of these is greater than France,—considering the broken state of her spirit, the exhaustion of her treasury, and the imbecility of her government,—can bear; and she may depend upon it, that not one of the northern despots will give one skilling or one copee to assist her. The French government, amid all their dulness and all their doting, seem to be aware of this; and this consciousness, more than any thing else, seems to have been the cause of the Duke d'Angouleme's departure (flight, shall we call it?) from Madrid. Finding the persons whom, in his own inconsiderate folly, he had appointed members of the Madrid regency, had private enmity to gratify, into which he could not enter,—finding that they were controlled by some power, as we say in this country, “farther north” than himself,—and finding that their suspicion of him was fast taking the shape of hatred, and would, in all probability, have ended in hostility,—he very naturally, and, in our opinion, very wisely, took his departure. Upon every view of the case, indeed, the French are in sorry plight. They have no plea of justification,—they are mere tools in the hands of Russia,—they are wasting their strength for an object which they are not very likely to obtain, and, which obtained, would bring them nothing but disgrace. Suppose that by fighting, or, by what appears a more successful and more congenial mode of proceeding, by bribery, they were to win all the strong places, and purchase all the commanders in Spain, what would they have gained? Every mountain in Spain is a fortalice, and every mountaineer is a soldier: foreign domination, though long a favourite at court, is most hateful to the Spanish people; and they are jealous even of foreign aid. Under such circumstances, we need not wonder that the French are becoming tired of the matter; and this is to the friends of liberty one ground of hope.

As to the existing state of Spain, there are no data by which it can be even fairly guessed at. Of Cadiz and Corunna we can know something; but of the state of the interior we have only French accounts, and of these so great and varying a portion has proved to be false, that they are unworthy of

record in any thing more permanent than the columns of the daily prints,—those ministers to the idle curiosity of the public, which yawn for their quantity like one of Agar's daughters of the horseleech, and which, like her, are not particular as to the quality.

The defections of the Spanish leaders, Morillo, Ballasteros, and such men, are matters of very small moment. When the liberty of a nation is at stake, men that can be corrupted are dangerous; and, if Spain is to be a free state, it will be only years of struggling that will clear her of Arnolds and Dumouriers, and call forth Washingtons and Carnots, upon whom she can with safety rest her cause.

There is another consolation to the friends of liberty: if there had been no struggle in Spain, it is probable that, ere now, the vulture of the Neva would have had his claws upon the Greeks; but, while he is working at second-hand, and very wisely as he thinks, no doubt, upon Spain, the Greeks are quietly raising up those altars of freedom, which, to the disgrace of Europe, have so long lain in the dust; and the probability is, that during the time that the tyrants of Europe are occupied in extinguishing the volcano of France by the fuel of Spain, the Greeks shall have so far established themselves, as to be able to hold both Turk and Tartar at bay. So long as, through the medium of the press, knowledge continues to circulate as the life-blood of the world, tyrants may in turn damp, and be burned by, the fire of freedom; but they never can extinguish it.

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#### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

ANALYSIS of the JOURNAL of a VOYAGE round the WORLD, in the YEARS 1816-1819, by M. DE ROQUEFEUIL, LIEUTENANT in the FRENCH NAVY.

**M**R. BALGUERIE, jun. formed a plan to send a vessel to the North-west Coast of America, for the purpose of procuring sea-otter skins, which it was to sell in China; and, by this means, import into France Chinese productions, obtained by exchange, and without the exportation of ready money. He offered the com-

\* A translation of this work appears in the recent Number of the Journal of Voyages and Travels.



mand of this vessel, of 200 tons burthen, with a crew of thirty-four men in all, to M. Roquefeuil, an officer of the Royal Navy, to whom he likewise confided the direction of the commercial operations. The Bordelais sailed from the mouth of the Gironde on the 9th of October, 1816, and returned on the 21st of November, 1819. The Bordelais arrived at Valparaiso, in Chili, in three months and seventeen days after leaving Bordeaux. The second day after his arrival, news was brought to the governor, of the passage of the Andes by the troops of Buenos Ayres under San Martin. The people, that is, the Creoles, were already ripe for revolution; and, the defeat of the royal troops of Chacabuco entirely discouraging the European Spaniards, they thought only of escaping on-board the vessels in the harbour; they had not even the precaution to retain possession of the batteries to cover the embarkation, and keep the inhabitants in awe, who rose, and made prisoners of the straggling parties of the defeated troops, who returned without order, and generally abandoned by their officers, who had been the first to fly. M. de Roquefeuil took several persons of distinction, among whom were two Oydors, on-board his small vessel, which contributed to procure him a good reception in Peru.

From the port of Callao, where there are about four hundred houses, M. de R. went to Lima, the road to which cannot be passed in the night on account of the robbers. He was very well received by the viceroy, without, however, being able to obtain permission to go and purchase wheat and rice, as he had intended, in that part of Peru where the port of St. Pedro and Truxillo are situated, and which is very rich in produce. He was obliged to employ the proceeds of the sales which he had been able to effect, in the purchase of copper, which of all the articles of Peru and Chili, best suits the China market. He also took some articles of exchange for the North West Coast of America, and the teeth of the whale, (*cachalot*), which were to serve him to procure sandal-wood at the Marquesas islands.

The women of Lima wear a narrow and plaited petticoat; which the natives call *saya*, and which sits rather too close to suit European notions of decorum; on the other hand, the upper part of the figure, and the face, is

completely concealed, when they walk abroad, by the *manta*, which is a black veil, closed at the waist. In point of fact, they fear the vertical rays of the sun, and not the looks of strangers. They add to a pleasing countenance great elegance of dress, and particularly a decided taste for pearls, which make an agreeable contrast with their dark complexion and shining black hair. The houses, in their internal arrangement, show neither taste nor splendour; the outside alone is neat.

On the eve of Palm Sunday M. de Roquefeuil saw the procession called *del Borriquito*, (of the Ass,) a grotesque ceremony, which attracts an immense concourse of people. On occasion of the amusements of Easter, he speaks of the intemperance of the people of this country, nay, even of the inhabitants of Spanish origin, not excepting the women; a vice, which is so great a contrast to the sobriety which distinguishes the mother-country. But many customs, which surprised our traveller, are, however, only a repetition of what is seen at Madrid, Cadiz, and Barcelona. For example, at the theatre, as soon as the curtain is dropped between the acts, a general striking of flints is heard, and every mouth, even the prettiest, is armed with a *segar*, which fills the theatre with a cloud of smoke. Bull-feasts and cock-fighting are favourite amusements with the inhabitants of Ujma.

The population of Lima is about 80,000 souls, of which the European Spaniards do not form a twentieth part. Here are also a great number of white creoles: the rest of the inhabitants are composed of African slaves, whose number may be equal to that of the whites; and people of colour of all shades, a mixture of Spanish and African blood, and of the ancient Indian races, crossed *ad infinitum*.

This town has a hydrographical depôt, which contains the best charts of the South Sea, and several interesting manuscripts. The commerce of Peru, now that it has become free, will be of great importance to France, which may supply that country with wines, linens, cloth; and, above all, silks, for which there is a considerable demand. We might also send oil, as Spain did, though the olive grows in the environs of Lima, and yields tolerable oil. The articles of exportation are cocoa, copper, Peruvian bark, Vigonia, and other wool, chinchilla skins,



skins, and also cochineal, at least when they think fit to attend to this branch of commerce. The seas of Peru, especially about the Gallapagos, abound in whales, and are accordingly much frequented by the English and American whalers. The latter, more than the English, employ themselves on several parts of the coast and the neighbouring isles, in the chase of Phocæ of various kinds, known by the names of sea lions, elephants, and wolves. The chase of these animals has been so active for the last thirty years in particular, that their numbers are considerably reduced, except in places that have been lately discovered. The discovery of a rock sometimes makes the fortune of the discoverer. The apparatus required for their chase is of little intrinsic value, and every body on-board has a share in the profits. There is on-board these vessels a spirit of order and economy, and, at the same time, a degree of activity, on which M. de Roquesfeuil bestows great praise.

Our readers will perhaps enquire, what cause may bring to the equatorial seas these large amphibious animals, which, in our hemisphere, appear to prefer the cold waters of the polar seas. It might, perhaps, be sufficient to observe, that the temperature of the ocean, and especially of so vast an ocean as that which washes the western coast of America, is not sensibly affected by the action of the solar heat; but, besides this, there is a strong current, which carries the waters of the polar seas along the coasts of Chili and Peru, towards the Gallapagos islands, where it is at length lost in the general current of the equatorial seas from east to west. M. de Roquesfeuil, governed by the commercial object of his voyage, was not able to examine the Gallapagos islands, of the importance of which he doubtless is fully sensible. It was necessary to proceed without delay to the coast of California.

It is generally believed, that the west and north-west winds that prevail on the coast of Mexico during our summer, which in those seas bears, though improperly, the name of winter, are not perceived at a greater distance from the coast than 70, 100, or, at the most, 150, leagues; but M. Roquesfeuil met with them above 200 leagues from the coast of Guatimala. Impeded by these winds, and by currents setting to the south, it was not till the 4th of August that he descried the

coast of California, and anchored in the bay of Yerva-Buena, which depends on the fine port of San Francisco, of which, according to our author, Vancouver has given a more correct plan than that of La Peyrouse.

He learnt from the governor of this Spanish presidio, that, having ascended fifty leagues from its mouth, the river San Sacramento, which comes from the north-east, and falls into this port, as well as that of San Joaquin, which comes from the south-east, he had found every-where about seven or eight fathoms of water. The former of these rivers always overflows in the rainy season, and forms vast marshes, which are inhabited by natives who are Ichthyophagi. Several parts of the banks are very fertile; the vine grows spontaneously, and the maize requires very little attention. Industry is still in its infancy in California; the only tolerable articles of furniture seen at San Francisco are made by a Kodiack, who was taken prisoner in the fishing-expeditions which some subjects of Russia made to this port in 1809, 10, and 11, with their baidaus, before the Spaniards had built some boats to repulse them. The town of the mission consists of a hundred miserable huts. These natives are in general indolent, and of very limited understanding; but the interior of California seems to contain tracts very well adapted for European colonies, and the situation of the coast makes the sovereignty of it coveted by more than one power.

Before M. de R. arrived at San Francisco, which he reached on the seventeenth of October, he passed at a small distance from a Russian establishment, called in Spanish Bodega, situated in  $38^{\circ} 30'$ , at the mouth of a small river, called by the Russians Slavinska Ross. It is an usurpation of territory which Spain, or, in its place, Mexico, would be highly interested in repelling. They will doubtless embrace some favourable opportunity, when England is at war with Russia, which is almost inevitable, if the Russians persist in excluding English vessels from that part of the coast which is to the west of Queen Charlotte's islands.

M. Roquesfeuil made two pretty long visits to the port of San Francisco, where he collected the following information respecting California:

The Spaniards have four presidios, and

and nineteen missions; in California. In 1817 and 1818, the population did not amount to more than 20,330 persons, of whom 1,300 were of Spanish origin; and the rest native Indians. The first class consisted of soldiers, either in active service or retired, and their families. The governor, an officer, and the missionaries, were the only persons born in Spain. The name of *gente de razon* is applied in Spanish America to all who are not of Indian origin; and even, says the author, to the black slaves. This Spanish part of the population increases rapidly in the whole province: the Spanish race had not lost more than fifty-one individuals, and there had been 141 births. It is quite the contrary with the original race, the numbers of which is only kept up in the missions by some old persons, who, being too weak to provide for their own subsistence, abandon the independent tribes, to seek under the protection of the missionaries an asylum against want. The principal causes for the diminution of this race seem to be: first, voluntary abortions; secondly, the inattention of mothers to their children; thirdly, the irregular diet; fourthly, the want of assistance to the sick. The officers and missionaries agree, that the indigenous race is almost entirely extinct in Old California, where, for this reason, the number of missions is reduced from five to two; and that in New California, which is more fertile, and which was at all times more populous, there is not a single mission where the births are not exceeded by the deaths. In 1817, there were among the indigenous race, 1,634 deaths, and only 762 births. In the same year the agricultural produce of the mission was as follows:—

	Fanegas.
Wheat .....	52,001
Maize .....	22,354
Various vegetables .....	18,095

Total.....93,250

Corn yields seventeen fold. The vine is cultivated in the southern missions; the wine of Santa Barbara, the best in California, is red, luscious, and a little heady, and resembles Cape wine of the middle quality. The fruit and vegetables of Europe flourish in the gardens of the missions.

The number of cattle, though considerable, has diminished, since the troubles in Mexico do not permit them to receive from that country an herb for

the destruction of wolves. The author calls this herb *yerva de la puebla*, and says it is a subtle poison. What he says of its properties would be worth examining, because it might be useful in France.

M. de Roquesfeuil estimates that Upper California, in its present state, might furnish two thousand tons of grain and vegetables, and from seven to eight hundred tons of dry or salt meat for exportation. To this may be added salt of good quality, which is found in abundance on various parts of the coast. The enormous consumption of ox-hides, which are used for various purposes, leaves but few to dispose of. It need not be added, that all these productions are susceptible of an immense increase. Otter and seal skins may also be obtained at California. These animals are even more numerous than in the more northern coasts of America; but the furs of California are neither so fine nor so well dressed.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE you have noticed the new discovery in fermentation; but your intelligent readers will be gratified by receiving farther information.

It is well known that the common practice has been to ferment in open vessels; and, though it was a circumstance well known among chemists that a certain portion of spirit and flavour escaped in the form of vapour during the process, yet no one had an idea that the condensatory system could be applied,—as it appeared impossible to effect the fermentation in air-tight vessels. The idea, however, occurred to Madame Gervais, a proprietor of considerable vineyards near Montpellier, who has founded a system on the principle, that what is termed the vinous fermentation, is a mild, calm, and natural distillation. Having first laid down this ground-work, she proceeded to obtain an apparatus that would operate in such manner as to return into the vessel the spirit and flavour that was evolved from the fermenting gyle, and let out the non-condensable gases; which might, by the increasing heat, acquire too great an expansive force, and burst the working-tun. Her apparatus consisted of a vessel resembling the head of the ancient still, and constructed of such



such form as to be capable of being placed securely in the back or vat in which the process of fermentation is to be carried on; the back or vat must be closed air-tight, with a hole in the top, communicating with that part of the apparatus called the cone or condenser. This cone is surrounded by a cylinder or reservoir, which is to be filled with cold water, so that the alcoholic vapour or steam, evolved during the process, may be condensed as it comes in contact with the cold interior surface of the cone; and, being thereby converted into liquid, trickles down the inside of the condenser, and through a long pipe is returned into the fermenting liquor.

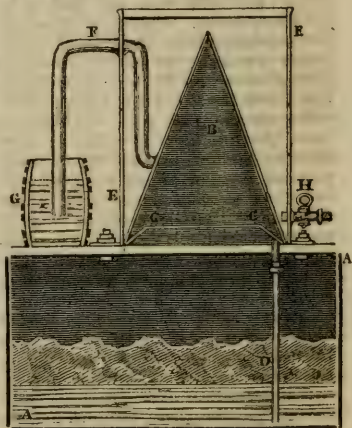
By the application of this apparatus, a considerable portion of alcohol, which has been hitherto suffered to escape in the form of vapour, along with the non-condensable gases, is condensed and returned into the liquor; and the non-condensable gases are carried off by a pipe, which, proceeding from the interior lower part of the cone, and running up the inside of the cylinder in the cold water, passes out through the side, and the end is immersed some depth below the surface of water contained in a separate vessel, permitting the gases to escape, but still under a certain degree of pressure, the object of which is to confine the alcoholic steam and gas within the cone, and allow them a sufficient time to cool and condense.

This discovery is of the greatest importance, since it enables us, without the least detriment or inconvenience to the process, to exclude the oxygen of the atmospheric air, which, by constantly supplying the *gyle* in brewing with the principle that causes and promotes acidity, casts on it from the first that roughness and disagreeable flavour which spoil most of our common beverages.

The apparatus being applied to ferment the *must* of grapes, has been found to procure an increase of quantity, amounting in some instances to ten or twelve per cent. and which necessarily varies according to situation, season, or former management; but in no instance has it been found less than from five or six per cent. When applied to the fermentation of beer, this saving has constantly been between four and a half and five per cent. a quantity certainly inferior to that obtained from wine, but which will not appear unimportant when we consider

this saving is a spirit congenial to the nature of the beer, and an essential oil necessary to its preservation, mildness, and flavour.

Messrs. Deurbroucq and Nichols having taken out a patent for the apparatus, Messrs. Gray and Dacre of Westham, have adopted it in their brewery, and become their agents in England for its sale. The following is a representation of it, and description of its parts:—



AA.—A closed vat, in which the process of fermentation is carried on.

B.—Condensing cone, communicating immediately with the interior of the fermenting vat.

CC.—Small channel extending round the interior base of the cone, being adapted to receive the condensed alcohol and essential oils, from whence they are conducted down the small pipe (D) into the vat.

EE.—Reservoir for containing cold water surrounding the cone.

F.—Exit-pipe, communicating with the interior of the cone, its extremity being immersed some inches below the surface of the water in the small tub (G), from whence the non-condensable gasses are permitted to escape into the atmosphere.

H.—Cock to draw off the water from the reservoir (EE).

Messrs. Deurbroucq and Nichols's improved system of fermentation is conducted in close vessels, of any form and size, but made perfectly air-tight; the preparation of the wort for this system in no way differs from the already well-established mode, but merely in the management when in the working-tun, by brewers, distillers, wine-makers, &c.

PUBLICULO.

For



*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

NO. XXXII.

*Quarterly Review, No. 56, January 1823.*

**S**HOULD the Quarterly Review be read in after-times, some astonishment will be excited by its glaring anachronisms. The Number before us is entitled *January 1823*, although it contains reviews of several books that were not published until some months after that date. We are told, indeed, on the wrapper, that this Number is *published in July*; but the wrapper is perishable, and the title-pages of the work belie this assertion. What purpose the proprietors or the editors have in view for thus protracting the period of publication, we cannot divine; for surely there can be no want of contributors capable of writing such long and heavy essays as those which it generally obtrudes upon its purchasers. We shall see, in the course of our analysis, if there be any apparent circumstance that warrants the delay.

The first article in this Number is a review of M. Lacretelle's *Histoire de l'Assemblée Constituante de France*, a work in two octavo volumes, published last year in Paris. In the outset of this review, M. Lacretelle is absolutely loaded with praise, the reason for which may be guessed from the following extract:—"The present, however, is not his first essay upon the French revolution. A narrative of that dreadful event had been commenced by Rabaud St. Etienne, a partizan of the republic, but averse to regicide; and it was continued by M. Lacretelle in the same tone of mind. But the volumes now before us breathe a different spirit; and we heartily congratulate their author upon the severe animadversions which this change has drawn upon him from the French liberalists. The deviations of M. Lacretelle from sound principles have been in a great measure corrected by years; and his former helpmates are nettled at his abjuration of wickedness and folly." It is thus agreed, on both sides, that this historian has been, during one period of his life, *very foolish and very wicked*. The only point in dispute is, therefore, whether his career of *folly and wickedness* was run in his early or in his latter days. The reviewer adds, "We could

quote numerous instances of a similar reform among the eminent men of *our own country*;" and then he mentions Burke, Sheridan, Grattan, Curran, and a living author,—*all of whom are Irish*. As men advance in life, he says, "the general tendency of their political opinions pass from ultra-democracy in youth to more settled forms of monarchy in maturer age." The reviewer is right, and we could remind him of other examples:—

Eager, when young, on life's great race we start,  
Yet warm with all that animates the heart;  
Till, tir'd with age, we linger on the way,  
And all our virtues, one by one, decay:  
Prudence succeeds where hope was wont to blaze,  
And Nature's lost amid the length of days.

Apostate, however, as he is, this Frenchman, it would seem, has not yet attained to that height of ultra-royalism which is pleasing to the reviewer, who, in consequence, favours us with forty-four pages of a history of the Constituent Assembly, the production of his own pen; in which Marie-Antoinette is painted as a goddess, and Lafayette as a demon.

The review of Burton's *Description of the Antiquities and other Curiosities of Rome* is very well drawn up, and forms an useful appendix to that entertaining work. The remarks describe many curious objects, particularly churches, which Mr. Burton had omitted, and several mistakes and inadvertencies into which he has fallen,—without any of that impertinence and insolence so generally resorted to by reviewers. Whatever superstitions may exist among ourselves, we can seldom venerate those of other nations. There are few who can sympathise with Warburton when he blames Socrates for having endeavoured to destroy "the established gods of Athens." The relics of the saints, which are still sacred in Rome, excite the smiles both of Mr. Burton and of his critic. The identical "chair of St. Peter, which he occupied as universal pastor, till he suffered death for Christ's sake," is still preserved, and many arguments are adduced by Bonanni to prove that it is genuine. Calvin doubted, because it was made of wood, so perishable a material. "But, if this were a true ground for doubt, (says the honest Bonanni,) the true cross and the cradle of our Saviour are made of wood, as are several statues of the saints; and nobody doubts about them."

The review of Arago's *Narrative of a Voyage round the World in 1817, 18, 19, and 20, undertaken by order of the French government*, is the third article, and occupies sixteen pages, containing a number of short extracts, all of which, by means of the appended remarks, are made to appear extremely ridiculous. Not having seen M. Arago's work, we have no means of knowing how far these extracts have been garbled or caricatured to answer the intended purpose; but, if any sinister purpose were intended, some of the extracts show a sufficient extent of *liberal principles* to account for that intention.

We have next an *Essay on the Poor Laws*, headed by some printed reports of the House of Commons, and by a speech from Dr. Chalmers, delivered about a year ago, in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. On this subject, the *practical* opinions of the reviewer are consonant with our own. However the poor-laws may have originated, and whatever evils they may be supposed to have produced, it would be unwise (we say impossible,) to abrogate them, except by slow degrees. Dr. Chalmers calls them "a moral nuisance, a bane, a burden, an excrescence on the body-politic, a sore leprosy, which has spread itself over the ten thousand parishes of England;" but this language is akin to his religious rhodomontades, and has nothing to do with reason. Examine it as we will, the poor-rates will be found to have their origin in the poverty of the multitude; and the fear of their rulers. When, by some concatenation of circumstances, (for tyranny itself seldom originates in design,) the labour of the poor is not paid sufficiently to enable them to exist; some means must be resorted to that may give them an additional income *without labour*; otherwise we should have to dread either an organized insurrection, or prowling bands of robbers and murderers. The poor-laws, therefore, do not spring from kindness, but from necessity. They are necessary to the existence of society, if we would not return to the law of nature; for, abstractedly considered, "No man has a better right to the fruits of the earth than he who sows and reaps them." Some of our readers may perhaps be startled at this language; but it does not differ one iota in principle from the opinion

of the reviewer. "We contend (says he,) that the poor laws are recommended by practical utility; and we would again repeat, that the claims of the indigent for relief are sacred,—sacred in the highest sense of that solemn word; for the blessings which the bounty of God vouchsafes to the more favoured is not a mere gratuitous dispensation. Religion,—or, what some reformers will consider better authority, the instinctive feeling of mankind in all ages and countries,—proves that the relief of the poor is one of the first duties of the rich."

The *Travels of Theodore Ducas in various Countries of Europe at the Revival of Letters and Art*, by Charles Mills, is an imitation of the *Travels of Anacharsis*, and is very fairly reviewed. We wish to "blame where we must, and be candid where we can;" and, therefore, dismiss this short review without animadversion.

The sixth article is the *Narrative of a Journey to the Shores of the Polar Sea, in the Years 1819, 20, 21, and 22*, by John Franklin, which is deservedly praised; and, being "published by authority of the Right Honourable the Earl Bathurst," affords a convenient opportunity for eulogizing his majesty's government. Many of our readers will have probably seen this *Narrative*, and the general tone of the review is merely that of extract and praise. One part only is deserving of notice on account of its cant and vulgar abuse; which would be totally disgraceful to any respectable work. Franklin's party were forced to separate; and, on that occasion, Dr. Richardson and his companions were reduced to the most extreme weakness; both of body and mind, from the want of food: "Never (says the reviewer,) were the blessings of religion more strongly felt than in the case of these excellent men, when to all human appearance their case was utterly hopeless; yet nothing like despondency, not a murmur ever escaped from their lips." Then comes an extract:—"Through the extreme kindness and forethought of a lady, the party, previous to leaving London, had been furnished with a small collection of religious books, of which we still retained two or three of the most portable, and they proved of incalculable benefit to us. We read portions of them to each other as we lay in bed, in addition to the morning and

and evening service, and found that they inspired us on each perusal with so strong a sense of a beneficent God, that our situation, even in these wilds, appeared no longer destitute," &c. Now this would be a very fair paragraph for the Religious Tract Society; but the reviewer, forgetting the benevolent portion of Christianity, turns it into a vehicle of personal malignity;—"Read this, (says he,) ye Hunts, and ye Hones; and, if you be not as insensible to the feelings of shame and remorse, as to those consolations which the Christian religion is capable of affording, think of Richardson, Hood, and Hepburn."

The seventh article is the *Odes of Pindar, translated from the Greek*, by Abraham Moore, of which a first part is only yet given to the public. Pindar is one of the most esteemed and the least known of all the writers of antiquity. Even by the learned, he has been praised almost solely upon the testimony of Horace; and it has not hitherto been practicable to render him popular by translation into any of the modern languages. The first Olympic Ode is the *pons asinorum* of all his translators. The version of Mr. Moore is preferred to that of West; and, without deciding between them, we copy the introductory stanzas of each, leaving the reader to judge which (if any) is most deserving of praise.

Water the first of elements we hold,  
And, as the flaming fire at night  
Glow with its own conspicuous light,  
Above proud treasure shines transcendent gold.

But if, my soul, 'tis thy desire  
For the Great Games to strike thy lyre,  
Look not within the range of day  
A star more genial to descry  
Than yon warm sun, whose glittering ray  
Dims all the spheres that gild the sky;  
Nor loftier theme to raise thy strain  
Than fam'd Olympiads crowded plain, &c.

Moore.

Chief of Nature's works divine,  
Water claims the highest praise;  
Richest offspring of the mine,  
Gold, like fire, whose flashing rays  
From afar conspicuous gleam  
Through the night's involving cloud;  
First in lustre and esteem,  
Decks the treasures of the proud;  
So among the lists of Fame  
Pisa's honour'd games excel,  
Then to Pisa's glorious name  
Tune, O Muse, thy sounding shell.  
Who along the desert air  
Seeks the faded starry train,  
When the Sun's meridian car  
Round blazes th' ætheral plain?  
Who a nobler theme can chuse  
Than Olympia's sacred games?  
What more apt to fire the Muse  
When her various songs she frames?

West.

The *New Navigation Laws* are the subject of the next article; in which

the reviewer, as far as his veneration for the ministry will allow him to express his sentiments, is decidedly hostile to the sweeping changes of the new political economists; and many of his remarks appear to us to be rational and well founded. "To speak plainly, (says he,) we perceive too much of *abstraction* in the legislation of the day. The *theorists* are beginning once more to find favour against the *experimentalists*: of old these followers of abstract principles were wont to overwhelm opposition by the *ipse dixit* of Aristotle; now-a-days they attempt the same rational end by the use of the word *freedom*,—free laws, free religion, free press, free trade; so say they,—and so say we; but we differ as to the just meaning of the word *free*: they think nothing *free* as long as there are any restraints on human passions or human actions. We think that there is a difference between freedom and licence; and that, considering the infirmity of our nature, restraints are absolutely necessary in all cases in which the passions or cupidity of mankind are likely to come into play." So far, this is well; but the remainder of the paragraph descends, as usual, into personality, which we wish not to quote.

The ninth and tenth articles are devoted to the praise of Madame Campan's *Memoirs of Marie Antoinette*, and to the *Narratives of the Duchess of Angoulême and of Louis XVIII.* Of the accuracy and genuineness of these several Narratives, not a single doubt is expressed; and he who has ever perused a single number of the Quarterly Review will be at no loss to conceive the style in which the criticisms are written. Royalty itself is sufficient evidence of possessing all the virtues, and to be a republican is to be a villain. Madame Campan, who belonged successively to all the parties, is to be implicitly believed in every thing. "It is probable (says the writer), from much internal and some external evidence, that these memoranda were written by Madame Campan, (whose former situation had made her perfect in these matters,) at the desire of Bonaparte, as the guide and model of the etiquette of the court which he was about to revive." The reader will bear in mind, that this Madame Campan was *waiting-woman* to Marie Antoinette, who is characterised by the reviewer as "among



"among the highest examples of *conjugal faith*, maternal duty, and Christian heroism."

We have next a discussion on the *Cause of the Greeks*, which is headed, for form's sake, by the titles of two French works—*Annuaire Historique Universel*, 1822, and *Histoire des Evénemens de la Grèce*, par M. Raffenel. We have seen the first of these, and it certainly deserves a more appropriate notice than an essay in defence of his majesty's ministers,—the only matter in this review. The *Annuaire Historique* contains the best account of the origin and progress of the Greek revolution that has yet appeared; and it is written in a style of perspicuity and elegance which would do honour to any historian of any age. That our ministers ought to interfere in favour of the Greeks, we are not prepared to assert; that they would if they could, is known only to themselves. Their defence, therefore, is to us of no interest; and our only objection to the article is, that it has not the most distant title to be called a review. It contains a number of extracts from other works; but not a line from the books that have been chosen for the text.

The *Histoire de la Théophilantropie, depuis sa Naissance jusqu'à son Extinction*, par M. Grégoire, is the next subject brought under review. M. Grégoire, formerly Bishop of Blois, is well known in the annals of the French revolution, and this *Histoire de la Théophilantropie* is a portion of his "History of Religious Sects." The Theophilanthropists were a set of well-meaning half-instructed French philosophers, who endeavoured to raise Deism to the rank of a sect, and to form a church of *believers* out of a congregated mass of *infidels* and *sceptics*. Such a scheme was, long ago, tried in this metropolis, when David Williams preached some excellent moral sermons to empty pews, in a chapel in Margaret-street; and it was again attempted in Paris during the reign of the Directory. Both projects failed. The materials could not be cemented, and were, therefore, unfitted for the building of a temple. The history of this short-lived society is worthless, when thus taken alone, although, when conjoined with M. Grégoire's account of religious sects, it adds another example to the history of human follies; but this was no part

of the consideration of the reviewer: he seizes on the work as a convenient excuse for venting forty-four pages of ignorance and vulgarity upon the *progress of infidelity*; and of vilifying the characters of individuals, many of whose names will live long after he and his review shall cease to be remembered. The harangue is in the worst style of composition,—that of a fanatical sermon interspersed with prayers. This, however, is merely a matter of taste; but we will give a single extract, and then leave it to the reader, whatever his political or religious opinions may be, to say whether any thing more uncalled-for and more disgraceful was ever inserted in a publication that pretended to be respectable. The writer is giving an account of a Parisian *fête in honour of toleration*:—"The only two heads worthy to have presided at it, were not there; the one, to the great surprise of its owner, having been taken from the neck of Anacharsis Clootz; and the other, which still retained its natural connexion with the shoulders of Jeremy Bentham, being at that time employed in planning Panoptical Prisons upon the principle of a spider's web." The writer then adds, in a note,—“Long may it continue to adorn those shoulders! For were the egregious Jeremy to be deprived of it (as the orator of the human race was before him,) by an unlucky effect of his own doctrines, let us not be suspected of flattery when we say that—

The best of workmen, and the best of wood,  
Could scarce supply him with a head so good."

The last article, and we are glad that we are come to it, is on the *Affairs of Spain*. Of this we shall only say, that it advocates the cause of Spanish despotism; and, like the preceding, is full of abuse against individuals. He, therefore, who loves slavery and slander will be gratified by the perusal.

#### For the Monthly Magazine.

TRANSLATION of HENRY THE EIGHTH'S  
FRENCH LOVE-LETTERS to ANN  
BOLEYN.

IT may not be amiss to premise to those readers, for whose satisfaction the editor requested these translations, that they have been altogether very freely rendered, while the sense of many a sentence has of necessity been added to, and some passages only

only guessed at in doubt: for the French of these letters is neither the French of the age in which they were written, nor indeed of any other period; it must be designated, *par excellence*, Henry the Eighth's French. Nor was this the only difficulty: there is scarcely a grammatical sentence,—one of complete sense in itself,—nor a properly-spelt line, throughout the series. They are not only (as the royal writer himself admits,) very rude; but, in verity, most barbarous specimens of the intelligence of a most barbarous man. How he could have been the learned author of the Defence of the Faith, it were difficult to establish upon the merits of these pages.

The only internal evidence afforded by these letters themselves, of the precise date at which they were written, lies in Henry's mention of Waltham, and the sweating sickness,—a distemper of which other curious properties have been told, besides its compliment of feminine abhorrence; for it is said, that it was confined to Englishmen, and extended, by sympathy of relationship, to members of the same family, however one of the sufferers happened to be separated, during its prevalence, from the other in a distant part. Thus, at the very time one brother took to his bed in England; the other fell ill in Paris; and, if the cousin in the Isle of Ely died, the corresponding kin was sure not to recover in Jamaica. But we know that Henry was at Waltham in September 1529; he fell in love with Anne the year before; and was there supposed to have been determined, by Cranmer's bold advice, to use the power he possessed, and do his own pleasure. The rude dismissal of Campechio, the Pope's legate,—and Wolsey's degradation, and subsequent impeachment,—followed the interviews of the visit.

It was said the lovers were privately married at Calais in 1531, during Henry's pompous visit to Francis the First; but the ceremony was not proclaimed in this country until 1533.

#### LETTER I.

My mistress and love,—My heart and I transmit themselves into your hands; beseeching you to keep and recommend them to your good graces, that absence may not lessen your affection for them: to increase their

pains were, indeed, a pity, as absence is pain enough. The more I love, I have thought, to make ourselves present to you a point of philosophy; which is, that the longer the days, the more distant the sun, and yet the warmer: so is it with our love; absence distances us, and nevertheless preserves the warmth of our wishes. With a hope that yours are equally as warm as mine, I assure ye the distress of separation is too great; and, when I think of the added burthens to it which I must of necessity bear, the thought were intolerable, but for the strong reliance which I place in your indissoluble affection for me. To remind you of it at any time, as I cannot personally present myself to ye, I send ye what next most pertinent I at present can; which is my picture set in bracelets, with all known device. Wishing myself in their place, when it shall please ye, this is from the hand of

#### LETTER II.

To my Mistress.—The time has seemed so long since I heard of you, and your health, that the great affection I bear you persuades me to send the bearer to ye, the better to assure myself of that health, and your wishes. Since my departure, I have been apprised that the opinions in which I left you have altogether changed, and that you do not choose to come to court, neither with madam your mother, nor otherwise; a representation which, if true, I cannot enough wonder at, as I am satisfied I never have been faulty towards ye. It does seem to me to be a very poor return for the great love I bear ye, to distance me from the society and person of the woman in the world I most esteem. If you loved me with the kind will I hope for, I am sure our separation would concern ye; although it may not altogether so much affect the mistress as her humble servant. Think then, my mistress, and think well, how grievous is your absence to me, and I will hope it happens not of your inclination. If, in truth, I had to understand, that voluntarily you desired it, I know not what I should do with myself, if not publicly to proclaim my sorrows, and so by degrees lessen their extreme folly. In want of time, I make an end of this rude letter, beseeching ye to give faith to the bearer  
for

for all he will say to ye in my behalf. Written by the hand of, in all your servant,

## LETTER III.

The doubt I have been in of your health, troubled and so greatly alarmed me, that I could not rest quietly without some certain knowledge of it. As hitherto you have suffered no attack, I trust, and indeed will go so far as to take an assurance, you will escape altogether. While at Waltham, two ushers, two valets, and your brother Master Jesoner, fell ill; but are now recovered: for, since our return to Hanson-house, we have not (Heaven be praised!) to this moment felt any infection. I therefore think, if you wish to leave Surrey, as we did, you may pass through without danger. Another consideration may comfort ye: it is reported here, for truth, that few or no women have been taken ill, particularly none of our court; and that still fewer have died. I beseech ye, then, my love, to fear not, nor suffer my absence to distress ye: wherever I am, I am yours; and we must fain obey such calls of fortune, notwithstanding our inclinations. The man who would struggle against such an emergency, might find himself still farther removed from you. Comfort yourself, therefore, and be of good spirit; and guard yourself, with all possible care, from danger. I hope soon to make ye sing me "the Return." At this moment want of time leaves me no more to say, than that I wish you were in my arms, there to part with a few of your little unreasonable thoughts. Written by the hand of him who is, and ever will be, immutable, \* \*

## LETTER IV.

In considering the contents of your letters, I have been thrown into the greatest agony, not knowing how to interpret them,—whether to my advantage or disadvantage; not a passage is there to instruct me. Be pleased then, I beseech ye, in kindness to certify to me your intentions in the matter of our love. I am constrained,—necessitated,—to engage your answer on this subject; having been now more than a year attainted by the dart of love, and as yet unassured either of the failure of my hopes, or that I have obtained an interest in the affections of your heart. For this reason, I have awhile back been careful not to call ye my mistress;

for, in case I am only regarded by you with ordinary affection, the name for you is inappropriate; inasmuch as it denotes a peculiarity far from ordinary. But, if it please ye to give me the service of a truly loyal mistress and love, and to yield yourself, body and heart, up to one, who esteems ye, and is himself your truly loyal servant; I promise ye (unless \*P.'s rigor forbids it,) that not merely the name shall be yours: I will make ye my only mistress, to the rejection of many other great ones, who, upon your consent, shall be out of my thoughts and out of my affections; I promise to serve only you. I beseech ye to answer this rude letter, and let me know what and how much I may rely on; and, in case it does not please ye to write me your answer, assign some place at which I may receive it from your lips, and I shall repair thither with pleasure. Not more to trouble ye, this is written by the hand of him who would willingly remain yours. \* \*

## LETTER V.

For your pretty present,—which, altogether, nothing can exceed,—I thank ye very cordially; and not so much for the fine diamond and ship, in which the lone damsel sits troubled, as principally for the lovely assurance you make me, and the very humble submission your benignity has in this matter adopted. I weigh well the very great difficulty I shall have to find occasion to merit all this, even with the aid of your kindness and favour; by them I have fondly sought, and still will fondly seek, through all possible indulgence, to fix myself in the course my hopes have long since made almost immutable, as they whispered out, *aut illic aut nullabi*, or there or nowhere. Such are the demonstrations of your love,—the sweet words of your letter are so heartfully couched, as to bind me ever truly to love, honour, and serve, ye. Be you pleased still firm and constant to preserve your intentions.—[*Here the original to the Translator was utterly unintelligible.*—] I pray ye, also, if in any respect I have hitherto offended ye, that you indulge me with that absolution for it which yourself you beg for; and I assure ye, that henceforward my heart

\* An abbreviation; allusive, probably, to her father,—perhaps to the Pope.



heart shall be dedicated to you only; greatly, too, do I desire that my body also could from this moment. God, were it his pleasure, could effect the wish; and I supplicate him, once a-day, to do so: I hope my prayer will at length be heard, and beg the period may not be distant; but I must deem it long till we meet. Written by the hand of the secretary, who in heart, body, and desire, is, \* \*

## LETTER VIII.

Although it belong not a gentleman to receive his love in a servant's station, yet, ever in the pursuit of your wishes, I willingly indulge ye in this respect, provided you find the place you have chosen less displeasing than the one I assigned. With my thanks that it is your pleasure still to retain remembrance of me, \* \*

## LETTER X.

Although it has not pleased my mistress to remember the promise she made me, when I was lately with her, which was to receive of me, and, in return for my last letter, to give kind news of herself; still, as it seems to me to be the part of a true servant,—particularly as otherwise he may chance to get none,—to send and enquire the health of his mistress: I beg to acquit myself of the office of such true servant, and send ye this letter, beseeching ye to advertise me of your prosperity, which I pray may continue as long as I would have my own. To induce oftener a thought of me, I send ye by the bearer a buck killed by these hands late yestereven. Think, 'tis my hope,—when you eat it, of the hunter. In want of room, I end my letter; written by the hand of the servant who often wishes ye in your brother's stead. \* \*

## LETTER XI.

So long has the coming time seemed to me delayed, that I rejoice at its approach as much as if it were arrived; but its accomplishment can never, even slowly, take place, while two persons are separate; than their meeting, no earthly consideration is more desired by me; for what rejoicing in this world can be so great as in the society of her who is my dearest love. I believe you think as fondly of your choice, and the thought gives me great pleasure: judge, then, what I shall be. Your absence has given greater pains to my heart than angel or scripture can express; and nothing but your presence can supply a remedy for them. I beg of ye to tell your father

from me, that I make it a prayer with him to advance the appointed time by two days; so that he may be at court before the old term, or, at least, on the day fixed; otherwise I shall think either that the lover's round will not take place at all; or, at least, not according to my expectations. Hoping soon to tell ye with my lips the many other pangs I have borne while away from ye, I conclude in lack of time. Written by the hand of the secretary who at this moment wishes himself in secret with ye, and who is, and ever will be, your loyal and most assured servant, \* \*

## LETTER XII.

News came suddenly to me in the night,—the most distressing that could arrive. For three causes touching it must I lament: the first is, to learn the sickness of my mistress, whom I love more than all the world, and whose health I desire as much as my own; willingly would I bear half what you suffer, to make ye well. The second is, the fear I have to be still longer oppressed by this painful absence, which hitherto has given me all possible trouble to judge and settle what best I should do: I pray God to rid me of this so importunate rebel. My third is, that the doctor on whom I most rely is absent at this hour, when he could do me greatest pleasure; for through him and his help I might hope to obtain one of my principal joys in this world,—that is to say, my mistress's health. Nevertheless, in default of him, I send ye my second doctor, praying God in all, that he may soon restore ye to health, when I shall love him more than I love now. Beseeching ye to be advised by him in the matter of your illness, I hope he will soon enable me to see ye again; which will be more cordial to me than all the precious stones of the world. Written by the secretary who is, and ever will be, your loyal and most assured servant, \* \*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*  
SIR,

ONE of your correspondents, H. R. in your last publication, after regretting the universal application of the power of steam to every species of machinery, and stating that, in consequence, female labour in many trades is absolutely dispensed with; very gallantly proposes that the fair sex should be employed in the manufacture of "Turkey carpets," an article,

cle, he observes, we at present are indebted to India, Persia, and Turkey, for; and, to prove our capability of following his advice, assures us he speaks from several years' experience of its practicability. H. R.'s intentions are good, I doubt not; but of his experience I am compelled to doubt, because the experiment has been tried in imitations of the Turkey carpet for many years past. Thousands have been expended in bringing our attempts to the present state: Axminster carpets are the result, and the only imitation we can produce. The hairy wool the Turkey carpets are made of, we cannot procure; nor can we produce the dull but never-fading colours they are so eminent for. And again, after the Axminster carpets are made, on the most economical plan, a Turkey carpet of the same size can be purchased (duty paid,) twenty per cent. less than we can make the other for.

India carpets,—a totally distinct article from Turkey,—are not saleable; much less a bad imitation of a bad article. Persia carpets, I presume, he never saw, or he has a plan matured for the breeding and feeding of countless thousands of silk-worms, who are the spinners we must employ. All England could not manufacture a Persia carpet in twenty years: they are composed of a rough bad silk; and in Persia a carpet of eight yards square would employ ten persons for twelve months. Breaking stones for the highway in England, would be a sinecure to such employment.

Should H. R. produce his plan, and remove the trifling objections I have raised, and, in reality, prove what he asserts, his name will be immortalised among the weavers of this town, and generations yet unborn will bless his name: the lovely *belles*, whose cause he so fearlessly starts in, will crown him with never-dying laurels, and, as in duty bound, for his welfare will ever pray.

CHARLES W.

*Kidderminster; Aug. 4.*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.

NO. XXVI.

*Don Juan: Cantos 6, 7, and 8.*

**I**T seems to have become almost an axiom in the literary world, that nothing is so painful to the sensibilities of an author as the palpable neglect of his productions. From this species of mortification, no poet has ever,

perhaps, been more fully exempt than Lord Byron. None of his publications have failed in at least exciting a sufficient portion of general interest and attention; and even those among them which the scrutinizing eye of criticism might deem somewhat unworthy of his powers, have never compelled him, like many of his poetical brethren, to seek refuge, from the apathy and want of discernment of contemporaries, in the consoling anticipation of posthumous honours and triumphs. But, if we are to infer from the axiom already alluded to, that extensive notoriety must be pleasing in the same proportion that neglect is distressing to an author, then none of his lordship's productions can afford him so ample a field for self-congratulation as the "*Don Juan*." Revilers and partisans have alike contributed to the popularity of this singular work; and the result is, that scarcely any poem of the present day has been more generally read, or its continuation more eagerly and impatiently awaited. Its poetical merits have been extolled to the skies by its admirers; and the priest and Levite, though they have joined to anathematize it, have not, when they came in its way, "passed by on the other side." How far their conduct has been judicious in this respect, we cannot now enquire; we may, as we proceed, have some remarks to make upon the nature of the opposition this poem has experienced, but our business, in the first place, is with the new cantos at present before us.

Those who have read the preceding part of the poem will of course recollect the embarrassing situation in which the hero finds himself placed by the unexpected arrival of the emperor, at the very moment when, overcome by the mute but resistless eloquence of female tears, he is about relenting in favour of the enamoured sultana. The sixth canto, after a little preliminary morality, gives us the sequel of Juan's adventures in the seraglio. The agent by whose means he had been introduced, not daring to betray the sex of the new comer, is obliged to consign him, together with the less equivocal beauties of the harem, to the care of their female superintendant, "the mother of the maids," and trust to the hero's discretion for keeping a secret, which, if disclosed, would inevitably prove fatal to all parties concerned in it. The young

young Spaniard is, in consequence of this, compelled to partake the nocturnal accommodation of one of the "lovely Odaliskes." This arrangement gives rise to some suspicious and awkward circumstances, the full details of which Baba deems it prudent to suppress, in his answers to the sultana's enquiries on the following morning. The fact, however, that Juan did not seek a lonely pillow, he cannot disguise; and his mistress's imagination immediately suggests the worst. Her jealous distress,—which is described in a manner most richly poetical, is succeeded by indignant and vindictive feelings: she orders the erring pair to be brought into her presence, and directs Baba to have a boat ready under the palace-wall, to execute her orders respecting them. The eunuch justly regards this intimation of her intentions as not very obscure, and earnestly deprecates the punishment destined for the culprits; but to no purpose. The irritated sultaness continues inexorable; Baba reluctantly retires to fulfil her mandate, and thus the sixth canto terminates. The seventh opens with an ironical invocation of love and glory, and some passing allusions, "pregnant with meanings," to the consistent censors of the poem. The poet then brings us before Ismail, at the period of its being besieged by the Russians, in the time of Catharine the infamous. The localities and defences of the fortress are described, perhaps with too minute a fidelity, and a whimsical enumeration of several *break-jaw* Prussian names is introduced, as we are told, to increase the euphony. Mention is then made of the various blunders committed by the besiegers previous to Suwarrow being sent to command them. It is an historical fact, that this singular man would himself engage in drilling his soldiers; and he is represented in the poem as thus occupied when a party of prisoners are brought in by some Cossacks. The captives consist of Juan, Johnson (the Englishman who had been purchased along with the Spaniard by the emissary of the seraglio), and two females, with their attendant. Johnson is recognised by his old commander Suwarrow, and assigned a post in the army; and, at his suggestion, the same honour is bestowed upon his companion Juan: the females

of the party are ordered to the baggage. No light is thrown, in any part of the present cantos, on the manner in which our hero effected his escape from his apparently impending doom; but we learn from Johnson, that the two Turkish ladies in their company have been the means of freeing him and his companion. The eighth canto, with the exception of some opening stanzas on war, admirably characteristic of their author, is almost entirely filled with the taking of Ismail by storm. It would be absurd to attempt in prose even a feeble outline of the varied horrors which marked that celebrated scene of ruthless and indiscriminate carnage: the noble writer has depicted them with all that vivid and appalling fidelity which on such a theme might be expected from his powerful muse; and, if any thing can add to the shuddering sensation we experience in reading these terrific details, it is the consideration, that poetry in this instance, instead of dealing in fiction, must necessarily relate a tale that falls far short of the truth. An interesting adventure is introduced of Juan's saving a female infant from the midst of the slaughter,—a circumstance which, we are informed in the preface, was actually the case with the late Duke of Richelieu, when a volunteer in the Russian service. After the completion of the assault, the honour of carrying the dispatch announcing its success to the Russian government, is assigned to Juan, who accordingly sets off for Petersburg, accompanied by his young *protégée*.

The present continuation proceeds no farther; and it will immediately occur to the minds of most readers, that but little progress is made in the history and adventures of the hero in these three additional cantos. The fact is, however, that nothing has appeared from the beginning to be farther from the author's intention than to render his Don Juan any thing like a regular narrative. On the contrary, its general appearance tends strongly to remind us at times of the learned philosopher's treatise, *De rebus omnibus et quibusdam aliis*. And here we cannot avoid remarking what an admirable method those persons must possess of reconciling contradictions, who in the same breath censure the poem for its want of *plan*, and impeach



the writer of a deliberate *design* against the religion and government of the country. His lordship has himself, in the fourth canto, given what appears to us a very candid exposition of his motives—

Some have accus'd me of a strange design  
Against the creed and morals of the land,  
And trace it in this poem ev'ry line:  
I don't pretend that I quite understand  
My own meaning when I would be very fine;  
But the fact is, that I have nothing plann'd,  
Unless it was to be a moment merry,—  
A novel word in my vocabulary.

Indeed the whole poem has completely the appearance of being produced in those intervals in which an active and powerful mind, habitually engaged in literary occupation, relaxes from its more serious labours, and amuses itself with comparative trifling. Hence the narration is interrupted by continual digressions, and the general character of the language is that of irony and sarcastic humour; an apparent levity, which however often serves but as a veil to deep reflection. Nor can the talent of the master-hand be always concealed; it involuntarily betrays itself in the touches of the pathetic and sublime which frequently present themselves in the course of the poem; in the thoughts, "too big for utterance, and too deep for tears," which are interspersed in various parts of it. The three cantos just published, if we except some parts of the assault of Ismail, contain a considerably less proportion of the higher class of poetry, than was to be found in those which preceded them. We can discover nothing equal to the going down of the vessel in which Juan sailed, the mournful end of Haidée, the ode of the Greek laureate, or the exquisite, though somewhat highly-coloured, description of the interview between Juan and Julia. But in the keen and pervading satire, the bitter and biting irony, which constitute the peculiar forte of Lord Byron, we perceive no falling off in the present cantos. Nor are they deficient in that vein of playful humour, and that felicitous transition "from grave to gay, from lively to severe," so conspicuous in their predecessors. The execution, on the whole, we think quite equal to that displayed in the earlier parts of the poem, though the generality of readers will, we suspect, be of opinion, that there is a falling off in the way of amusement. We proceed to give a few extracts from the present conti-

uation, though the length to which this article has already extended must necessarily render them very limited.

The following distinction between real and assumed love in a female is equally original and beautiful:—

A slight blush, a soft tremor, a calm kind  
Of gentle feminine delight, and show'd  
More in the eye-lids than the eyes, resign'd  
Rather to hide what pleases most unknown,  
Are the best tokens (to a modest mind,)  
Of love, when seated on his loveliest throne,  
A sincere woman's breast,—for over warm,  
Or over cold, annihilates the charm.

There is an admirably characteristic description of Potemkin, the notorious paramour of the profligate Czarina, who dispatched Suwarrow to the command of the besieging army before Ismail, with instructions to take the fortress at any price,—an order that was indeed literally complied with. A portrait is also given of that eccentric and celebrated general, which rivals the preceding one. We have only room for the latter:—

Suwarrow chiefly was on the alert,  
Surveying, drilling, ordering, jesting, pondering,—  
For the man was, we safely may assert,  
A thing to wonder at beyond most wondering;  
Hero, buffoon, half demon, and half dirt,—  
Praying, instructing, desolating, plundering:  
Now Mars, now Momus, and, when bent to storm  
A fortress, Harlequin in uniform.

The nightly preparations for attack, previous to storming the fortress, are thus powerfully told—

Hark! through the silence of the cold dull night,  
The hum of armies, gathering rank on rank!  
Lo, dusky masses steal in dubious sight,  
Along the leaguer'd wall and bristling bank  
Of the arm'd river, while, with straggling light,  
The stars peep through the vapours dim and dank,  
Which curl in curious wreaths.—How soon the  
smoke  
Of hell shall pale them in a deeper cloak!

The last canto abounds with sublime passages; but we select the following stanza in preference, on account of the terrific grandeur of its conclusion:—

The night was dark, and the thick mist allow'd  
Nought to be seen save the artillery's flame,  
Which arch'd the horizon like a fiery cloud,  
And in the Danube's waters shone the same,  
A mirror'd hell! The volleying roar, and loud  
Long booming of each peal on peal, o'ercame  
The ear far more than thunder; for Heaven's  
flashes  
Spare, or smite rarely,—Man's make millions  
ashes!

We regret that we cannot insert the beautiful picture of Galleyaz' distress and agitation, as well as the interesting incidents of the desperate resistance of the gallant Tartar and his five sons, and the rescuing of the infant by Juan; but we must unwillingly content ourselves with the preceding specimens, which however amply prove the undiminished power of the poet;

poet; and we need scarcely make a superfluous apology for this paucity of extracts from a production which no person of poetical feeling will neglect to peruse. That these cantos will be assailed by the canting tribe with as much virulence as those which preceded them, no doubt can be entertained; for nothing can be more obnoxious to a certain class, than the fact of one of the highest rank in the aristocracy of the country espousing the doctrines of *liberalism*, and advocating the cause of the oppressed many against the oppressing few. The attacks on Lord Byron's personal character will also, most probably, be renewed with increased vigour; but unfortunately, besides the recollection that his lordship's private faults were never adverted to till his political opinions became offensive, we cannot but remark that indulgence in such cases varies strangely among some very pious and respectable persons, who have occasionally been found among the warm partizans of men more than *suspected* of ill-treatment of their wives, and other similar peccadilloes. The manner in which the Ithuriel touch of the noble author's satire lays bare the visage that hypocrisy had so gracefully covered, must incur the high displeasure of the many who have experienced the benefit of adopting that convenient mask; and his fearless exposure of "wickedness in high places," though the highest authority may be pleaded, not only in defence, but in approbation, of such exposure, cannot but be decidedly objectionable in the eyes of the "friends of social order," and the members of that excellent Society, which, by the cautious restriction of all its efforts for "the Suppression of Vice" to the poorer classes, evidently aims at securing a monopoly of that enviable commodity to the rich. But there is a consolation in knowing, that these pseudo-religionists are daily decreasing in number, and that their impotent assaults upon the illustrious writer in question will not have the effect of sinking him in public estimation either as a poet or a man.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I WAS reading the other day Dod-sley's interesting description of the Leasowes, the seat of the late amiable poet Shenstone; and having

made enquiry in what state it now remains, without receiving any satisfactory information, I hope some one of your numerous correspondents will do me the favour of giving some account of it, through the medium of your publication: in so doing, a gratification will be afforded, not to me only, but to all admirers of that poet.

T. R.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN your Magazine published on the 1st of May, you have given, in addition to the many views of other buildings which occasion reminiscences of departed genius that have appeared, sketches of the Receiving-houses of the "Spectator" and "Tattler;" the latter of these, then the Trumpet tavern, but now the Duke-of-York alehouse, being situated very near my own residence, and in the parish in which I reside and was born (St. Clement Danes), led me to think of the wonderful change made in the lapse of a century, or thereabouts, in any given neighbourhood.

St. Clement Danes is now a respectable, and even important, parish of Westminster; but, as regards the present race of inhabitants, they are, as far as rank, and perhaps property, is concerned, certainly inferior to their predecessors; for even the Act of Parliament for paving, lighting, &c. of the parish, provides, by one of its clauses, that no person shall be a trustee under it who is not a resident householder, and who "shall also be, in his own right or in the right of his wife, in the actual possession or receipt of rents and profits of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, either freehold or copyhold, of the clear yearly value of three hundred pounds, or possessed of a personal estate to the amount or value of ten thousand pounds; or shall be *heir-apparent to a peer*." This Act was passed in the twenty-third year of the reign of George the Third; and the two first trustees mentioned in it are "the Right Honourable Charles Howard, commonly called Earl of Surrey; the Right Honourable Thomas Pelham Clinton, commonly called Earl of Lincoln," followed by thirteen esquires. Where are we to look now, in St. Clement Danes, for "the heir-apparent to a peer?" Those days are departed, and the immense spread of

London

London to the west has carried all such away from us; and we must therefore be content with the two or three M.P.'s who yet condescend to be domiciliated in our parish.

Yet we have some classical and curious recollections, which it is my object in this letter to throw together. To say nothing about the ensign of the parish, a golden anchor, said to have been dug up somewhere near the spot where the present church stands, and supposed to have been left by the Danes in one of their predatory excursions; for I presume those gentlemen had not such an overplus of the precious metal as to make anchors of it; and presuming, too, that if they had, they knew the better properties of their own northern iron for the purpose;—I shall begin with the house, a sketch of which you have given (the Duke-of-York): it is now one of the low pot-houses, not at all *tavernified*; the whole of the upper part of it is let out in lodgings. Shire-lane, (or, as it is now called, Serle's-place,) in which this house is situated, was, at the time of the publication of the Tatler, and very long after, a genteel residence; but had become so wretchedly changed for the worse, that the ancient name was altered for the very purpose of trying to restore it to good fame.

Going westward from this, we come presently to Spode and Copeland's china and earthenware *dépôt* in Portugal-street, which is at any time worth a morning's ramble to look over; and I am quite sure that its liberal proprietors will feel happy in allowing any country lady or gentleman to do so, whether they become purchasers or not. This building is now the triumph of imitative art, as it once was of histrionic—it was the celebrated Lincoln's Inn-fields theatre, where the plays of "Rare Ben, and the immortal Shakspeare," had employed the talents of many able performers, who only live now in the page of biographical record: here the Richards, the Macbeths, the Othellos,—the kings, queens, and conquerors of the earth,—fretted and fumed their hour upon the stage, but now are heard no more. Close by, in a burial-ground on the other side of the street, repose the bones of the once facetious Jo. Miller; and there, too, is his epitaph, by Stephen Duck, which I, some time back, sent to the Monthly Magazine; and which was

from thence copied into nearly all the newspapers.

A little farther on we reach Clare-market; certainly, one would think, not a very classical neighbourhood, at least in the present day. It is principally celebrated in the parish for having been once the property of the Duke of Newcastle, who, when the before-mentioned Act of Parliament was passed, took care to have it exempt from the operation of it, as a great man ought to do; but this is found inconvenient to the parishioners, now that it has passed into the hands of a man who thinks that "*saving* knowledge is the perfection of knowledge;" for it was left so dark last winter, that a poor fellow broke his thigh by falling over a butcher's block. But there is one reminiscence connected with this market rather of a classical nature, and, at all events, worth recording,—which was the frequenting of a house called the Bull-head tavern by persons of the first rank, and by the wits and celebrated performers of the latter part of the seventeenth century. Amongst these was that celebrated, facetious, irritable, but clever, Doctor Radcliffe: I have an old book of memoirs of him lying by me at this moment, "Printed for E. Curll, at the Dial and Bible, against St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet-street, 1717," from which I gather the above fact; though the two instances in which the tavern is named, both record pieces of ill-fortune communicated to the doctor while he was so-lacing himself there. The first is the intelligence of the loss of a vessel in the year 1692, returning from the East Indies, in which the doctor had a venture of 7000*l.* and Thomas Betterton, the great tragedian, and then English Roscius, 2000*l.* and which is designated in the book as "a loss that broke Mr. Betterton's back, but did not (though very considerable,) much affect the doctor; for, when the news of this disaster was brought him to the Bull-head tavern, in Clare-market, where he was drinking with several persons of the first rank, and they condoled with him on account of his loss, without baulking his glass, he, with a smiling countenance, desired them to go forward with the healths that were then in vogue, saying, 'That he had no more to do, than to go up 250. pair of stairs, to make himself whole



whole again." The other was an account of the death of a nobleman much beloved by the doctor,—the Duke of Beaufort; which he took so much to heart, that (I quote again) he said, "in the hearing of several persons, at the Bull-head tavern, in Clare-market, (whither he never came after,) that, now he had lost the only person whom he took pleasure in conversing with, it was high time for him to retire from the world, to make his will, and set his house in order; for he had notices within, that told him his abode in this world could not be twelve months longer;" and he did die in less than twelve months after. There is at the present moment, in Vere-street, close to Clare-market, the sign of the Bull's-head; but I have no means of ascertaining whether it is the house alluded to or not.

Adjoining to Vere-street is Bear-yard, being at this time a filthy place, almost beyond belief; occupied, as it is, by tallow-melters, cow-keepers, slaughtermen, tripe-boilers, and stabbings: yet here was once the play-house where the first actress appeared upon the stage.

Descending from Clare-market, by Clement's-lane,—now one of the lowest neighbourhoods in London, though inhabited, about and long after the period I have been speaking of, by men of consequence, and many of the houses then having gardens behind them,—you come to St. Clement's Church, built by Sir Christopher Wren. At this church there are chimes, which very inelegantly play the 104th Psalm; but there is a classical recollection about these chimes, as Shakspeare has incidentally mentioned them in one of his plays, though I cannot recollect which.\*

Close below the church, historical

remembrances are awakened by four streets leading to the Thames, which mark the site of the residences and gardens of some noble families: the first is Essex-street, whereabouts once stood the house of Elizabeth's celebrated favourite; and farther on are Arundel, Norfolk, and Surrey, streets, the names of course indicating that there the Norfolk family used to live. Their gardens used to stretch down to the river; and those banks, which are now defiled and blackened by the gloomy-looking coal-barges, and the swarthy labourers in them, were in those days gay with elegant pleasure-boats, bearing in them the brave and the beautiful of England. A similar recollection is awakened at the lower end of the parish, where Beaufort-buildings is situated, which was anciently the residence of the duke of that name.

But, to return to the neighbourhood of the church, we have a celebrated reminiscence in the once well-known place for oratorical display—the Robin Hood. The house in which this room is still situated is now in the possession of an industrious carpenter; and the place where some of the greatest men of their day first launched out into the sea of debate, and tried and confirmed their powers, is now let out by the carpenter to a Mr. Chivers, I believe, who teaches grown gentlemen and ladies to dance there; or gives an occasional ball for the city apprentices and the temple clerks to show off with their fair partners in a quadrille. What a falling off! This room was formerly approached by a narrow court, leading out of Butcher-row, a street no longer in existence, called Robin Hood court; but is now shut-in by the large new houses built in Picket-street.

The Olympic Theatre in Wych-street, where M. Alexandre is now ventriloquizing, is built upon the spot where formerly stood one of those great taverns, then so common, called, I think, the Queen-of-Bohemia; in part of which old premises, about twenty-five or thirty years ago, a discovery was made of a considerable quantity of the remains of human bodies, bones, dissections, &c. which some unknown surgeons had deserted, upon finding they were discovered. I remember (though a boy at the time,) it produced a tremendous sensation in the neighbourhood; and the crowds that

went,

\* Although I am confident I have met with this allusion in Shakspeare, yet it cannot be to the present chimes which it applies; for, upon enquiry, I find they have been constructed since Shakspeare's time: indeed, I believe that Wren only built the body of the church, which was in 1682, and the present steeple,—the principal part, to be sure; but the great entrance, beneath the steeple, is understood to be much older: it is therefore probable that there were chimes used in the more ancient church of this parish to which Shakspeare's allusion may refer.

went, for the first day or two, were so great, as to create a fear that the old building would fall.

Just behind the Olympic Theatre, and issuing into Drury-lane, is Craven-buildings, occasioning precisely similar remembrances with those produced by Norfolk-street, &c.

J. M. LACEY.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE author or authors of "Waverley," &c. &c. still continues, as you perceive, to uphold his characteristic attribute of fertility. The press was scarcely cold from the rapid production of the four volumes of "Peveril of the Peak," when its labours were again demanded for three more, under the title of "Quentin Durward." I know not how the case may stand with you and your readers, but, for my part, I had begun to be a little tired of this voluminous author, maugre the stimulating mystery with which it is affected to invest his identity, and the empirical cognomen of "the Great Unknown." Whether in verse or prose, I have always found him less entertaining on this than on the other side of the Tweed; and, in proportion as he advanced southward, he seemed to lose the keen and vivifying spirit inhaled from his northern mountains. His hardy Scots (so thought I, as I read his "Nigel") dwindle in the atmosphere of our southern metropolis, as the myrtles of Devon might if transplanted to the bleak wilds of the Highlands. Even in the midway region of Derbyshire, either his imagination flagged from a lack of his native stimulus, or he lacked acquaintance with the romantic beauties of the country by which the patrimonial castle of his hero is surrounded.

"Peveril of the Peak?" It might as well have been *Frogbelly of the Fens*, for any use that is made either in characteristic scenery, or characteristic incident, to which that scenery is so inviting. Did Sir Walter Scott, —I beg his pardon, he says *he is not he*, or, at least, his mask says so for him, —did the author of "Waverley," then, not even know that from Peveril Castle there is still a subterranean communication with the awful wonders over which it nods?—with "the Peak-caverns of infernal Loe?" Or

could his imagination have suggested no use to which so inviting a circumstance might have been applied? Be this as it will, I suspect that not a reader acquainted with the Peak of Derbyshire, has travelled through the four volumes, to which it furnishes a title, without feeling some degree of mortifying disappointment, at not catching one single glance of its delightful and romantic scenery in all that length of way. Nor was this my only source of dissatisfaction: I felt that the subject of Cavaliers and Roundheads was already exhausted, that the wine had been already drained from the cup, and that little but the lees were presented to us in this diluted draught.

Nor did the sort of apologetic portrait of that indolent and selfish profligate, Charles the Second, or even the splendid incoherencies of his equally profligate favourite, Buckingham, atone for the comparative want of interest in the generality of the other characters; while the merry-andrew exploits of Finella, and the pantomime impossibilities exhibited by itinerant courtiers at country ale-houses, outraged all credulity; and the tedious prongs of Sir Geoffrey Hudson, to me, at least, were utterly unreadable.

If we were, therefore, to have more acquaintance with this "Great Unknown," I was glad to find that he had shifted his ground, and chosen a scene of action, and a period of history, that promised something like novelty. The hero, Quentin Durward, is indeed a Scot; and, to say the truth, although a Scot, he is, upon the whole, a very interesting sort of character,—not at all unfit for a high-born dame of chivalry to fall in love with; which is not always the case with the heroes of this author. They are, in truth, not unfrequently the most common-place personages of the whole drama. But, if Quentin have the good luck to be at once the hero of the tale and of the reader, he is not such of the author. That honour he reserves for the notorious Louis the Eleventh of France; upon the glossorial delineation and sustainment of whose detestable character he lavishes all his art; while poor Quentin and his adventures are sometimes almost lost sight of,—for more than half of the third volume in particular.

The outline of the story is briefly thus:—Quentin Durward, a youth between nineteen and twenty, as gallant and as keen a spirit “as ever breathed mountain air,” and the sole survivor of a race “harried” to extermination in a feud with the Ogilvies, finding himself in a state of orphan destitution, and too proud of “fifteen descents in his family” to think of following “any other trade than arms,” goes upon his almost pennyless travels with a determination to let out his sword, in the true hero-like style, to whatever belligerent potentate he can make the best bargain with.

Full of spirit, and empty of food, “at the ford of a small river, or rather a large brook, tributary to the Cher, near the royal castle of Plessis,” he is encountered, and somewhat treacherously exposed to a dangerous ducking, by “two substantial burgesses,” as he first supposes; or, as his second thought suggests, “a money-broker or a corn-merchant, and his butcher or grazier;” but who prove, in reality, to be no other than the notorious King Louis and his chief hangman. With the former of these, however, who calls himself *Maitre Pierre*, (and who finds the young wanderer not to be the Bohemian gipsy, whom he had certain politic reasons for consigning either to stream or gallows, as might be most convenient,) Durward soon becomes better acquainted; and by him is treated, at an inn in the neighbourhood of the castle, with a magnificent and substantial breakfast,—to which the hungry Scot does ample justice. At this inn he becomes somewhat smitten with the bright eye and dark tresses of “a girl, rather above than under fifteen years old,” who comes into the breakfast room to offer her attendance on the supposed burgess, and whom he supposes to be the daughter or the upper servant of the innkeeper. With such a person, of course the blood of fifteen descents from the Durwards of Glen-houlakin does not permit him absolutely to fall in love; although he afterwards catches a glimpse of her white arm across a lute, and hears her sing a love-ditty in no very barmaid-like style. But, after some eccentric adventures, and a very narrow escape from being hanged on one of the execution-oaks that surround the royal

castle of King Louis, and becoming enrolled among the Scotch archers who form the body-guard of that cold-blooded and detestable tyrant; and discovering, during his attendance in the royal apartments, that the supposed barmaid is no other than the fugitive and beautiful Countess Isabelle of Croy, whom the king had artfully induced to seek from him that protection he never meant to afford,—the scruples of fifteen descents are instantly dissipated, and the pennyless adventurous Scot hesitates not to plunge over head and ears into the most romantic passion for so lovely, and, as it might be supposed, so unattainable, a prize. The prosecution of this amour, through a variety of adventures, (some of them very highly interesting, and by his conduct in which, it must be admitted, the heroic Scot shows himself worthy of the heart and hand he aspires to,) constitutes the real action of these volumes. The story, however, is mixed up, according to the custom of the would-be mysterious author, with a large portion of historical incident, authentic and supposititious, illustrative of the characters and manners, and the state of society, in the age and country to which the action is assigned.

This part of the work is certainly not without its value, though it overlays, as it were, (especially in the last volume,) the interest of the main action, and produces a very awkward sort of jumbling in the very bungling conclusion. The pictures it places before us of the degradation and misery entailed upon mankind by certain *legitimate* forms of institution, are pregnant with instruction,—such as would not be expected from the courtly champion of Toryism, and the patron of the northern “Beacon.” But this is not the only instance in which “the Unknown” has manifested to the discerning eye either the jesuitry of his principles, or the purblind obscurity of his inductive faculties; or, in other words, that he either means something very different from what he professes, or cannot perceive the necessary inductions from his own premises. “*Ivanhoe*,” (notwithstanding the caricature misrepresentations of our Saxon ancestors,) is an historical vindication of whole-length radicalism, as “*Quentin Durward*” is the bitterest of satires upon the monarchic



narchic principle.\* The character of Louis the Eleventh is drawn with a masterly hand, — softened, indeed, considerably below the truth of history, and with a sort of attempt to render him somewhat respectable; but still with all his royal propensities for low company and high prerogative; insatiable love of self, and perfect indifference to the sacrifice and the sufferings of mankind; with his barber and his hangman for privy councillors, and high nobility for his cupbearers and trenchermen; liberal only to the mercenaries who protect his person, and rapacious or parsimonious to all beside; as a son, almost a parricide; as a husband, a contemptuous brute in principle; a tyrant alike to his family, his nobles, and his people; an adept in those profound politics of which treachery and murder are the ready instruments; and craftily dissimulation is the never-failing cloak; and, to crown all, the abject slave of that superstitious devotion with which perjury, and the violation of every moral and social obligation, are by no means incompatible, and of that childish credulity which can be bug-bear and led by the nose by the quackery of fortune-tellers and readers of the stars. The contrasted character of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, is not sustained with equal spirit and ability; but several of the comparatively subordinate personages are touched with a master's hand.

It will be concluded, however, that this, like the former productions of this author, besides its human personages, is not without its supernatural; that is to say, without some being acting an essential part in the drama, who, though professedly human, is such as humanity never knew. Some one of the progeny of "Lord Cranstoun's goblin page," though begotten on mortal mothers, is to be

found in every production of his pen. I confess that I have no great objection to these imaginative semi-supernatural beings. This author has the art of making them, occasionally, very entertaining; and certainly his stories, in general, would move on rather awkwardly without them. The Egyptian or Bohemian, Maugrabin Hayraddin, appointed by Louis to guide, or rather to betray, the Countess Isabelle, in her retreat or fugitation from Plessis to Liege, and who is made an essential agent in bringing about the bungling catastrophe of the present romance, is not the most *outré* or the least amusing of these preternaturals, although the atheistical philosophy with which the author endows him, is sometimes expressed in language which makes us "wonder how the devil it got there." In short, I read the first and second volumes of "Quentin Durward" with considerable interest, and had almost made up my mind to give it a decided preference at least over all the recent productions of the supposed Unknown; and although, during the first two hundred pages of the third volume, we almost entirely lose sight both of the hero and the heroine, — and we see, indeed, but little of them during the remainder, — yet as the historical episode (hitherto well mixed up and implicated with the tale,) is amusing as well as important; and the affair of the rash visit of Louis to his hostile vassal and rival, Charles the Bold, with the subsequent danger to his royal person, is wrought with considerable skill and interest, I was still disposed to extend my critical indulgence to the disproportioned length of the digression. But when I came to the awkward and common-place contrivance by which the catastrophe was to be brought about, — when the countess, who had fled from the proposed nuptials attempted to be imposed upon her by her *Suzerain* liege lord of Burgundy, and now, in the public presence, and before the assembled peers, as resolutely refused the Duke of Orleans, the presumptive heir of France, is, in a fit of resolute and brutal rage, "held out," to use her own words, "as a prize to the best sword-player," or, in other words, to whoever shall bring the head of William de la Mark, the wild-boar of Ardeus, — I confess I lost my patience. — Charles does, indeed,

qualify

\* Whiggism and Toryism are mere cant phrases. The only genuine distinctions of political principle in this country are those of Saxon allodialism and Norman feudalism, that is, the system in which every thing arises from the broad basis of the free population, and that in which every thing descends in dependant subserviency from the throne. In one, the government are the responsible servants of the nation; in the other, the people are the vassal property of the government.

qualify a little the degradation of this condition; "Your ancestress (said the duke,) was won at a tourney,—you shall be fought for in real *melee*. Only thus far, for Count Reinold's sake, the successful shall be a gentleman, of unimpeached birth, and unstained bearings; but be he such, and the poorest who ever drew the tongue of a buckle through the strap of a sword-belt, he shall have at least the proffer of your hand. I swear by St. George, by my ducal crown, and by the order that I wear! Ha! messires, (he added, turning to the nobles present,) this at least is, I think, conformable to the rules of chivalry?"

And is it thus, said I, that by the threadbare expedient of the old chivalrous romance, but stripped of all the splendour and poetical consistency of those imaginative legends, the difficulties and entanglements of the fable are to be cut through, rather than unravelled? Is it thus that the drunken fury of Charles the Bold of Burgundy, (or the anti-chivalrous bully whom the author has decked out in his titles,) is made to spell out, at hap-hazard, the disqualifying qualifications, and to predict the fortunate achievement of the penniless Scottish archer, with his blood of fifteen descents? Quentin Durward, then, is to cut off the head of the bandit murderer of the Bishop of Liege, and to receive the hand of the lovely countess he had so gallantly protected and preserved, as his undesigned reward. Even in this, however, we are somewhat disappointed. The catastrophe is still more bunglingly brought about. The author has not even the judgment or the invention to do justice to his own hero. He shows him worthy of the undivided honour; but he knows not how to confer it upon him. Quentin indeed, through the means of the executed Bohemian atheist (Maugrabin), and, by the connivance of his gentle countess, obtains the exclusive knowledge of certain devices by which the disguised Boar of Ardens may be singled out and encountered in the most confusedly-described conflict which ensues at Liege, and engages with him; but he is not permitted to achieve the ultimate exploit. This is reserved for the Ajax-Ass, his uncle Lodovic, who, being "somewhat the worse for wear, and loving the wine-house better than a lady's summer parlour, and,

in short, having some barrack tastes and likings, which would make greatness in his own person rather an incumbrance to him, resigns the pretensions acquired to his maternal nephew."

No words can, in short compass, convey an adequate idea of the bungling and incredible manner in which this lame and impotent conclusion is brought about. And, as the publication for which this is designed cannot be expected to find space for the quotation of the whole in the words of the author, I must refer the reader to the original, if he hath patience enough for the perusal. The conclusion, indeed, is strongly marked with the characteristic hand of the *real* author. All his productions, in verse or in prose, (the "*Lady of the Lake*" alone excepted,) are marred, to a certain degree, by a halting and awkward tameness in the *denouement*; and all of them, without exception, in some way or other, contrive to sink the hero, or the character who ought to be such, into a sort of secondary estimation; and even Quentin Durward, who, during so large a portion of the present work, had maintained, in many respects, his just pre-eminence, must, somehow or other, be shorn of his *eclat* in the last adventure. Even he must be a hero who ultimately achieves nothing; but owes the reward and happiness he has been in quest of to the blundering achievement of another. I could add another trait which identifies the origin of the poetical and prose romances,—the approximation of so many of them to the times and the incidents of chivalrous romance, and the total failure, in such their approximations, of the display of the true chivalrous spirit, or the splendour of chivalrous manners and adventure. It is the *dross*, and not the *ore*, of chivalry, that is presented on all such occasions; as will be found most especially, for example, in the comparison of "*Marmion*" and "*Quentin Durward*."

But it will be said, that I have forgotten the positive denial of this identity in the introduction to the work under review. No, I have not forgotten it. On the contrary, I have written an *examine* of that very passage, in which, if I mistake not, I have gone far towards proving, from that very passage, the very fact which it pro-

fesses to deny. But, as I am aware that I have already extended this article beyond the length usually afforded by the Monthly Magazine to subjects of this description, I adjourn it to another occasion; and will communicate it in the next Number, if the present critique should be deemed acceptable from

*An Honorary Member of the  
Squad of Reviewers.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**M**ORE than a year has elapsed since a letter from Philo-Saxonicus appeared in your Magazine. I was much interested in his communication, as it not only pointed out the real advantage of studying the concise and nervous language of our hardy and independent ancestors, but assured us that several works were preparing; by which the acquisition of the Anglo-Saxon would be much facilitated. Only two of these have yet appeared: "the Elements of the Saxon Grammar," by the Rev. Mr. Bosworth, and a collated edition of the Saxon Chronicle, by the Rev. Mr. Ingram. Of the latter work, I have at present nothing to say, only that, in my opinion, it is the work of a scholar, and does not deserve those supercilious remarks that have been made upon it in a contemporary periodical.\* Upon the latter, however, I would make a few observations; and, though I cannot, in all points, agree with the learned author of the Saxon Elements, I am persuaded he will not be displeased with me, as in his preface he has stated, in the most candid manner, that "he invites liberal criticism, being assured that by the collision of opposite opinions, new light, if not truth, is often elicited; and, should this be the case, he will have cause to rejoice, whether it be produced by himself, or by a more successful enquirer." After this candid declaration who can be severe?

The indefatigable author modestly considers his work as a key to the temple of knowledge and independence, erected by the Saxons; but, for varied and extensive information, may it not be deemed a shrine of knowledge herself? The text contains a comprehensive Saxon Grammar; and the copious notes, illustrating the structure of the

Saxon, and the formation of the English, language, display indubitable traces of laborious research, and a critical knowledge of the subject. Indeed it appears quite impossible to obtain a thorough acquaintance with the English tongue without a knowledge of the Saxon. The compositive power and philosophical structure of the Anglo-Saxon may be seen in the few following examples:—

Ac, an oak, corn, corn; acorn, the corn of the oak, an acorn.

Ceap, cattle, business, man, man; ceapman, chapman, a dealer.

Boc, a book, cnaeft, craft; boc-cnaeft, bookcraft, learning.

Mid, the midst, dæl, a part; middæl, the mid-part or middle.

Bisceop, a bishop, ric, a kingdom; bisceopric, a bishop's dominion, or bishoprick.

Cild, a child, hade, sex, order, office; cildhade, childhood.

Cniht, a knight, hade, sex, order, office; cnihtade, knighthood.

Preoȝt, a priest, ȝeȝne, a shire, share; pneoȝtȝeȝne, a parish.

Sang, a song, en, epe, from pen, a man; rangene, a song-man or a singer, as we now say farm, farmer.

Dæl, a part, an, ran, gan, to give or add; dælan, to give a part, to deal or divide. All Anglo-Saxon verbs have the infinitive mood ending in *an*, which is the termination that is constantly added to a noun, to express the action of the verb.

Cap, care, leaȝ, lost; capleaȝ, carelost, careless.

From these examples, we see that those terminations which are continually used in English, without any explanation, can alone be satisfactorily explained by examining the Saxon fountain from which they flow.

Many important grammatical remarks are deduced from the analogy of other languages. The following observations, on the formation of the plural number, are very satisfactory:—"It is probable that the plural of all nouns was originally formed by annexing to the singular a word which signified *multitude*, &c. This is the case in Hebrew; for ים (*im*) signifies a *multitude*, and is derived from חם (*em*), חמה (*emē*), or חמון (*emūn*): thus גמל-החמון or חמ-ה (*gemēl-emūn* or -*em*), a *camel multitude*, became גמליים (*gemēlūn*), *camels*. We know, also, that the Bengalese (a branch of the Sanscrit,) forms the plural of nouns by

\* The Gentleman's Magazine for July 1823.



by the addition of 'lok,' *people*; thus *projaa*, a peasant, becomes *projaa-lok*, a peasant-people, or *projaalok*, peasants."

It is also clearly proved, that the Anglo-Saxon and its direct descendant, the modern English, has not a *passive voice*, nor has it any more than two tenses; for instance, in the sentence *I will go*, the principal verb is *I will*, which is the present tense; *I would have*, the principal verb is *I would* or *willed*. The words *go* and *have* are verbs in the infinitive mood. If any should doubt this, as these words have no sign prefixed, let them examine these sentences in the original Saxon, and they will be convinced of the truth of this assertion:—*Ic pýlle faran*, and *Ic wolde hæbban*; here *faran* and *hæbban* are known to be in the infinitive mood by their infinitive termination *an*.

While I would, in general, acknowledge the truth of the preceding remarks, I am sorry that the author should injure the cause of Saxon literature by several unjustifiable and sweeping conclusions; for instance, when he affirms that "the present language of Englishmen is not that heterogeneous compound which some imagine, compiled from the jarring and corrupted elements of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian; but completely Anglo-Saxon." Is not this going too far? The author surely must know, that the expressive words used in the arts and sciences are of Greek extraction: such as *BOTANY*, from *βοτανή*, a herb; *GEOMETRY*, from *γη*, the earth, and *μετρον*, a measure; *ASTRONOMY*, from *αστρον*, a star, and *νομος*, a law or rule, &c. The Romans were in possession of this country for more than 400 years before the Saxons, surely then they must have left some traces of their language. Nay, it is so evident, that I need not give examples, unless it be mentioned that the terms *arts* and *sciences* are derived from the Latin *ars*, *artis*, *art*, *trade*; and *scientia*, *knowledge*. No proof need be given that we have received shoals of words from the French, and some vocables from all the other nations of Europe.

Another assertion of this indefatigable Saxonist, on the same subject, appears equally unfounded with the preceding. He affirms—"If we examine the most elegant specimens of our written language, we shall find the average of Saxon words to be not

less than *eight out of ten*." This is confuted by his own example from Locke, where the words of Saxon origin are in Roman, and the other in Italic, letters:—"It is a *received doctrine*, that men have *native ideas* and *original characters stamped upon their minds at birth*." Here are nineteen words, out of which twelve only are Saxon. He also asserts, "Substantives constitute the primitive words in all languages." Now, as things received their names from their actions, (Gen. ii. 19.) those words, therefore, which denoted the actions, that is verbs, must be primitives (See Burgess's Essay, page 89). So in Hebrew we find the verb *בָּא* (*bā*), *to go*, from which is derived *מִבְּנֵי* (*mēbā*), *an entrance*, &c. from the verb *בָּלַע*, *to mix*, is derived *תְּבֵלָה* (*tēbēl*), *a mixture*, *confusion*.

By attempting to prove too much, I think I have shown that this gentleman has injured the cause he intended to serve.

PHILOGRAPHS.

Aug. 9, 1823.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.  
SIR,

IN my communication on the *Musicus Ventusorum*, at page 508, No. 383, for July, the paragraph commencing with line 18 from bottom of the page, should read thus—"Longitudinally over the cylinder are stretched, at about an inch apart, *ten or twelve cat-gut strings*," &c.



The above sketch represents what is termed the *quadrant wind-screen* of the float-wheels which are shown in Fig. 3. It consists of the quadrature of a circle, represented by the shaded part (*a*) in the annexed figure, of such dimensions as will admit the wheel to run freely within it, and is attached to each end of the box of the instrument, for the regulation of the current of air on the floats of the respective wheels. This quadrant may be made of any thin material, and the breadth of its circumference (*a*) regulated by the breadth of the floats which are to circulate within it. Its use is to defend the upper portion of the said floats from

from the action of the wind (its circumference being on the side of the instrument next the *air-compressor*, for instance, towards *c* in fig. 1), and to direct it against those at *b* in the annexed sketch, by which means a due rotation of the cylinder is always kept up in the *same* direction, which would not happen without a regulator of this description.

*Sandwich;* W. H. WEEKES.  
July 10, 1823.

For the Monthly Magazine.  
THE GERMAN STUDENT.

NO. XXIX.

WIELAND (*concluded*).

**A**FTER the publication of "Oberon," Wieland turned his attention from poetry, and undertook a "Translation of Lucian," which is alike admired for its learning and its elegance; notes are added, beautifully illustrative of the manners of the times, and of the historic allusions contained in the text; and a good biography of the Greek author is prefixed. Mr. Tooke translated into English these comments of Wieland on a writer who is destined in every age to awaken some efficacious opposition to the incessant industry of superstition.

During the occupation of translating Lucian, the natural tendency of Wieland's mind to re-produce original imitations of those works of art, with the contemplation of which he was engaged, became variously apparent. "Peregrinus Proteus," a novel twice translated into our language, by Mr. Elkington and Mr. Tooke, was now composed; and it was soon followed by "Dialogues in Elysium," and "Dialogues of the Gods." These last agitate many questions originating in the French revolution. The most splendidly fanciful and philosophically profound is the sixth, which dwells on the abolition of Paganism, so as to prepare the reader for the downfall of other dynasties of imaginary gods. We shall transcribe it.

[*Jupiter and Juno, with the other inhabitants of Olympus, are seated at table, in an open hall of the Celestial Palace: Ganymede and Antinous offer nectar to the gods, and Hebe to the goddesses; the Muses perform exquisite symphonies, while the Graces and Hours execute pantomimic dances, and Jocus occasionally provokes the happy gods to loud laughter. In the midst of their highest joy, Mercury flies hastily in.*]

*Jupiter.*—Thou art late, my son; why so pale? What news from below?

*Venus to Bacchus.*—Something goes cross. How haggard he looks.

*Mercury.*—My intelligence is ill-suited to increase the pleasure that prevails here.

*Jupiter.*—At least thy countenance is, Mercury.

*Juno.*—What so unfortunate can have happened as to trouble even the enjoyment of the gods?

*Quirinus.*—Has an earthquake overthrown the capital?

*Mercury.*—That were a trifle.

*Ceres.*—Has an eruption of Etna desolated my darling Sicily?

*Bacchus.*—Or an untimely frost shrivelled the Campanian grapes?

*Mercury.*—Mere nothings these.

*Jupiter.*—Out, then, with thy tale of woe.

*Mercury.*—It is only that—(he stops short.)

*Jupiter.*—Make us not impatient, Hermes. It is only—what?

*Mercury.*—That at Rome, on a motion made by the emperor himself, in full senate, thou hast, by a majority of voices, been formally abolished.

[*The gods all rise, in great consternation, from table.*]

*Jupiter* (who alone remains seated, smiling).—Only that? I have long expected it.

*All the gods at once.*—Jupiter abolished! Is it possible?

*Juno.*—Thou talk'st a little wildly, Mercury. Feel his pulse, Esculapius.

*The gods.*—Jupiter abolished!

*Mercury.*—As I was saying,—by a majority of voices formally and solemnly declared to be a mere effigy, a man of straw,—nay still less, for an effigy is something, but Jupiter is voted to be a non-entity, deprived of his temples and priests, and of the dignity of protector in chief of the Roman empire.

*Hercules.*—This is mad work, Mercury; but, as sure as I am Hercules, (swinging his club,) they shall not have done this thing for nought.

*Jupiter.*—Patience, Hercules. So then Jupiter Optimus Maximus Capitolinus Feretrius Stator, &c. has played his part out.

*Mercury.*—Thy statue is overthrown, and they are violently busy in demolishing thy temple. The same tragedy will be repeated in all the provinces of the Roman empire. From every corner legions of bearded savages will break loose, with fire-brands and pick-axes: levelling in their fanatic fury the venerable monuments of the ancient religion of the people.

*Serapis.*—Woe is me for my magnificent temple at Alexandria, and my splendid colossal statue. If the desert of Thebais pours

pours forth against it but half its holy force-devils, all is over.

*Momus.*—Never mind it, Serapis; who will presume to touch thy image, when it is notorious at Alexandria, that at the least profanation which a sacrilegious hand might attempt, heaven and earth would crumble to pieces, and all nature sink back into chaos?

*Quirinus.*—We cannot always depend on these things, my good Serapis. It might happen to thee as to the golden statue of the goddess Anaitis at Zela, of which it was believed that the first who should lay hold of it would at once be smitten paralytic to the ground.

*Serapis.*—And what happened to this image?

*Quirinus.*—When the triumvir Antonius had beaten Pharnaces near Zela, the town and the temple of Anaitis were plundered, and no one knew what became of the goddess of massy gold. After some years, it chanced that Augustus supped at Bononia with one of Anthony's veteran soldiers. The emperor was heartily welcomed; and the conversation at table turning upon the battle of Zela, and the pillage of Anaitis' temple, he enquired of his host, as an eye-witness, whether it were true that the first who laid violent hands on her was suddenly struck dead. "You see the rash man before you, (said the veteran,) and have feasted on one of the legs of the goddess. I had the good luck to catch hold of her first. Anaitis is a very easy sort of personage, and I acknowledge, with gratitude, that to her I owe the competency I possess."

*Serapis.*—This is cold comfort, Quirinus. If the world goes on as Mercury reports, I cannot promise a better fate to my colossus at Alexandria. It is quite provoking that Jupiter can look on so calmly at such misdeeds.

*Jupiter.*—It were well, Serapis, if thou didst the same. For a god from Pontus, thou hast enjoyed long enough the honour of being adored from the east to the west, and canst hardly expect it to fare better with thy temples than with mine; or that thy colossal statue should last longer than the divine masterpiece of Phidias. Be content to let another inherit thy strewings of palm-leaves. If we must all go, thou canst not think of remaining upright alone.

*Momus.*—Ho! ho! Jupiter; where, then, are thy boasted thunderbolts, that thou bearest so patiently thine overthrow?

*Jupiter.*—Witling, if I were not what I am, I would reply with one of them to this silly question of thine.

*Quirinus to Mercury.*—Thou must tell me all this over again, Hermes, if I am to believe it. My flamen abolished, my temple shut; my festival no longer observed! And are the enervate, servile,

unfeeling, Romans sunken to this degree of ingratitude toward their founder?

*Mercury.*—It were deceiving thee to give any other information.

*Victoria.*—Then need I not ask what is become of my altar and my image in the Julian court. It is so long since the Romans have unlearned to conquer, that I think it natural for them to bear impatiently the presence of my statue. At every glance which they cast on it, they must feel as if it reproached them with their shameful degeneracy. With Romans, whose very name is become among the barbarians a word of reproach, Victoria has no more to do.

*Vesta.*—If that be the case, I am sure they will not keep alive the sacred fire in my temple. Just heavens! what will become of my poor virgins?

*Mercury.*—O, not a hair of their heads will be touch'd, venerable Vesta: they will be suffered very quietly to starve.

*Quirinus.*—How times alter! Once it was a great misfortune for the whole Roman people, if the sacred fire on the altar of Vesta went out.

*Momus.*—And now a great deal more noise would ensue, if the profane fire of a Roman tavern were to go out, than if the vestals let out their's twice a-week.

*Quirinus.*—But who is to be the patron of the state in my room?

*Mercury.*—St. Peter, with the double key, has obtained this office.

*Quirinus.*—St. Peter with the double key! and who is he?

*Mercury.*—I myself do not rightly know: ask prophet Apollo.

*Apollo.*—He is a man, Quirinus, who by his successors will govern half the world for 300 years; although he was only a poor fisherman.

*Quirinus.*—How! is the world to be governed by fishermen?

*Apollo.*—By a certain class of them, the fishers of men, who, in a very ingenious net called the Decretals, will by degrees catch all the nations and princes of Europe. Their commands will pass for divine oracles, and a piece of sheep-skin, sealed with St. Peter's fisher's ring, will have the power to make and unmake kings.

*Quirinus.*—This St. Peter with his double key must be a master-wizard.

*Apollo.*—Very far from it. The most surprising things in the world always take place, as thou shouldst long ago have known, in the most simple and natural manner imaginable. The avalanche, which overwhelms a whole village, was at first but a little snow-ball; and a stream that floats a fleet is originally a trickling rill. Why should not the followers of this Galilean fisherman have been able, in a course of centuries, to make themselves masters of Rome, and finally of half the world, by means of a new religion, of which they became



came the high-priests, assisted by the new moral and political system which they contrived to graft on it. Were you not merely herdsman to the King of Alba, who was himself but a pigny potentate, before you became chieftain of all the banditti in Latium, and patched together that eyrie of plunder, which, at length became the metropolis and queen of the world. St. Peter in his life-time, indeed, made no great figure; but the day will come when emperors shall hold the stirrup for his successors, and queens shall kiss their feet kneeling.

*Quirinus.*—What may not he live to see who is immortal!

*Apollo.*—Time, indeed, is requisite, and not a little sleight to bring the art of fishing men to this pass; but the fish which they catch are not all of them among the wisest.

*Quirinus.*—Nevertheless we are, and are to remain, abolished.

*Several gods.*—Rather no immortality than survive such events.

*Jupiter.*—My dear sons, uncles, nephews, and cousins, jointly and severally, I see that you receive this little revolution,—whose approach I have long been calmly observing,—more tragically than it deserves. Sit down once more in your places, and let us talk of these things over a glass of nectar, without distemper and without prejudice. Every thing in nature has its period: all is changeable; and so are also the opinions of mankind. They alter with circumstances; and, were we to reflect what a difference fifty years make between the grandson and his forefather, it would really not astonish us that the world, in one or two millenniums, should gradually seem to acquire a new face. For, at bottom, it is but seeming: it remains, though under other masks and names, the same comedy still. The weak people below have displayed their superstition upon us; and, if any among you are flattered by it, you are wrong. Why should we grudge to hear that mankind are growing wiser. By heaven, it is not too soon. As yet, however, this may not be expected. They indeed always flatter themselves that the last folly they find out will be the last they shall commit. Hope of better times is the eternal chimera by which they have ever been deceived, and ever will be; because they will not discover, that not the times, but their own incurable folly, is the cause of their ill-being. It is, once for all their lot to enjoy nothing purely; but when they get tired of one folly, as children of a tattered doll, they change it away for another, with which they often fare worse than with their first. This time, indeed, there is some appearance of their gaining by the exchange; but I know them too well not to foresee, that in this wise they cannot be

bettered. For, if Wisdom herself were to descend, and visibly to dwell among men, they would not cease to trick her out with feathers and tinsel, with gaudes and bells, until they made her like unto Folly. Believe me, ye gods, the triumphal song which they are at this moment raising for the glorious victory they have won over our defenceless images, is a croak ominous of evil to posterity. They think to better their condition, and are flying from the shower to the sleet. They are tired of us, and will have nothing to do with us: so much the worse for them; we need them not. If their priests proclaim that we are impure and evil spirits, and that an ever-burning sulphur-pool is our mansion, what matters it to me or you? How can it signify to us what the half-reasoning children of earth think concerning us, what relation they suppose to exist between us, and whether they besmoke us with a disgusting mixture of sacrifice and frankincense, or with the brimstone of hell. Neither mounts up to our abode. They misapprehend us, you will say, since they withdraw from our service; did they comprehend us better when they served us? What these poor folks call their religion, is *their* affair, not *ours*. Only they have to gain or to lose by conducting themselves reasonably or unreasonably. And their posterity, when they feel the effects of the unwise decrees of their Valentinians, their Gratiars, their Theodosiuses, will have cause enough to regret the rash innovations, which heap on their giddy heads a flood of new and intolerable evils; of which the world, so long as it was attached to the ancient faith, or superstition, had no idea. It were otherwise if, by the new institutions, they were to be benefited: Which of us could or would take that amiss at their hands? Quite the contrary: they resemble a man who, to expel a trifling disorder, with which he might have grown as old as Tithon, brings on himself ten others. They raise, for instance, a great outcry against *our* priests, because they entreaty the people,—who are and must be credulous everywhere,—with illusions, from which, however, the state, as well as themselves, derived advantages. Will their priests conduct themselves better? At this very moment they are laying the foundation of a superstition which will be useful to none but themselves; which, instead of giving stability to the political constitution, will confuse and undermine all civic duties; a superstition which, like lead in the head, will suppress and exclude every sound idea of natural and moral things, and, under pretence of a chimerical perfection, will in every man kill humanity at the bud. When we have said the worst of the superstition that has hitherto prevailed, it must be acknowledged that it is far more humane,

humane, more innocent, and more beneficent, than the new one which supplants it. Our priests were a more harmless race than those to whom they are now to give way. Those enjoyed their authority and their revenues in peace, bore with every one, and attacked no man's faith. These are ambitious and intolerant, pursue one another with active fury for unmeaning phrases, decide by majorities what is to be spoken of things unspeakable, and treat all those who think and talk otherwise as foes of God and man. That the priests of the gods had come into collision with the civil magistrate, or otherwise troubled the public repose, had scarcely happened for a series of ages before these vehement iconoclasts broke loose. But the new priesthood, since its party has become the favourite, has never ceased to throw the world into convulsion. As yet their pontifexes work under ground; but in a short time they will snatch at the sceptres of kings, call themselves vicegerents of their divinity, and under this title claim an unprecedented authority both in heaven and on earth. Our priests, indeed, were naturally enough no very anxious promoters, neither were they declared enemies, of philosophy; from which, under the protection of the law, they feared nothing: much less did they aspire to bring under their jurisdiction the thoughts and opinions of mankind, and to prevent the free circulation of them in society. Theirs, on the contrary, who as long as they were the weaker party managed to have Reason on their side, and to place her foremost in every contest, now that she would be hostile to their farther progress, are going to dismiss her, and will not rest until they have made every thing dark about them, withdrawn from the people all means of information, and branded the free use of natural judgment as the first of crimes. Formerly, when they themselves still lived on alms, the sleek face and courtly manners of our priests was an abomination: but now, that they glide along with swollen sails, the moderate income of our temples, which they have seized, is much too little to gratify the wants of their pride and vanity. Already have their pontifexes at Rome, through the liberality of some superannuated rich matrons, on whose enthusiastic sensibility they well know how to play, obtained donations and legacies, which put it in their power to onto the first personages of the empire in splendor and expense. Yet all these sources, though ever swelling by the influx of new streams, will not satisfy the insatiable. They will invent a thousand methods to tax the simplicity of rude and deluded men, and even convert the *sins of the world* into gold mines; and, in order to render these more productive, they will

imagine a monstrous number of new sins, of which the Theophrastuses and Epictetuses had no suspicion. But why do I say all this? What boots it us what these people do or leave undone, and how well or ill they may employ their new authority over the sick imaginations of men crippled in mind and body by slavery and debauchery? Even the seducers are themselves deceived; even they know not what they do. It becomes us, who see all this, to treat them with gentleness and pity, like sick and disordered persons; and, without any view to their gratitude or ingratitude in future, to do them all the service for which their own ignorance will allow opportunity. Unhappy men, whom but yourselves are ye injuring, thus by choice to forego that beneficent influence under which Athens became the school of wisdom and of art, and Rome the legislatrix and queen of the earth? by which both arrived at a pitch of culture whereto even the better descendants of the barbarians, who are about to divide among them the lands and the riches of these Greeks and Romans, will never again be able to attain? For what must become of men, from whom the Muses and the Graces, Philosophy, and the embellishing arts of life, and all the pleasures of refinement, are withdrawing with the gods, their inventors and patrons? I see at one glance all the evil which will burst in to replace the good, all the deformity and monstrosity which these destroyers of the beautiful will heap together on the ruins of the works of genius, wisdom, and art; and I feel disgusted at the sight. Away with it! for, as sure as I am Jupiter Olympius, it shall not for ever remain so; although centuries must roll by before mankind will have reached the lowest abyss of declension, and centuries again before, by our assistance, they shall have worked themselves out of the mire. The time shall come when they will seek us anew, again call on our assistance, and acknowledge that they are nothing without us. The time shall come when, with unwearied toil, they will lift out of the dust every broken or disfigured remnant of the works which beneath our influence quitted the hands of our favourites; or dig for them amid rubbish and ruin; and vainly exhaust themselves in affected enthusiasm with striving to imitate those miracles of true inspiration, and of the real presence of divine power.

*Apollo.*—Yes, Jupiter, most assuredly the time will come, and I see it before me in all the splendor of reality. They shall again exalt our statues, gaze on them with the shudder of feeling, and with devout admiration make them the models of their own idols, which in barbarian hands were become scare-crows; and, O what a triumph!

triumph! their very pontifexes will be proud of building to us, under other names, the most magnificent temples.

*Jupiter (with a goblet of nectar in his hand).*—Here's a hail to futurity!—(*To Minerva*) To that period, my daughter, when thou shalt have transformed all Europe into a new Athens, filled with lycæums and academies; and when even from the Caledonian wilderness the voice of philosophy shall more freely and loudly resound than of yore from the halls of Athens and Alexandria.

*Minerva (shaking her head).*—I am glad, Jupiter, to see thee so courageous under the existing aspect of things; but thou must pardon me if I as little believe in a new Athens as in a new Olympia.

*Quirinus to Mercury.*—I cannot forget this St. Peter with his double key, who is to be my successor. What is this key, an emblematical or a real one, a natural or a magical key? Whence has he it? What is he to unlock with it?

*Mercury.*—All that I know about it, Quirinus, is, that with this key he can, when he pleases, unlock the gates of Heaven, or of Tartarus.

*Quirinus.*—Tartarus he is very welcome to unlock; but Heaven too:—that is of more consequence.

*Mercury.*—In fact, they have made every preparation for peopling heaven with so monstrous an assortment of new divinities of their stamp, that for us old ones there will soon be no room left.

*Jupiter.*—Leave that to my care, Hermes. Our temples and estates on earth they can easily take from us; but in Olympus we have been established too long to suffer expulsion. And, as a proof of our complete impartiality, we will concede to these new Romans a right of apotheosis on the same conditions as to the ancient. As I hear that most of their candidates, who lay claim to this increase of rank, are not persons of the best company, with St. Peter's leave, we shall always undertake a short investigation of the merits of those whom we are desired to admit. If his other qualities and merits can claim a place among us, no objection shall be made to the golden circle about his head; and Momus himself shall not be allowed to taunt him with the miracles attributed to his bones, or to his wardrobe.

*Juno.*—With the men you must do as you please, Jupiter; but, as to the ladies, I must beg to be excused.

*Venus.*—It is said there are very elegant women among them.

*Jupiter.*—Of that, when the case happens, we will talk farther. A fresh goblet, Antinous.

Many argumentative dissertations on the French revolution were written by Wieland between 1790 and 1795,

and published in the "*Mercur*," a periodical miscellany of which, until that date, he was the editor. The "*Agatho Demon*," a romance which attempts a probable history of Philostratus's "*Apollonius of Tyana*," was composed about the year 1796; and reveals the creed of the writer more than any of his works. His theology is nearly that of the Philonic pagtheists: he describes himself, under the name of his prophet, as "perpetually conscious of the presence of the universal genius of nature, or soul of the whole, of the living provident Father of all;" and he introduces a Christian philosopher, who attempts to solve the evangelical phenomena without the hypothesis of supernatural interposition, treating the resurrection from crucifixion as a natural recovery. The "*Letters of Aristippus*" were next undertaken; and to these succeeded "*Menander and Glycerion*," and, lastly, "*Krates and Hipparchia*." Of this singular novel, a translation has just issued from the Norwich press: the heroine disguises herself in boy's clothes, and, accompanied by a female friend similarly clad, attends the lectures of Krates, with whom she falls violently in love. She declares her passion, and, after many difficulties, is united to the object of her intellectual affection. Bayle, in the article *Hipparchia*, imputes to this lady a want of common decency; but Wieland skillfully defends her against this charge, accounts for the scandalous epigrams in circulation by the jealousy of a disappointed lover, and displays throughout the story an amiable zeal for the reputation of philosophy, a learned familiarity with Greek manners, and a profound knowledge of the human heart.

Goesche, a bookseller of Leipzig, contracted with Wieland, in 1795, for an edition of his collective works; such was their popularity in Germany, that, although they consisted of nearly forty volumes, a quarto edition with plates, an octavo edition, and a duodecimo, were issued at once; and every rank of society was thus accommodated with the choice of a copy proportioned to its habits of literary luxury.

\* The dissertation inserted in our 55th volume, p. 112, derives in a great degree from Wieland's point of view.



With the proceeds of this edition, Wieland acquired a farm at Osmanstadt, not far from Weimar, to which he retired. Some particulars of his residence and burial there were given in our 36th volume, page 40. His interview with Napoleon at Weimar, in 1808, was detailed in our 42d volume, page 422. These form the more prominent anecdotes of his latter days. His last work was entitled "Euthanasia." He died of a paralytic stroke on the 13th of January, 1813; and was pompously buried, at the expense of his brethren of the Masonic lodge of Weimar.

Of that higher class of writers, whose popularity, incompressible within the scanty limits of one country, language, or age, is likely to assert a diffusive and permanent influence over the opinions of a refined portion of the whole European public, Wieland is one of the most remarkable and voluminous. Second only to Voltaire in the copiousness and variety of his effusions, he is admirable as a composer, both in verse and prose. He has excelled in epic and didactic poetry, and has appeared in the dramatic arena without disgrace. His varied disquisitions are admired for elegant erudition and philosophic penetration; his dialogues, for poetry of form and urbanity of manner; his novels, for the insight they display and communicate of the most hidden recesses of the human heart. A liberal morality overspreads his pages, which every where teach the love of the true, the fair, and the good.

Few writers have so uniformly walked within the precincts of the beautiful. He never swells into bombast, he seldom mounts to sublimity, and, if he sometimes tires by the gay profusion of his repeated descriptions, he never sinks into a vulgar insipidity. His wit, rather dextrous than forcible, might satisfy the delicacy of a Chesterfield. Scenes of pathos he seems to avoid, either as unattainable by his powers, or as painful to his equanimity. Like the painter Albani, he delights to detain the imagination beneath groves gay with a thousand flowers, peopled with happy lovers sacrificing to Cupid, or haunted by choirs of nymphs, whose thin drapery is the sport of the zephyrs, and whose charms are the pursuit of fawns; or the prize of river-gods.

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Possessed of the whole mass of ancient and modern literature, Wieland has distilled from it the favourite ornaments of his compositions, which are throughout more remarkable for selection than invention; he ever delights in assisting the reader to trace his eternal allusions to their source; in pointing out the narrator whose fable he embellishes, the stylist whose epithet he transplants, or the philosopher whose inference he impresses. His career began with the dawn, and extended to the sun-set, of German literature: he had, as he himself expresses it, the heart-exalting satisfaction of being the contemporary of all the German poets and writers, in whose works breathes the genius of immortality, and the rival of none: most of them were his friends, not one of them was his foe.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT in your last month's Magazine remarks, upon the review of Dr. Murray's "History of the European Languages," given in your CRITICAL PROEUM, that the doctor's statement, respecting the interpreter to the Chinese embassy, was incorrect. His statement, however, is true; and the misapprehension of your correspondent must have arisen from the absence of quotation points, within which the assertion ought perhaps to have been placed. Dr. Murray died in 1813; and, of course, could not have alluded to the embassy of Lord Amherst, (to which Dr. Morrison was attached,) but to that of Lord Macartney. D. B.

Aug. 5, 1823.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

CHRISTIAN WARFARE against the TURKS. *Extraordinary Journal, called "the Bloody Journal," kept by William Davidson, on-board the St. Dinian Russian Privateer, in the Years 1788 and 9; with some Particulars of the said William Davidson.*

PREFATORY MEMORANDUM.

IN the year 1791; a seaman, by name William Davidson, who belonged to one of the boats of the Niger frigate, being intoxicated, and insolent to the midshipman who was on duty in the boat, was put into confinement; and on the following day, his offence being of a nature which called for particular notice,

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notice,

notice, was brought on deck, and ordered to receive a dozen lashes. The punishment was not inflicted with more than ordinary severity, but the feelings of the man under it seemed very poignant: he made the strongest efforts to extricate himself from his situation, and was frequently thrown into convulsions. Such suffering being never witnessed by the bystanders, on the fourth or fifth lash the punishment was stopped; when, being almost in a state of insensibility, he was released, and returned to his duty.

Some months afterwards he was guilty of a similar offence, but in an aggravated degree: he struck the midshipman, and was, consequently, put again into irons. In consequence of the severity of his sufferings on the former occasion, it was determined to keep him a good while in confinement; and let that punishment, together with his contrition,—which it was expected he would of course manifest—plead an excuse against further corporal punishment. With this intention he was ordered on deck; but, conceiving the nature of his offence did not admit of excuse, he made an effort to cut his throat, and then attempted to rush overboard; in both which he was prevented. It being thought equally impossible, under such circumstances, either to pardon or punish the man, he was re-ordered to his confinement; from which he was, after suitable exhortation, released.

There was afterwards a confused story in the ship, which caused a good deal of conversation among the people, of some extraordinary situations in which this man had been; and it was said he had in his chest a book which recorded some wicked scenes. His conduct having marked a something particular in this man, his chest was ordered to be searched; which being done, the following journal was found. He was at that time upwards of thirty years of age; had received some education; was a north-country man; of a dark complexion, gloomy, and saturnine. When he was questioned concerning the Journal, he always said it was a faithful record of the events he had witnessed.

On being asked how he could be guilty of such multiplied cruelties, and yet himself shrink from a punishment trilling compared with those he had inflicted, he said the thought of

punishment was dreadful beyond description to his mind, and that death in any shape was preferable to it. It being enquired of him if he felt any remorse for the barbarities he had committed, he turned aside, and said he wished to God he had never seen that vessel: he protested that neither himself nor any of his countrymen had a thought of getting into the situation they found themselves in, until it was too late to be extricated; that at first they viewed with horror those scenes of blood, and could not be brought to partake in the execution of them: but their dread and repugnance wore off by degrees; and he confirmed that extraordinary remark in the Journal, that “in the end our countrymen not only performed their parts, but became volunteers in the barbarities.”

Davidson deserted from the Niger at Portsmouth in 1794; and, it was reported, he was afterwards pressed on-board the Royal George, and drowned by accident.

*Journal of a Voyage kept by William Davidson, seaman on-board a Russian Privateer in the Year 1789.*

Dec. 3, 1788.—We sailed from Leghorn, in a prosperous gale, on-board the St. Dinian Russian privateer, bound to Messina, in Sicily, as a merchant-vessel. From thence she was to get a clearance, and to go cruising.

Dec. 7.—We had not been long out, before the wind came to the eastward, and, blowing very hard, we were obliged to bear away for Porto Ferrajo, in the island of Elba. Soon got in, and moored. At that place, we were getting the guns and shot from under the ballast, and fixing them on the carriages, when, on their taking notice from the shore that we were fitting out as a vessel of war, they sent an order on-board for us to sail immediately: if not, that they would stop the ship; as it is not allowed for a ship of war to fit-out in any port belonging to the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

Dec. 22.—Sailed for Messina with a fair wind, and clear weather.

Dec. 25.—The wind coming a-head, and blowing hard, obliged to bear away for Leghorn.

Dec. 27.—Got into Leghorn, and moored ship. Lay there thirteen days; in which time we got all our guns fixed, and every thing ready for sea.



Jan. 17, 1789.—We set sail for Messina with a fair wind, and clear weather.

Jan. 24.—Arrived safe at our intended port, where all the English would have left the ship if they could; but the captain would not allow them to go until he could get to Malta,—thinking he could get hands there.

Feb. 2.—Sailed for the island of Malta.

Feb. 9.—Got in.

Feb. 11.—Got *pratique*.

Feb. 12.—Hauled the ship up, and moored her. We mended all our sails, and made new nettings; and got small arms on-board, in number thirty, cutlasses fifty, blunderbusses twenty-four, pistols eighty; but the grand master would not allow us to take men, which made the English very discontented, as they could not get their discharge. There came on-board us three slaves on the 14th: they were assassins, that had made their escape; but our captain protected them, as they had entered with us.

Feb. 16.—Sailed for the island of Zante, and we were obliged to go with them, as it was said we were there to man our ship. This frightened us, as the inhabitants of that place are nothing but thieves, and mostly pirates. All this time we had a fair wind, and clear weather, until we got as far as Solen. Then the wind came against us, and, blowing hard, we were obliged to bear away for Cephalonia, where we got safe in, and moored. We had not been in many days before we got sixty of these pirates on-board. The carpenters cut two port-holes between decks, in which we put two twelve-pounders, and then got every thing ready for sea.

Sailed on the 7th of March for the island of Prevesa, and on the 11th got in, and moored ship. On the 13th, we had not been in long, before we heard there were some pirates in the mountains. To them our captain wrote several letters, inviting them to come on-board; and so they did. There came down thirty-four of them, well armed; and we took in every one of them, which made the Englishmen and Italians very discontented,—as they were all pirates.

March 16.—A boat came, and told us there were four vessels in Cephalonia with Turkish cargoes on-board, but Greek sailors; on which we unmoored ship.

March 17.—Steered for that place.

March 18.—Spoke a Ragusa brig, with Turkish passengers in from Candia, bound to Zea; who had a great quantity of dollars and silk, which we took from them. The Turks we let go, as they were taken under neutral colours.

March 19.—We shared the dollars, which came to forty-three per man. As for the silk, the captain kept it all for himself.

March 22.—We saw a vessel going down along shore. We hauled up the long-boat, put three swivels and thirty-five armed men in it, and sent her after the vessel. It was calm, and we soon came up with her. We fired two guns, which she returned, and both sides fired for the space of forty minutes. Our lieutenant being wounded, and five men killed, our boat was obliged to return on-board.

April 1.—We saw a sail a-head, and gave chase, and soon came up with her. She was laden with wine and brandy; which we took out, and sunk the ship, first killing nine Turks that were on-board; but the Greeks entered with us.

April 2.—We sailed for Silere; and that same day got in, and moored ship. Some vessels made an attempt to get away; but we armed the long-boat, and sent her out in the night, to lay in wait for them as they went out; but, taking notice of this, they never moved. In the mean time, the long-boat fell in with a vessel under Jerusalem colours, but Turkish property, consisting of nine bales of silk, and honey and soap. The rest we sunk in the vessel,—people and all together; fifteen Turks in number. That same night we took another: but she had nothing but ballast; so we let her go.

April 6.—We got all our sails and lumber on-shore, and all the ballast out of the hold.

On the 8th and 9th we were working very hard, and had but little wine on-board, when the captain ordered the second lieutenant to go out in the little boat; and gave him orders to take the first vessel he met with, let her be what she would, if she had wine on-board: which he did, for he brought in a vessel that had seven pipes of Cyprus wine; which we took out, and let the vessel go. She was a Greek settler from Samos.

April 11.—We righted ship, and took



took all the ballast in. We hauled out from the shore, bent all our sails, and got the ship ready for sea.

April 13.—Unmoored, and got all the vessels' boats in the harbour to tow us out; but, before we went out, the merchants belonging to these vessels gave our captain 15,000 hard dollars, for not troubling them any longer: on which our captain told them, he would give them three days to get away, and no longer. We had a fair wind at four o'clock, and came to an anchor on the Turkish shore; where we sent the long-boat and yawl, armed for stock, of which they killed five bullocks, and thirty-four sheep, besides leaving a number which the boats could not bring off.

April 14.—We saw a pirate, which came on-board us, and told our captain, that if he lay here he would capture plenty of small vessels belonging to Cyprus; but they carried only fire-wood, and our captain said it was not worth his time to go after them. This pirate had in the harbour a Ragusan and three Venetians, which he had taken two days before, and was removing the best of every thing out of them, to sink them. As for the crews, they had killed them when they were taken. Instead of our detaining this pirate, we gave him powder, shot, and arms; and let him go, because he was one of our captain's old acquaintance. We saw two ships coming towards us, when we got all hands to quarters, and every thing ready for engaging; as we took them to be Turkish men-of-war: but, as they came within gun-shot, they hoisted Russian colours; which we were glad to see. They were two privateers bound to Zante.

April 15.—We sailed for the island of Zante; and, the next day, got in, and moored. The captain went on shore, thinking to get *pratique*; but could not, as we had been on the Turkish shore.

April 22.—We got all our provisions and water on-board.

April 23.—Employed setting the rigging fore and aft; and got every thing ready for sea.

April 24.—There was a Ragusa ship lying in Zante, that had Turkish passengers on-board for Smyrna, and had 2,500 dollars belonging to these Turks. Our captain was resolved to follow her.

April 25.—She sailed about ten o'clock in the morning; and was about

six leagues off when we got under weigh, and gave her chase: but she escaped.

April 26.—This morning stood in for the Turkish shore, where we saw a vessel at anchor, and, seeing us coming in, she got under weigh as fast as she could. We soon followed, and, coming within gun-shot, fired twenty-three guns at her before she hove-to. We plundered her of every thing she had on-board; and one of our men killed their captain and two men, for asking him to return a small cliest of turbans and sashes.

April 28.—Saw several vessels, yet did not go after them; but went into an harbour in the island of Cerigo, where we came to anchor.

April 29.—A vessel came in under Jerusalem colours: was a good prize for us if at sea; but, as we were under a Venetian fort, we could not take her. This same day the captain went on-shore, to see if he could get any hands.

April 30.—Came in that same vessel which engaged our long-boat on the 22d of March, and our captain resolved to be revenged; so at night we armed the boats, and sent them out to lay wait for her, if she should come out. About eleven o'clock at night she got under weigh, and was going out; when our boats fell in with her, and killed all hands on-board, except two boys, whom we put on shore at Thinoa.

May 2.—There came on-board twenty-three sailors, which made our compliment 215. In the afternoon our captain came on-board, and ordered all hands aft, and read his commission, which was, that we were going against the Turks; and, as they were a cruel enemy, that we must stand true to our colours, and neither give nor take quarter, but burn and destroy all that came in our way; and the more we should take, the more we should have for ourselves, besides doing so much good for the Russian empress. All hands gave him three cheers, and said there was no fear. At night we sailed for the Archipelago.

May 3.—We hauled a Venetian ship, bound for Smyrna; overhauled her, and took her.

May 4.—Saw a ship; gave chase; and at five o'clock got alongside her. She proved to be a Turkish cruiser of fourteen guns; and, after engaging her half an hour, she struck: on which

which we put the prisoners to death, (173 in number,) took the best of every thing out of the ship, and sunk her.

May 5.—Saw a small vessel from the mast-head; and, it being calm, we armed the long-boat, and sent her after her. She took her, and brought her alongside: she proved to be a Turk, loaded with wine and brandy. We put the prisoners to death, took what wine and brandy we wanted out of her, and set her on fire. In the mean time, there was another coming round the island; which our long-boat boarded without any defence. She proved to be a good prize, loaded with cotton, silk, and honey. In the afternoon it came on to blow and rain. At ten o'clock we lost sight of our prize.

May 6.—This morning we stood in for a small island belonging to the Greeks. All hands went on-shore, and plundered them of every thing they had on the island.

May 8.—We heard that our people in our late prize were prisoners in the island of Medras; to which the vessel belonged; this so enraged our captain, that he swore he would have them out; or put every man, woman, and child, to death in the island.

May 9.—We sailed for Medras, but the next morning we saw a sail, to which we gave chase, and soon got alongside: she proved to be a privateer belonging to Tunis. She engaged us an hour before she struck. We took all the prisoners on-board (in number 125); and one of them told our captain they would have struck sooner, only they expected us to board them, and they would then have blown the ship up; on which our captain ordered them all back. We then took some of their small arms, and made this man we kept on-board go and set the ship on fire,—people and all together. It was a dreadful sight. We forgave the man; and put him ashore on one of the Greek islands.

May 12.—At ten o'clock at night the wind came in our favour.

May 13.—We got into Medras, and fired several guns into the town, which knocked down some of the houses, and killed several of the people. The governor came off to know why we behaved in this manner, when our captain made answer, that if he did not deliver his people up, and the vessel he took, he would put every one in

the place to death. The governor made answer, that he had never seen or heard from her since she sailed from thence. The governor now went on-shore, and sent us in provisions, and 500 sequins. That night we sailed again, and the next morning spoke a French brig, who told us our prize was gone down to Cerigo. We then steered for that place, and the next day took a small vessel with Cyprus wine; from which we took what we wanted, and sunk the vessel. The Turks we put to death on-board our own ship,—fifteen in number.

May 15.—We got into Cerigo, and found our prize there, and another which she had taken; but we could not make a prize of her, as she belonged to some Greek merchants. We took all the silk and cotton, and most of the honey, out of our prize, and, getting ten six-pounders from the shore, put them on-board our prize, with sixty hands, as a tender to go with us.

May 19.—We sailed for the Arches; that same day we saw seven sail, to which we gave chase, and soon came up with them. These proved to be prizes to a Russian privateer, bound to Trieste, under her own convoy, and all richly laden.

May 21.—Anchored in Theans, where they were glad to see us come in, as a Turkish galley, on the other side of the island, was going to plunder them in the night. At one o'clock we sent the tender after her, and at three in the morning she took her, without the least defence. She had on-board eighty-five hands, which we took on-board us, and confined them in the hold until the next day; when they were called up, one by one, and had their heads cut off, in the same manner as we cut duck's heads off at home, and we then threw them over-board. This was the first time we were obliged to take it by turns to put them to death: the English, when called upon, at first refused it; but when the captain told them they were cowards, or people that were afraid of their enemies, and that he could not believe they were Englishmen, they went, and did the same as the rest; and, afterwards, were even worse than the others,—for they always were first when such work was going on; and, at last, got quite used to it. Sometimes we had three or four in a day to put to death for each man's share.

May 24.—Our tender brought in a good



good prize, loaded with honey, soap, and tobacco; which we sent to Malta.

May 25.—About four o'clock saw a sail in the offing, which we took to be a Turkish man-of-war: we slipped our cables, and went after her, and got every thing ready for engaging her. When we got within gun-shot of her, we fired a gun; and she did the same, and hoisted her colours: she was a French frigate, looking out for pirates. They sent their boat on-board, to know where we fitted-out, and what we were doing; but our captain would only tell them he was a Russian cruizer, and that his commission was as good as theirs: when the French captain told us to mind what we were about, and stood out to sea; and we into harbour, for our anchors and cables.

May 26.—We sailed in the afternoon, and fell in with the French frigate again; but she said nothing to us.

May 30.—Boarded a French ship from Smyrna, bound to Algiers, with Turkish passengers on-board. We took their goods from them, and let them go.

May 31.—Came to an anchor at the island of Cashio, and plundered it of every thing we could; besides burning the town, and all the vessels in the place.

June 2.—Sailed for the island of Narris; which we plundered of silk, and burnt the Turkish governor's palace, and a new frigate on the stocks; besides killing twenty Turks, that had no time to make their escape.

June 4.—Spoke a Ragusa polacca, which told us there was a Turkish xebec in Scandaroon, bound to Smyrna, with money to pay the soldiers, besides coffee and rice; and that she would sail the first fair wind. We now hauled up for the north end of Cyprus, where we knew the xebec would pass.

June 7.—Saw her, and gave chase; and, at four in the afternoon, got alongside. She engaged us an hour and a half, and then struck. She had on-board twenty-four guns, and 260 men. We took all the prisoners on-board, and sent the prize to Malta. Our ship's company was now reduced to sixty-five.

June 8.—At two o'clock we put all the prisoners to death. We fell in with several merchant-vessels of all

nations, and took out of them as many as made our ship's company 115; so that we were ready for a fresh cruise.

June 12.—Spoke a Venetian ship, that came from Jaffa, bound to Constantinople. She told us there was a Turkish vessel there, bound for Rhodes, loaded with coffee and rice; with twelve guns, and sixty men on-board. At four o'clock in the afternoon we were alongside of her: she engaged us half an hour, and then struck. We took all the prisoners on-board, and sent the prize to Leghorn.

June 13.—We put all the prisoners to death. At six in the afternoon we saw a sail to leeward; to which we gave chase, and soon came up with her: she was a Greek ship, laden with wood for the Turks. We took the men out of her, and set her on fire; and then we steered for Syria. We had not sailed above three leagues before the man at the mast-head saw two vessels at anchor, and our tender went in and spoke them. They were Turks: one had three bales of silk, and nine bales of turbans; in the other was nothing but ballast.

June 14.—We took the silk and turbans out, put the people on shore, and set the vessels on fire. Next morning we saw three more at anchor, and went in after them. They were Turkish ships loading for Alexandria. We took all the prisoners on-board, and burnt their ships. At four o'clock we put them all to death.

June 15.—We steered for Castle R, and hoisted Venetian colours. Here was a large town, without any appearance of guns; and, as soon as we came within gun-shot, we fired in among the houses, hauled down the Venetian colours, and hoisted Russian. All hands went on-shore, and plundered them of every thing they had, besides burning one-half of the town, and killing all the Turks who could not get away. As for plunder, no one could tell the amount, as we took much gold and silver out of their churches; such as images and candlesticks.

June 16.—Went out, and spoke a French brig from Smyrna, bound to Marseilles, loaded with wool and hemp.

June 17.—In the morning spoke a Venetian polacca, that told us there were three Turkish ships in Alexandria, laden with coffee and rice for Constantinople; on which we bore away



away for Rhodes, as they must pass there.

June 18.—At day-light we saw five sail close in with the land, which we went in after, thinking they were good prizes; but, to our great misfortune, found them to be Turkish men-of-war, of fifty guns, of forty-four guns, and three of sixteen guns each. They gave us chase, and at seven the frigate came alongside. The captain wanted to engage, but the lieutenant would not until the others should be farther astern of us. In the mean time, the frigate kept continually firing at us. At half past ten we hauled down the French colours, and engaged her; and shot away her fore-topsail yard. She then tried to go down to the others; but, before she had got from under our guns, we had set her on fire. By this time the others got up with us, and we filled the train in the magazine, ready to blow the ship up, if any of them boarded. We made sure of being taken; but, as God would have it, we got so close to the fifty-gun ship's stern, that our larboard spritsail yard-arm touched her stern, and we fired as fast as we could, until we silenced the guns; and, taking to the small arms, we killed most of their men,—for they could not make any sail to get away. The frigate had now got her fore-topsail yard up; and came up to us, as she sailed better than we did: so we were obliged to engage her once more; but we soon disabled her, by carrying away her fore-topmast half down. We then had the small ones to keep off; but, as soon as they saw that the two large ships were disabled, they made sail from us; which we were very glad of, as it was half past eleven at night, and we had seventeen killed and nine wounded; and all our sails and rigging torn to pieces,—our force being only twenty-two guns. If there had been another of the same force with us, we should have taken the whole of them. Having got clear of them, we began to wish ourselves clear of the cruise, and ship.

June 19.—We steered for Sarpanta, to get repaired.

June 20.—The captain went on-shore, and got plenty of people to help us; and we were ready for sea by the 24th.

June 24.—At four o'clock in the morning sailed for the island of Cyprus, and in the afternoon fell in with a Turkish vessel, loaded with

honey, oil, and cotton; from which we took all the prisoners, and sent her to Leghorn.

June 25.—We put the prisoners to death; and in the afternoon took a large Turkish ship, loaded with cotton, hemp, and three jars of honey, besides ready money. We put thirteen hands on-board her, but took the prisoners out, and sent the prize to Leghorn.

June 26.—At ten o'clock we put the prisoners to death.

June 27.—The captain ordered that the prisoners in future should be put to death in the head, as there was such dirty decks with them always. In the afternoon we took a small vessel, laden with nuts; which we sunk, people and all together. We then steered for Jaffa to get water, for we had very little on-board.

June 28.—We got in, and sent the tender and long-boat, with sixty armed men, on shore, to fill water; but we had only twelve butts filled, when we saw above 2000 Turks and Moors coming down on horseback towards us; and we were obliged to haul the tender close in shore to cover our men. Before we got it all on-board, we had three men killed; but how many of the Turks we could not tell, as we could see a great number of their horses fall by the shot from our tender. As soon as we got the water stowed, and the ship clear, we made weigh, and steered for Alexandria.

June 29.—We saw five sail a-head to which we gave chase, and soon came up with them. We took two; the other three got on-shore. One of them was a good prize, loaded with cotton and silk; besides a great deal of money; the other was loaded with rice and coffee; but, as we could not spare any hands to send them to Leghorn or Malta, we took the best of every thing out of them, and sunk them,—people and all together. In the afternoon we spoke a Ragusa polacca, which told us there were seven sail of Algerine xebecs cruising in the Arches.

June 20.—We sailed for the Nile, as it was the best way to keep from the Algerines, and a good place to cruise in. At night we took a small vessel, laden with wine and soap; and, taking some of the wine out of her, sunk the vessel and people together.

July 1.—At the Nile we went in, and made three large ships and two small ones our prize, without the least defence;

defence; but, before we could board them, almost all the people jumped overboard, and swam on-shore. These vessels were loading with coffee and rice for Constantinople. We loaded the two largest with what was in the others, and sent them to Leghorn, which made us short of hands; as, all together, we now were but seventy-five.

July 2.—After manning the two prizes, we sailed for Cerigo, to get more hands: we burnt the ships we did not take. At four o'clock in the afternoon we took two good prizes, that came from Scanderoon, bound to Rhodes, with honey, hemp, and oil. We took what we wanted out of them, and sunk them, prisoners and all together.

July 3.—We took a large ship, loaded with sheep and cattle, Turkish property, but Greek sailors, who entered on-board us. We then took what we wanted out of the prize, and sunk her.

July 4.—We got into Cerigo, and that same day we got our water on-board, and thirty men next morning.

July 6.—At nine o'clock in the morning we sailed with a fair wind for Caramania; saw a large ship to leeward, to which we gave chase, and at six o'clock came up with her. She proved to be a Turkish ship from Alexandria to Constantinople, laden with coffee, rice, and hemp; she had twenty-one guns and 200 Turks on-board: she engaged us two hours and a half,—then struck; having twenty-three killed, and nineteen wounded. We had five killed, and thirteen wounded. We took the prisoners on-board us, and sent fourteen hands on-board the prize, and sent her to Malta.

July 7.—We put the prisoners to death at six o'clock in the morning.

July 9.—We took a small galley which the Turks had sent out as a spy after us: she had eighty men and small arms on-board. We put all the Turks to death, except one man, whom we put on-shore, on account of his telling us where the Turkish fleet lay. He told us there were three sail of the line, and five frigates, besides a great many Xebecs, at the island of Rhodes, waiting for the Russians to go up the Arches to get behind them.

July 10.—We bore up for Syracuse, in Sicily, to try if we could get any consort before we should cruize again.

July 13.—In the afternoon got into Syracuse, where there were three Russian privateers ready for sea,—one of eighteen, and two of twenty guns each.

July 14.—We got in our water and provisions, with every thing ready for sea.

July 15.—Early in the morning there came into harbour two privateers from Triesto, and at six o'clock there came three privateers from Leghorn, which made us nine sail. The least of us mounted sixteen guns, and the Commodore thirty-four; and now we thought ourselves able to attack even the Turkish fleet, although they had three sail of the line, and five frigates, besides a number of smaller vessels.

July 17.—We all sailed together for the island of Malta.

July 18.—We fell in with the two Maltese frigates, and they went up with us, in hopes of meeting with the Turkish fleet. We cruized off the island of Rhodes for five days, but they never offered to come out. In the mean time, one of the Malta frigates went into the harbour's mouth, and fired at them lying at anchor; but they would not come out.

July 25.—We went round the south-west part of the island, where we sent all our boats on shore, armed for stock, but they got only a few goats.

July 26.—We all parted company, seeing that the Turkish fleet would not come out to fight us; some for the Barbary shore, some for the coast of Syria, and our ship for the coast of the Morea.

July 28.—At six in the morning we saw a large ship close in under the land; after which we made sail, thinking she was a Turkish frigate. We got every thing ready for engaging her, and at ten o'clock we came alongside of her, but she proved to be a French frigate. He told us he was looking out for a pirate, that had done much mischief on that coast.

July 29.—We spoke a Venetian ship, that had been chased into Cerigo by the same pirate.

July 30.—We made the island of Cerigo, and cruized off there for three days, and saw no vessel of any kind; which our captain said was from fear of this pirate: there was no vessel on the coast.

August 3.—We saw a large ship close in the west side of the island, which we steered after; but, to our mis-

misfortune, found it to be the very pirate which the French frigate was looking after. She engaged us from ten o'clock in the morning until half past three in the afternoon, and then she hauled down her colours, after having fifty-four killed, and forty-three wounded: she mounted thirty-two guns, nine and six-pounders, with a complement of 378 men, but they were all of different nations, which created much confusion during the action. At six o'clock in the afternoon we took all the prisoners on-board, and confined them in the hold.

Aug. 4.—In the morning our captain called all the prisoners on deck, and examined them; when they confessed they had taken a great many vessels of all nations, killed all the people, and sunk the vessels, after taking every thing out of them worth taking: on which our captain told them they should all be put to the cruellest death that could be invented; and he was as good as his word.

Aug. 5.—We got whips on the main-stay, and made one leg fast to the whip, and the other to a ring-bolt in the deck; and so quartered them, and hove them overboard. As for the wounded, we put them to death after the ship had struck.

Aug. 6.—We washed the ship fore and aft (above and below), which it stood in much need of, after so much carnage on-board; what with our own men killed and wounded, and putting the prisoners to death.

Aug. 6.—We went into the island of Zante, where we sent all our wounded men to the hospital, and got every thing ready for sea again.

Aug. 7.—An order came from the Russian consul at Trieste for us to come up there, and join Commodore William Colonour's squadron.

Aug. 8.—In the afternoon we got under weigh, and steered for Trieste with a fair wind.

Aug. 11.—We spoke the Ambuscade English frigate, Capt. O'Hara, who came from Leghorn, and was bound to Smyrna.

Aug. 14.—After riding fifteen days quarantine, we got *pratique*, when the ship was ordered into the Mole, to

be repaired as quick as possible. In the mean time, the Englishmen that were on-board got their discharge, their wages, and their share of plunder besides, which came to 950 dollars a-man; and I was on-board only from the 1st of December, 1788, to the 6th of September, 1789.

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, clerk of his majesty's sloop Sparrowhawk, Capt. Burgoyne, when lying at Malta in January 1816, copied this morsel of modern history from the original, in the Secretary's Office, where it had been left by Lord Hood.

Can we wonder at the butcheries at Scio, or at the massacres which the Turks perpetrate on the Greeks? The above monsters appear to have held a regular commission for their deeds of blood from the Russian government, and to have been duly recognized by its authorities!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM in hopes of being allowed, through the medium of your excellent and widely-circulated Magazine, to suggest to the public, and to ship-builders in particular, a method of constructing vessels whereby in stormy weather shipwreck may often be avoided, and the destruction of life prevented.

The method which I am desirous of recommending, for the building of vessels of every description intended for sea, consists of their being made with two bottoms; one about nine inches within the other, and both made very strong. If a vessel so constructed be driven upon a rock, it is probable that the outer bottom will be broken through, without the inner one being injured: there will not then be any danger from leakage; and, if the vessel should be cleared from the rock, it would float as well as ever.

There can be little doubt, I think, if the Alert packet, which was lost a few months ago on its passage from Dublin to Holyhead, had been made in the way I propose, that every life on-board would have been preserved.

Inner Temple; Aug. 20. E. S.



## STEPHENSIANA.

NO. XXI.

The late ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Esq. of Park House, Chelsea, devoted an active and well-spent life in the collection of Anecdotes of his contemporaries, and generally entered in a book the collections of the passing day ;—these collections we have purchased, and propose to present a selection from them to our readers. As Editor of the Annual Obituary, and many other biographical works, the Author may probably have incorporated some of these scraps ; but the greater part are unpublished, and all stand alone as cabinet-pictures of men and manners, worthy of a place in a literary miscellany.

LETTERS of GEORGE WASHINGTON.

*Philadelphia, May 1, 1792.*

MY Lord,—I should have had the honour of acknowledging sooner the receipt of your letter of the 28th of June last, had I not concluded to defer doing it till I could announce to you the transmission of my portrait, which has been just finished by Mr. Robinson, (of New York,) who has also undertaken to forward it. The manner of the execution does no discredit, I am told, to the artist, of whose skill favourable mention had been made to me. I was farther induced to entrust the execution to Mr. Robinson, from his having informed me, that he had drawn others for your lordship, and knew the size which would best suit your collection.

I accept with sensibility, and with satisfaction, the significant present of the box which accompanied your lordship's letter. In yielding the tribute due from every lover of mankind, to the patriotic and heroic virtues of which it is commemorative, I estimate, as I ought, the additional value which it derives from the hand that sent it, and my obligation for the sentiments that induced the transfer.

I will, however, ask, that you will exempt me from a compliance with the request relative to its eventual destination. In an attempt to execute your wish in this particular, I should feel embarrassment from a just comparison of relative pretensions, and should fear to risk injustice by so marked a preference.

With sentiments of the truest esteem and consideration,

I remain your lordship's  
most obedient servant,

Earl Buchan. G. WASHINGTON.

*Philadelphia, June 20, 1792.*

My Lord,—I presume you will, long before this reaches you, have received my letter of the 1st of May, in answer to the honour of your lordship's favour of the 28th of June, by Mr. Robinson. In

that letter, I have stated, that the reason of my having so long delayed acknowledging the receipt of it, was a wish that the portrait, which you were pleased to request, should accompany the letter.

It was not till the 10th instant that I had the honour to receive your lordship's second favour of the 15th of September, which was enclosed in a letter from Dr. James Anderson, and accompanied with six volumes of the Bee. These were forwarded by a bookseller at New York, who mentions his having received directions from Dr. Anderson to transmit them to me.

I must therefore beg your lordship's acceptance of my warmest thanks for this additional testimony of your politeness. Considering myself as a subscriber to the Bee, I have written to Dr. Anderson to know in what manner I shall pay the money, that it may get regularly to his hands.

With sincere prayers for the health and happiness of your lordship, and gratefully impressed with the many marks of attention which I have received from you, I have the honour to be, with great esteem, your lordship's most obedient servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

Earl Buchan.

*Philadelphia, April 22, 1793.*

My Lord,—You might, from appearances, suspect me of inattention to the honour of your correspondence; and, if you should, I can assure you it would give me pain. Or you might conceive, that I had rather make excuses than acknowledge, in time, the receipt of your favours, as this is the second instance of considerable lapse between the dates of them and my acknowledgments: this also would hurt me, for the truth is, that your favour of the 22d of last October, under cover of one from Dr. Anderson of the 3d of November, accompanying the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th, volumes of the Bee, did not  
come

come to my hands until the 18th of the present month.

Having by me the rough draught of the letter I had the honour of addressing to your lordship in May, I do, agreeably to your request, transmit a copy thereof. It is difficult for me, however, to account for the miscarriage or delay of the original, as it was committed to the care of Mr. Robertson at his own request, to be forwarded along with the portrait of me, which (for the reasons therein assigned) a preference had been given of him to take for your lordship, both of which I expected you had received long since.

The works of Dr. Anderson do him much credit; and, when they are more extensively known, will, I am persuaded, meet a very ready sale in this country. I have taken an occasion to mention his wish to a respectable member of the Philosophical Society of this city, who has promised to bring his name forward at the next meeting, entertaining no doubt of his being readily admitted, as his pretensions are known to stand upon solid ground.

The favourable wishes which your lordship has expressed for the prosperity of this young and rising country, cannot but be gratefully received by all its citizens, and every lover of it. One mean to the contribution of which, and its happiness, is very judiciously portrayed in the following words of your letter—"to be little heard of in the great world of politics." These words, I can assure your lordship, are expressive of my sentiments on this head; and, I believe, it is the sincere wish of United America to have nothing to do with the political intrigues, or the squabbles, of European nations; but, on the contrary, to exchange commodities and live in peace and amity with all the inhabitants of the earth; and this I am persuaded they will do, if rightfully it can be done. To administer justice to, and receive it from, every power with whom they are connected, will, I hope, be always found the most prominent features in the administration of this country; and, I flatter myself, that nothing short of imperious necessity can occasion a breach with any of them. Under such a system, if we are allowed to pursue it, the agriculture and mechanical arts, the wealth and population, of these states, will increase with that degree of rapidity as to baffle all calculation, and must surpass any idea your lordship can, hitherto, have entertained on the

occasion. To evince that our views (whether realised or not) are expanded, I take the liberty of sending you the plan of a new city, situated about the centre of the union of these states, which is designed for the permanent seat of the government. And we are at this moment deeply engaged, and far advanced, in extending the inland navigation of the river (Potomac) on which it stands, and the branches thereof, through a tract of as rich country for hundreds of miles as any in the world. Nor is this a solitary instance of attempts of the kind, although it is the only one which is near completion, and in partial use. Several other very important ones are commenced; and little doubt is entertained that, in ten years, if left undisturbed, we shall open a communication by water with all the lakes northward and westward of us, with which we have territorial connections; and an inland navigation, in a few years more, from Rhode Island to Georgia inclusively, partly by cuts between the great bays and sounds, and partly between the islands and sand-banks, and the main from Albermarle Sound to the river St. Mary's. To these may also be added, the erection of bridges over considerable rivers, and the commencement of turnpike roads, as further indications of the improvements in hand.

The family of Fairfax's, in Virginia, of whom you speak, are also related to me by several intermarriages before it came into this country, (as I am informed,) and since; and what remains of the old stock are near neighbours to my estate of Mount Vernon. The late lord, (Thomas,) with whom I was perfectly acquainted, lived at the distance of sixty miles from me after he had removed from Belvoir, (the seat of his kinsman,) which adjoins my estate just mentioned; and is going to be inhabited by a young member of the family, as soon as the house, which some years ago was burnt, can be rebuilt.

With great esteem and respect, I have the honour to be your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

Earl Buchan. G. WASHINGTON.

*German Town, seven miles from Philadelphia, Nov. 8, 1793.*

My Lord,—Mr. Lear, the gentleman who will have the honour of putting this letter into your hands, I can venture, and therefore do take the liberty, to introduce as worthy of your lordship's civilities.

He has lived seven or eight years in my

my family as my private secretary, and possesses a large share of my esteem and friendship.

A commercial pursuit has occasioned him to resolve on a trip to Europe, and a desire to visit some of the principal manufactories in Scotland, will carry him first to that country.

A wish, whilst there, to pay his respects to your lordship, (with whom he knows I have been in correspondence,) must be my apology for recommending him to your notice, especially as it will afford me a fresh occasion to assure you of the great esteem and respect with which I have the honour to be,

Your lordship's most obedient

and very humble servant,

Earl Buchan.

G. WASHINGTON.

*Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1796.*

My Lord,—Having seen several persons from the vicinity of your estate of Dryburgh Abbey, with your lordship's certificates of their honest and orderly deportment, (one or two of whom I have employed, and found deserving the character,) I take the liberty of troubling your lordship with the perusal of the enclosed annunciation of a design which I have had in contemplation two or three years, but lately only have resolved to carry it into execution.

I accompany the information, my lord, with an unequivocal declaration, that it is not my intention to *invite* emigrants, even if there be no prohibiting act of your government opposed to it. My sole object is, if there are persons on the move, who may incline to associate and become tenants on such a plan as I offer, that being apprised of the measure they may decide how far their views would be accommodated by it.

The staple produce of the part of the country in which my Mount Vernon estate lies, being wheat, I mean to fix the rent in that article as most convenient and equitable for both landlord and tenant; and I set it at a bushel and half for every acre contained in the lease, which will be all arable, with the privileges detailed in the printed notification.

In failure of a crop of this article, the rent may be discharged in cash, at the price it bears in the market.

I have but little expectation, I own, of maturing this plan so as to carry it into full effect next year; nor would I wish to do it with the slovenly farmers of this country, if I had a well-founded hope of obtaining this class of men from any other (particularly from Great Bri-

tain,) where husbandry is well understood, and the language similar.

Having had occasion lately to write to Dr. Anderson (of Coldfield) on other matters, I have detailed my plan much more at large than I choose to trouble your lordship with; and have sent him a sketch of the farms, with their relative situations to each other, and divisions into fields, lanes, lots, &c. from whence an idea, more accurate than can be formed from the printed notification, might be had; but it is not my wish that any man, or set of men, should engage without first, by themselves or agents, competently qualified and instructed, viewing the premises, and judging for themselves.

I pray your lordship to present me in respectful terms, in which Mrs. Washington unites, to Lady Buchan; and that you will be persuaded of the respect and consideration with which I have the honour to be,

Your lordship's most obedient

and humble servant,

Earl Buchan.

G. WASHINGTON.

LETTER OF LORD FAIRFAX.

*Mount Eagle, near Alexandria,  
in Virginia, January 18, 1800.*

My Lord,—Although I had the honour of writing to your lordship before my departure from London, to acknowledge the many unmerited favours I had received from you, yet I have thought, since my arrival here, that another letter would not be unacceptable; or too intruding on your leisure moments, even though it should repeat my acknowledgements, which is a theme I love to dwell on sometimes, when it respects those to whom I am greatly indebted, and surely that is my case with respect to your lordship and your connections. For I could not well receive greater proofs of friendship than I did from your brother; and, as to Lady Ann, I considered and lived with her as with a sister.

It has pleased God to prolong my life, and to bring me home to my family after many dangers, and some distress and sickness; but he has taken away our friend General Washington. This you will have heard of when this reaches your hands. Yes, he is gone; but he died as he lived, with fortitude, so that he was great to the last; for he said to Dr. Craik, before he expired, "I die hard," which is a great thing from him, because he was one of the last men to complain. One expression of that sort from him, to me shews more suffering than a hundred groans from almost any other man.

I landed



I landed in a very weak state of health; and, hardly able to travel home, I got up time enough to see him three or four times before his death. He came to see me, and dined once here, and I dined with him twice before he died; the last time only three days before. He rode out to some or one of his farms, got wet, and the day after was seized with a bad sore-throat, for it became dangerous in a very short time, and continued unconquerable. He was scarce twenty-four hours ill from the first sensible attack. I got a bad cold at his funeral, and have considered it as very providential that I was let blood very early, so as to be blooded three times when it came to the height; for I had not only a cough and cold in the head, but also an inflammation in the throat, somewhat like the general's; but, by means of timely bleeding, was recovered in a few days. How thankful many of us have reason to be for a kind Providence in the midst of dangers. He was well, and looked remarkably well, but a few days before, when I was almost considered as a dying man; for I have been twice reported to be dead, whereas he is dead and I am still alive, to praise the God of mercy if I could but have the true spirit to do it. May it please God to bless and preserve your lordship in health and prosperity. My compliments to Capt. Erskine, and, with all due respect, I remain,

Your lordship's most obedient  
servant, and affectionate kinsman,  
*Earl Buchan.* FAIRFAX.

#### TURBOT FISHERY.

This is carried on solely from Bocking, in Essex; the vessels employed, in 1809, consisted of about sixty, all having wells or reservoirs for salt-water. Much has been said of our rivalling the Dutch, of late, in this art; but truth obliges me to declare the contrary. Our expert and industrious neighbours have an advantage, in fishing not only on their own coast, but also in the salt-water inlets which indent it. These we are not entitled to occupy with our small craft, and our men for the most part are mere carriers only. The Dutch make use of smelts, which they salt, by way of bait. The English Dutchmen (for so this description of vessels is called) visit their coasts, in times of war as well as peace. As they collect their turbot, they place them in boxes, the names of which I have forgot, and do

not turn them adrift into the wells till some time after.

#### CHURCH-YARDS AT PARIS.

The French revolution has awakened sentiments over which custom had long gained a complete triumph. Among other strokes of municipal politics, a great change has been effected in the circumstance of sepulture. Bodies are no longer interred in the churches or church-yards: the two burial grounds are Mont-Martre and Clomart.

#### CHIMNEYS.

Time brings up many new and strange things, and there are revolutions in men's minds as well as in their circumstances. Our old historiographers examined subjects with original views; and, though not the most respectable of writers, expressed their ideas with clearness. Hollingshead wrote during the reign of Queen Elizabeth; his intention was manifestly good, in noticing the increase of luxury as prevailing in his days; but few, probably, will adopt an opinion which he gives, respecting an invention from which so many advantages accrue. Among other daily changes, he protests against "the multitude of chimnies lately erected, whereas, in the sound remembrance of some old men, there were not above two or three, if so many, in most uplandish towns in the realm."

#### KING PYM.

The famous John Pym, in his day, was recorded as a senator above the common order. In his manner there was a peculiar expression of solemnity, or of awful thought, if I may so call it, which could not pass unheeded. Connected with the emotions which such a character would excite, was the title of King Pym, which those who had been accustomed to witness gave him. Milton had probably felt the influence of it; and, in association with such remembrance, dictated—"And in his rising, seemed a pillar of state." In the debates on the Petition of Right, the word sovereign gave rise to many reflections, when Pym exclaimed: "I know how to add sovereign to the king's person, but not to his power." To the above may be added, what a sagacious lawyer said on the same occasion, they are not the words of declamation, but as true as the law itself: "Take we heed what we yield unto, Magna Charta is such a fellow, that he will have no sovereign!—I know that prerogative is part of the law,

law, but sovereign power is no parliamentary word."—*Sir Edward Coke.*

#### FISHERY AT AND ABOUT GRAVESEND.

In the year 1714, only three fishing-smacks, of about forty tons each, and about twenty hands, were employed in the cod-fishery. The Dutch not being permitted to bring cod to Billingsgate, these vessels had increased to twenty sail, in 1735; and, in the course of a few years more, amounted to 120 sail, of from fifty to sixty tons each, employing 1200 men, with 500 apprentices. These were for the London markets alone, and might be valued at 100,000*l.* In 1789, the smacks had increased to 150, eighteen of which appertained, exclusively, to Gravesend; as the fresh water would kill their fish, none proceed higher. In 1809, the number of vessels exceeded 200 sail, with a proportionate increase of tonnage. Of these, thirty appertain to Gravesend, and fifty to Barking.

Cod and ling are found on the deep water of Dogger Bank; a smaller breed, and haddocks, are caught on the Well Bank, where the water is shallower.

In 1796, the smacks employed in the German Ocean discovered a new fish-

ing ground to the northward of Scotland; but in 1808 and 9, on account of the war with Denmark, they frequented every bay and inlet in North Britain.

Gravesend now is like what Philadelphia was formerly, not an individual gentleman residing in it, all engaged in trade. This became the subject of conversation when I was there; and the circumstance, if not applauded, seemed at least to meet with approbation. After all, it is the taxes, pensions, and gratifications, with which the revenue is saddled, that have swept away our small gentry.

Agues were much more frequent here formerly than at present; but, at the village of Chalk, within a mile of Tilbury Fort, directly opposite, they are but too prevalent. This is justly ascribed to the noxious effluvia of the surrounding marshes.

The manor of Gravesend was in the possession of Sir Stephen de Gravesende, in the reign of Edward I. and afterwards came to the ancient family of Brooke, Lord Cobham. The Earl of Darnley is now lord of the manor.

The fare formerly to London was one halfpenny; in 1809 it was 1*s.* 6*d.*

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### SONNET TO AUTUMN.

**B**ENDING with age, his scatter'd locks  
embrown'd,

In jovial laughter, 'mid his reaper train,  
Mark mellow Autumn, from yon sunny  
ground,

Beckoning the Loves and Graces to the  
plain;

How his glad looks the smiling fields adorn,  
Round Plenty's brow he twines the  
purple vine,

Profusely fills mild Plenty's spacious horn,  
And bids dejected Care no more repine.  
Hail, gen'rous Autumn! Nature's guardian  
kind,

Providing parent of her joyless hours,  
When Winter,—ruthless hag,—who limps  
behind,

Comes forth to desolate her fruitful  
bowers,

By thee protected, shall she dwell in peace,  
Lord of the laughing earth, and bounteous  
rich increase.

*Cullum-street.*

ENORT.

### SERENADE TO LAURA.

TOUCH, Laura, touch thy lute again,  
For in its chords such magic dwells,  
As charms awhile my keenest pain,  
And ev'ry gloomy thought dispels.

At midnight-hour, when I alone  
Am wretched, and o'erwhelm'd in grief,  
If on the breeze I hear its tone,  
That tone affords my soul relief.

Yet, Laura, when its strains are blent  
With that delicious voice of thine,  
Thou seem'st an angel kindly sent  
By heav'n to soothe such hearts as mine.

But, were that hand which strikes the lute  
Once giv'n to mine in love sincere,  
Then would this murmur'ing tongue be  
mute,

Nor force its sorrows on thine ear.

And would thy voice but deign to own  
This heart, which thine has slighted long,  
Mine then would boast a livelier tone,  
My heav'n commence in Laura's song.

*Islington; Aug. 1823.*

J. G.

### THE SAILOR'S RETURN;

BY J. R. PRIOR.

EVEN as the eve pour'd her somnific balm  
On weary eye-lids and contented hearts;  
Even as the young moon rose among the  
stars,

Appearing in the horizon's gloominess,  
I, through the vine-wove lattice, Mary saw  
In meditation deep fixed on the fire,

Too

Too low, like her, to blaze. How little  
dreams

The sorrow-hearted maid, that eye, so dull  
With grief, so soon will swim about in floods  
Of joy! That step she hears arouse the dog  
To duty, and her fears to thought, is come  
To welcome her, and make her happy. But  
Sweet Hope, expiring on Despair's cold  
marble,

Lives with a look, a sound, or touch, and life,  
Relit, thrills to its highest, dearest, tones  
Of human heaven. 'Tis tedious absence  
gives

The tongue complaint, and fearful fancy  
shapes

The desert of the mind. Such, Mary, thou  
Art breathing thro' the records of thy spirit.  
Hark? the drawn latchet sounds: her voice  
within,

With timorous cadence sues, "Who's  
there?—'Tis he."

Wide flies the door: the self-same arms  
enfold

And feel their hurrying pulse again. Our eyes  
Meet light; our lips salute our breath, our  
hearts

Pant like the winds at venture met, and down  
And quick we sit in that old bee-hive chair  
In which our nurse and matron cradled us.  
O! blessed state of feeling; bliss more high,  
Strong, warm, and pure, than feign'd words  
of the tongue

Of flattery, melodised and sung for conquest  
Without a throb sincere: not thus, to dwell  
On shakeless love, and, when this love is  
blest,

To hear and tell grief's seasons, sunn'd  
with joy;

To cheer the cloudiest scenes with gentle  
smiles,

And with the natural accents of the tongue  
Chase with enjoyment's power forgetfulness  
Away. Not of a storm that fell, but Mary's  
Full bosom heav'd and sigh'd; a wreck  
that sunk,

But she would cling as a faint sailor round  
The mast when all is dear, and Death de-  
mands

His own. Such sympathetic ecstasy  
Convinc'd us we were born for mutual good  
Long as the sand of Time should run in our  
Behalf. Hence Hymen was consulted; he,  
Like a pleas'd father laugh'd to be pre-  
ferr'd,

Giving consent, flew to the altar, trimm'd  
His torch; while Venus, like a silent nun  
Veil'd in smooth marble o'er a lady's tomb,  
Sat in her vestures, motionless, and blush'd:  
For Cheerfulness was looking shily on,  
And Modesty, though charm'd, with timid  
eye.

Islington.

#### A SIMILE.

O WHAT is Anger like? its raging frame  
Resembles Etna's "boiling breast of  
flame;"

While sweet Content, like the pale moon  
o'ercast

With clouds, looks meek, and triumphs  
gay at last.

ENORT.

Cullum-street.

#### VERSES FOR AN ARBOUR.

STRANGER or friend! whoe'er thou art,  
Whate'er religious creed be thine;  
Have truth and knowledge won thy heart?  
Has virtue own'd thee at her shrine?

Has the mild glow of social love,  
Thy little circle fondly cheer'd;  
And thence expansive hast thou strove,  
That man to man should be endear'd?

Has no delusion e'er avail'd,  
To sound the war-whoop in thy breast;  
Invariably hast thou bewail'd,  
Of human bliss that deadly pest?

Come, then, enjoy this sylvan shade,  
Its owner hails thy kindred mind;  
No power malign shall dare invade,  
For nought but Peace shall welcome  
find.

J. L.

#### THE GRAVE.

WHAT, pilgrim, wilt thou fear to sleep,  
To quit this scene of weary strife;  
Shall Death's dark image make thee weep  
And cling to this unhappy life;  
Come now recline thy aching head,  
And mingle with the peaceful dead.

Thy couch shall be adorn'd with green,  
When Spring shall lead the laughing  
hours;

And sweetest birds shall there be seen,  
And modest incense-breathing flow'rs:  
There thou shalt sleep secure from pain,  
And never grieve or weep again.

The wintry blasts, that rudely blow,  
Shall do thy resting-place no harm,  
But virgin wreaths of purest snow  
Shall keep thy narrow dwelling warm;  
No withering frown of dark despair,  
No pinching blast shall chill thee there.

Come, meet th' inevitable doom  
That frees thy soul from mortal woes;  
The peaceful tenant of the tomb  
Can taste of nought but sweet repose;  
Then, all thy cares and troubles past,  
Thy wearied frame shall sleep at last.

#### A HYMN TO THE SUN;

From a Volume of Dramas (in the Press,) on the "Gradation of the Moral and Intellectual Character."

God of the eve, whose golden ray  
Gilds the vault of parting day,  
Ere you drive your car away,

My Evening Hymn

Shall rise in grateful notes to heaven,  
For all the good to mortals given

By Nature's King.

Peerless



Peerless charioteer of light,  
At thy approach the gloomy night  
Is chased away;

Hail to the approaching dawn,  
Hail to the coming morn,  
Of endless day.

Angels, lend your wings to fly  
Beyond the confines of the sky,  
To view in cloudless majesty  
The God of heaven.

Hasten, hasten,—lend your wings,—

Why retard my aspiring soul;  
Let me haste where nature sings

In harmony to God alone.  
Lend your wings,—Oh! let me fly  
To bliss and immortality.

#### SONNET,

TO THE SHADE OF BONAPARTE.

NAPOLEON! from this far-distant strand,  
Where thou liest mould'ring, sacrific'd  
to please

Ignoble minds, from that foul noxious land  
Where thou did'st drain life's cup of  
bitterest lees;

Where thou didst feel ten thousand agonies,  
Twines of affection,—memory could not  
part;

Where thou didst linger in uncheck'd  
disease,

Whilst a state's minion, watching, wrung  
thy heart.

Napoleon! thy spirit walks on ev'ry breeze  
That visits France; thou hast a son, too,  
—when

His mind shall sink in Sleep's deep mys-  
teries,

He shall behold thee, sire, as great as  
when

Thou once didst drive leagu'd kings from  
off the field,

And twin'd them, like small reeds, across  
thy conqu'ring shield.

ENORT.

## NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To MR. ROXBY, for certain *Improvements on, or Additions to, the Quadrant.*

**T**HIS invention and improvement consist. *First*, in substituting a rack and pinion in lieu of the tangent-screw, by which means an accurate observation may be taken with a quadrant having such an appendage in less time, and consequently with greater certainty, than by any other means hitherto known. *Second*, in constructing, combining, and applying, certain parts herein set forth and explained, called a finder or director, and also a part called a guide, by the use of which a more certain and effectual artificial horizon will be obtained than was ever before used.

The value of an artificial horizon at sea is best known to the navigator who has to conduct his vessel into the English Channel after a long and perilous voyage in the winter season, or to the navigator who has to cross the banks of Newfoundland at any season of the year; but more particularly to those who are bound to Halifax or the Gulf of St. Laurence. Upon those banks you frequently see the sun as bright as possible, while the ocean, not more than three hundred yards distant, is obscured by fog; the bold navigator, although he cannot obtain a correct observation, will frequently risk his life and his ship, and sometimes lose both, by attempting to make his destined port; but the cautious navigator will keep at sea rather than

run the risk of making the land; yet in spite of all his caution he is frequently driven upon a lee-shore, and shares the same fate with the bold navigator who has been unfortunate. An artificial horizon, upon a simple and correct principle, will, in all probability, enable the navigator to keep clear of these dangers, and will oftentimes free his mind from that intense anxiety, which is only known to those who have charge of so many lives and so much valuable property.

The patentee has also affixed to this quadrant a small compass, which can be taken away and affixed again in a minute; which, being placed close to the horizon glass, enables the observer to discover the variation of the compass with great precision, without the assistance either of books or tables. When the sun (or any other heavenly body) is upon the meridian, the observer can take an amplitude or an azimuth with it, and find the variation with as much precision as he could with any amplitude or azimuth compass, and with more ease and facility.

To THOMAS SOWERBY, of *Bishop-Wearmouth*, for a *Chain upon a new and improved Principle, suitable for Ships' Cables and other Purposes.*

THE common round-link chain consists of a number of links united together; the common oval-link chain consists of a number of oval links joined together; and the oval-link chain

is

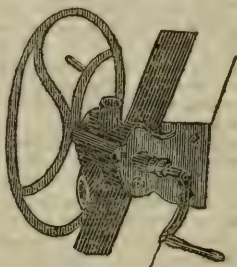
s sometimes supported by a pointed stay, or by a broad-ended stay. The improved chain consists of links, the opposite sides of each of which are compressed or bent inwards, and the sides of the link are held firmly together by a cross-bar of malleable iron passing through a block of cast-iron, which cross-bar is welded to each side of the link; and, for the purpose of preventing the links from entangling, there are small projecting parts or protuberances on the inner quarters opposite to each other. The block must be about three times the thickness of the cross-bar; its length about two and a half times the length of the said cross-bar; its greatest breadth in the middle equal to the breadth of the cross-bar, and its breadth at the ends about equal to the diameter of the iron from which the link is made. The improvements consist, first, in making a chain of a given size of iron, more portable than the chains hitherto used for ship cables and moorings, which are made of the same size of iron. It may be brought through a smaller hawse-pipe, may be handled much more conveniently, and with much less danger of injury to the hands; secondly, the contiguous links are less liable to entangle, being prevented by the projecting parts acting against each other; thirdly, one link will rarely, if ever, act as a receding power transversely on the sides of the adjoining link, as is frequently the case with some of the above-described chains; fourthly, it is more capable of resisting lateral violence, as the cross-bar which is introduced becomes by the operation of welding of one piece with the link, thereby preventing the middle of the link from distending, whilst the block through which the cross-bar is inserted, together with the cross-bar, prevents the sides from collapsing; the only space which is left unoccupied by the block and cross-bar being required for the free playing of the adjoining links; and the improved chain will offer less resistance in getting up the anchor than any of the other chains above described.

MR. THOMAS PARKES, of Fenchurch-street, has invented steel mills for grinding malt, beans, pease, oats, barley, &c. &c. to be worked by hand, steam, or any other power.

The mill in the annexed drawing is to be firm to a post, keeping the spindle about three feet from the floor, and the wheel-end of the spindle about one inch

and a half lower than the other. It is set by the common setting-pin, to grind fine or coarse, as required; but there is a small book or ferrule on the spindle, which being fixed close up to the book of the mill, and fastened with the small

*Wheat Mill.*



screw, the setting pin may then be turned back two or three notches, so that the ball will run clear of the pin, when the false book will keep the mill up to its work, and, by running in the manner of a swivel, will cause it to go much easier. The bushes should be oiled with sweet oil. There is a slide under the hopper, to regulate the feed of the mill; and a small door on the side plate, to take out any nails or stones that may chance to get in.

*Dressing Machine.*



It is advisable not to dress the flour until a day or two after it has been ground, or at least not until it is perfectly cool, otherwise the wire-work of the cylinder may clog, as will naturally be the case, a little, on first using the machine. This must be remedied by occasionally brushing the outside of the cylinder B with the brush sent, taking care not to bear on so hard as to dent the wire-work. By raising up the iron catch, the cylinder will turn round so that all parts may be brushed. To regulate the feed there is a slide within the hopper, which may be raised or lowered, and is fastened by means of the thumb-screw at the back. Care must

be taken not to over-feed it, otherwise part of the flour will pass with the bran.

Occasionally, perhaps once in two or three years, according as the machine may be more or less used, the brushes will want raising about the twentieth part of an inch, which may be done by unscrewing and taking out the half circular pieces of wood at each end of the cylinder, marked 4 and 5, and the top brass at the front of the machine which confines the axle. The cylinder, axle, and brushes, will then lift out together, and the brushes may be raised a little at each of the screws which confine them to the axle; be careful not to raise them too much, as the machine will in that case go hard; more or less descent may be given to the machine, by lowering or raising the hind legs, according as it may be found to work best. It is immaterial which way the windlass is turned; it will be found best to turn it sometimes one way and sometimes the other, the brushes by that means will wear regularly. Keep the spindles and cog-wheels moist with neatsfoot or sweet oil. By making holes through the bottom of the drawer about five inches wide, opposite to where the fine and coarse flour, sharps, &c. fall from the cylinder, sleeves (as the millers term them) may be attached at each hole, through which the different sorts may be conveyed into sacks through a floor, if not convenient to elevate the machine to the height of a sack. By this means the time and trouble requisite to empty the drawer, may be saved. The fine and coarse flour may be conveyed into separate sacks, or both sorts (regularly mixed) into one sack, if but one sort of flour is wanted.

In November, 1818, six of Mr. Parkes's steel mills were put up in the poor-house at Birmingham for the purpose of grinding wheat, also a dressing-machine to dress the flour. From September 16th, 1820, to March 21st, 1821, the operation of the grinding-mills continued to be favourable, the result of the stock-taking proving highly satisfactory; 939 bags of wheat (nine score each) were ground, producing 474 sacks of good flour; thus the accustomed calculation of two bags of wheat producing one sack of flour was exceeded, and the loss in weight was found to be considerably less than what is allowed in grinding with stones. The people employed at these mills are chiefly out-poor: they are paid every evening what they have earned in the course of the day; they

have 2s. per bag for grinding wheat, and three men at one mill will grind two bags in about six hours, which is 1s. 4d. to each man. The dressers have 10d. per sack for dressing the flour. The bran which comes from this first dressing is ground over again, and is again dressed, and the flour obtained from this second operation is mixed with the first, and makes very excellent bread; 1s. 3d. per cwt. is paid for grinding the bran, and 4d. for dressing it. The whole of the flour is consumed at the workhouse and asylum, and the bran and sharps (or pollards) are sold at a wholesale price.

A profit is now obtained after paying all expenses, viz. rent of premises, wages of the persons who superintend them, repairing the mills, &c. A wheat-mill would last a family of twelve or fourteen persons two or three years before it would want re-cutting, after which it would be as good as new; and, as it would bear re-cutting three or four times, it would endure eight or ten years. The machines, if kept in a dry situation, are still more durable.

#### LIST OF PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.

Robert Winter, of Fen-court, esq. for an improved method of conducting the process of distillation.—April 22, 1823.

Robert John Tyers, of Piccadilly, fruiterer; for a machine or apparatus to be attached to boots, shoes, or other covering of the feet, for the purpose of travelling or pleasure.

William Palmer, of Lothbury, paper-hanger; for certain improvements in machinery, for the purpose of painting or staining paper for paper-hangings.

Francis Gybbon Spilsbury, of Walsall, for certain improvements in tanning.

Francis Deakin, of Birmingham, wire-drawer; for an improved method of manufacturing furniture, and for an improvement to the mounting of umbrellas and parasols.

James Rawlins, of Penton place, Pentonville, gentleman; for a bedstead, machine, or apparatus for the relief of invalids.

John Hall, the younger, of Dartford, engineer; for an improvement in the machinery to be employed for effecting or producing the pressure on linseed, rapeseed, or any other oleaginous seeds or substances from which oil can be expressed, for the purpose of expressing oil from the aforesaid seeds or substances.

Joseph Taylor, of Manchester; for certain improved machinery or apparatus to facilitate or improve the operation of spinning, doubling, and throwing, silk, cotton, wool, or flax, or mixtures of the said substances.

John Bourdieu, of Lime-street, esq. for a discovery



a discovery and preparation of a mucilage, or slackening matter, to be used in painting or colouring linen, woollen, and cotton, cloths, and silks, in cases in which gums, mucilages, and other thickening matters, are now employed. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad.

William Caslon, the younger, of Burton-crescent, proprietor of gas-works; for cer-

tain improvements in the construction of gasometers.

Edward Eyre, of Sheffield, fender-manufacturer; for an improvement in the manufacture of fenders, of brass, iron, or steel.

Jacob Perkins, of Fleet-street, engineer; for improvements in the mode of heating, boiling, or evaporating, by steam, of fluids, in pans, boilers, or other vessels.

## NEW MUSIC AND THE DAMA.

*The celebrated Medley Overture to the Siege of Rochelle; in which are introduced the popular Airs of "Hearts of Oak," "Lira, Lira," &c. Composed, selected, and arranged for the Piano-Forte, by W. P. R. Cope. 2s. 6d.*

**T**HIS publication (occupying seven pages) comprises no fewer than five different movements; and, for the greater diversity of these, some are in the *major*, and others in the *minor*, key. The piece is obviously intended more for the use of young practitioners, whose power of execution it is calculated to promote, than for the gratification of more advanced performers and critical amateurs, whose taste, nevertheless, it is far from being unqualified to suit. The passages of the original matter, speaking generally, are of a cast denoting that respectable degree of talent which we have so often acknowledged in Mr. Cope; and, the style in which he has given the adopted airs, is creditable to his judgment. As a practice for the instrument for which it is intended, this production forms a desirable addition to the juvenile student's collection; and, as an amusement, or *divertissement*, for more cultivated ears, will by no means prove unacceptable.

*The Words and Music of a Select Portion of Psalms and Hymns, used in Portland Chapel. 2s.*

These melodies, some of which are harmonized for two, some for three, and others for four, voices, are selected with a tolerable degree of judgment. They are all, indeed, less or more popular; and, independently of the particular use for which their assemblage was designed, they will not fail to form an acceptable acquisition to libraries of sacred music. Among those of them with which we are superiorly pleased, are the melodies of "O Thou to whom all creatures bow," by Haydn; "To bless thy chosen race," by Milgrave; "Ye boundless realms of joy," by Dr. Miller; "Glory to thee," by Tallia; and "Jesus

Christ is risen to-day," and "The Lord my pasture shall prepare," both here said to be by Carey, but the first of which emanated from the fertile mind of the late Dr. Worgan.

*Number II. of Monro's Gleaner, or Select Flute Miscellany. 2s. 6d.*

The present number of this little work consists, like the first, of airs, duetts, and trios; and, to the credit of Mr. Monro, the selector, they are judiciously chosen. Many of them are great and deserving favourites with the public, and the greater portion are not less eligible exercises for the young flautist than if they had been composed expressly for his practice and improvement. The movements are from various masters and various countries; and, while some are given as solos, others are arranged as duetts. On the whole, the *Gleaner* demands our approbation, and we accompany that approbation with our wishes for its encouragement and success.

*Rousseau's Dream, an admired French Air; arranged, with Familiar Variations, for the Piano-Forte or Harp, by S. Poole. 2s.*

This air, as pleasing as it is simple in its style and construction, was well suited to the purpose to which Mr. Poole's ingenuity has turned it. The four variations of which he has made it the foundation, are conceived with taste; and, in regard of execution, form that climax which is both natural and agreeable. In the adjustment of his passages, Mr. Poole appears to have every-where consulted the convenience of the juvenile hand, as well as the disposition of the young and undisciplined ear, which, like the infant palate, prefers that unspiced sugary sweetness, rejected by experience and maturer taste, as insipid and unsatisfactory. The whole is recommended by a smooth, easy, airiness of manner; and, to those ears which have not been rendered fastidious by age, or high-wrought cultivation, will,

we doubt not, afford considerable gratification.

*Trio for Three Flutes Concertante; composed by C. N. Weiss. 4s.*

The piece now before us is, *professedly*, so constructed, that it may be performed either as a trio or as a duett. We, however, are not very ready to admit that a composition, properly framed for the joint execution of three voices, or instruments, can have any thing like justice done it by the union of only two. If the whole fabric be so constructed that the third part is superfluous, the piece, though nominally a trio, is virtually no more than a duett; and, if the inclusion of the third part be necessary to the effect intended, its omission in performance will be illegitimate, and greatly disadvantageous to the composer's repute. After sedulously examining this little work, we cannot say, that, with all the merit it possesses, (and that merit is very considerable,) we should receive as much satisfaction as regret, from its performance with two flutes instead of three. Indeed, it is to the praise of this trio, that it cannot be bearably executed without its full complement of instruments. The parts here presented to us constitute a whole, too complete in itself to admit of a separation, without destroying its frame and character; and we are sorry that Mr. Weiss, for the mere sake of augmenting the demand for his publication, should have ventured even to suggest the mangling of his composition. As a *trio*, it claims our eulogium; and, as a *trio*, though not as a *duett*, we feel justified in recommending it to the notice of flute-practitioners.

*Russian Air; arranged with Variations for the Piano-Forte, and dedicated to Madame la Comtesse de Forgue's, by Ignace Moscheles. 2s. 6d.*

If the melody on which these variations are founded were to be received as a sample of the musical genius of the country from which it emanates, it would reflect no great honour on that country. What, however, ingenuity could make of it, Mr. Moscheles has effected. His embellishments, and super-additions, have converted a trivial and indifferent tune into an agreeable and improving exercise for the piano-forte, and young practitioners will find their account in adopting it as a lesson. Mr. M. in the formation of his passages, has obviously consulted the convenience of the earlier classes of pupils; and we have no doubt of his publication, if duly applied to,

proving as useful as agreeable. We have only to add, that we wish composers, who condescend to build on the bases of others, would be more choice than we too often find them in the themes they adopt. They seem not to be aware, or not to reflect, that the more agreeable their subject-matter, the more attractive will be their fanciful additions; and, by consequence, more inducive to practice, and more productive of improvement.

*"Why are you wandering here, I pray?"*

*The popular Ballad sung by Madame Vestris, at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, in the New Operatic Comedy of "Sweet-Hearts and Wives." 1s. 6d.*

The music of this little ballad, as here presented to us, is arranged for the piano-forte by its composer, Mr. Nathan. Of the melody we may justly say, that, with the exception of an affectation or two in the turn of the ideas, it is pleasingly conceived, and simply characteristic. The harmony, though in some instances quaint and unprepared, is, for the most part, of a cast to suit the nature of the air. This song, however, is not without some indubitable evidences of theoretical mastery, nor destitute of those proofs of skill, in the arrangement of the ideas, which indicate the real master as well as the man of talent.

*"The Grace Cup," a favourite Table Song, sung by Mr. Braham, in the New Opera of "A Tale of other Times," as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane. Composed by T. Cooke. 1s. 6d.*

"The Grace Cup" is set with fancy and spirit. The passages, while easy and natural in their style, partake largely of that free and convivial manner so proper to the subject of the words, and do credit to the talent and judgment of the composer. Little display of science is any where apparent; and, in a composition of this kind, but little was necessary; and the bass, if not chosen with the utmost judgment, is, in general, tolerably eligible. Among the second-rate vocal composers of the present day, Mr. T. Cooke holds no very humble station; and he is not too advanced in years to give just ground for hoping, that some day he may reach a station in the higher rank of caterers for the stage, in the operatic department of composition.

*"Poor Insect!" a Parody for one Voice, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte, by J. Green. 1s. 6d.*

This melody is intended as a parody on a favourite Scotch air; but the general

ral turn of the passages does not fully accord with the genius of the Caledonian music. The seventh and fourth of the key (notes, the omission of which constitutes the predominant characteristic of the Scotch melody,) are, indeed, in this production, of such frequent occurrence, as to exclude the idea of its having either originated north of the Tweed, or been intended as an imitation of the highland or lowland melodies. Attempts similar to this have been so frequently made, and so often with little success, that we wonder composers of but moderate pretensions should feel encouraged to repeat them. Than the old genuine Scotch airs, none are sweeter and more affecting; than the unfortunate imitation of their beauties, nothing more ingratiating.

"Sweet is the Murmur of the Gale," a Duett for Two Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte. 1s. 6d.

Though there is little of the management of art, and certainly not much of the sweetness of nature, in this composition, the general effect is agreeable. Contemplating the melody, independently of the junction of the under-part, or considering the latter without regard to the first, we cannot in candour say, that we are struck with any thing like prominent beauty, any more than we can profess to be delighted with the general style of the combination: and yet we are willing to allow that the whole is productive of a somewhat gratifying effect; and that, among similar compositions, there are a greater number with which we are less, than with which we are more, pleased.

"Good Night," a Song. The Music composed by Augustus Blake. 1s. 6d.

"Good Night" is a song characterized by the poetical style of its words, and the easy and pathetic flow of its melody. Some of the ideas are both original and affecting; and the general result of the composer's efforts is what it should be, and what he evidently intended. Besides being impressive in themselves, the passages have a just and natural bearing upon each other, and announce an address in connecting the thoughts, which in ballad-composition is no unimportant excellence.

The Champion Waltz, or Rondo for the Piano-Forte; composed by J. Monro. 2s.

The Champion Waltz is a pleasant little movement, and, converted, as it here is, into a rondo, forms an agreeable practice for the unfinished performer. In our opinion, this latter qualification

should uniformly be the predominant object in the composition of pieces of this short and familiar description. Scarcely even affecting to gratify the already-cultivated ear, they should at least be calculated to improve the unpractised finger; and, with the class of executionists for whom they are intended, be useful as well as attractive.

Select French Romances for the Piano-Forte, by S. F. Rimbault. 1s. 6d.

This is the sixth number of the periodical work, published under the title of *French Romances*, and consists of *Le Troubadour du Tage*, with variations. The melody itself, if not remarkably novel, is easy and graceful, and Mr. Rimbault has expatiated upon it with success. His super-added matter is progressively busy, and makes those increased calls upon the activity of the hand, which cannot but promote its executory powers.

#### THE DRAMA.

Though it may with as much truth be said that foul indeed must be the weather which keeps the public from the theatres, as that it must be a very ill wind that brings good to no-body; and that the summer of this year, so far as it has gone, has been exactly that which the managers of Vauxhall Gardens have had ample reason to lament, and those of the inclosed places of amusement no less cause to hail as auspicious; yet neither can we congratulate the town, nor praise the theatrical managers, on the variety of which the favourableness of the season has hitherto been productive. If at the *Lyceum*, the only conspicuous or striking novelty has been the re-appearance of Mr. Matthews, and even in him, nothing eccentrically interesting except his *O'Rourke* in the *Polly Packet*, and his *Monsieur Tonson*; so at the Haymarket nothing new has been produced since our last beyond the comic piece of *Twelve Precisely*. It certainly would be worth a summer-manager's consideration, that, in proportion as his season is transient, the less he can afford to perpetually repeat the same short list of pieces, with which the public is so well acquainted, and with the repetition of which it has long been satiated. Instead of being occupied with the worn-out articles of the *Barber of Seville*, *Blue Devils*, the *Beggar's Opera*, the *Padlock*, the *Review*, the *Young Quaker*, the *Marriage of Figaro*, *Simpson and Co.* and others equally hacknied; and, on the whole, so much better



better exhibited by the winter theatres; the summer boards should present us with productions of their own, with pieces characteristically, that is, seasonably, light; and which, on account of their particular and exclusive appropriation to the time and place of their appearance, would be shielded from a disadvantageous comparison. Excellent as, in many particulars, are the talents Mr. Morrice's judgment and liberality have brought together, he will not deny, that, on the whole, all the above-named pieces have been more perfectly repre-

sented elsewhere during the past winter; nor will he insist on the good policy of reminding the public of the superior excellence of other stages. We are convinced, that future attention to these remarks would not be unrewarded, because we feel assured, that nothing can be more advantageous to a summer theatre, than its performance of its own novelties, of pieces which only itself exhibits, and to which its own exclusive representation imparts an extrinsic value.

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF FRANCE.  
*View of Commerce and its Public Results in England and France.*

[M. DUPIN, to whom the world and the British public are under such weighty obligations for his splendid developments of the naval powers and resources of this empire, has, with the mind of an enlightened philosopher, ventured to draw a picture of our natural prosperity in the bosom of the French academy; and instituted comparisons between the state of industry in both countries so flattering to the people of England, that we shall be justified in devoting to it an enlarged space. No production of the press has indeed for a long time claimed more interestingly the attention of the people of England than this important document.]

**T**HOUGH Great Britain be elevated to the highest pitch of naval power, a wider field having been opened for its display than ever was enjoyed by any other nation, people that live remote from the sea have nothing to apprehend from her fleets; and, notwithstanding her indubitable exertions in arms, and the apparent grandeur of her military achievements, there is nothing in the greatness or manner of these exploits sufficient to produce any quantum of false alarms in other states. But, with respect to her commerce, almost every resource which the highest ambition could covet has been placed within her reach, and the avidity of the mercantile passion has only been increased by approaching and attaining the pinnacle of power. It is not in the nature of this ambition suddenly to become quiescent, or, indeed, ever to rest satisfied with present possession, however vast it may be. In action, it has certainly led to discoveries, enquiries, and truths, the most valuable,

and proved by experience to be of the first utility.

It would be of essential service to enquire, how the English have obtained this widely extended commerce, with the sovereignty of the seas, in preference to any other European power; what it is that enables them, with superior facility and dispatch, to furnish the means of colonization and conquest, if necessary, in countries so remote, to send troops into and secure their possessions in the east, and all parts of the world; and why it is that other nations would strive, in vain, to wrest from them the naval sceptre.

Accurately to analyse and describe the general principles and elements of British political power, M. Dupin has considered the different kinds of force, military and naval, the aggregate of means offensive and defensive; and how far these, in the different functions of office, trust, and manual operation, of persons or bodies, are most conducive to our national welfare. Nature has separated the British islands from the rest of mankind by the sea, as a rampart; and nautical art has particularly applied, to this singular constitution, obstacles so great as to preserve its stability, to repress and defeat the machinations and endeavours of other states and governments that would overturn it.

England possesses in all the continents a sort of advanced posts that become a focus of commercial enterprise, and are useful, in great military undertakings, for the purpose of confirming her own confidence, and of inspiring terror incidentally into her enemies.

In Europe, the British empire borders on Denmark, Germany, Holland, and France; and, by her outposts, it has connexion

nexion with Spain, Sicily, Italy, and Western Turkey. In Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands, the English have the keys of the Mediterranean and Adriatic.

In America, they have all the Northern Regions to the Pole, and to the confines of the Russian possessions, and those of the United States. Under the Torrid Zone, they cross the Gulf of Mexico, and establish their sovereignty in the midst of an Archipelago between the two hemispheres of America, and where dependence on the mercantile industry of the mother-country becomes an object of indispensable necessity.

In Africa, by their forts on the Gold Coast, and establishments at Sierra Leone, they diminish the many and great instances of horrors that too often multiply in Negroland. They justly consider Negroes in captivity as in a præternatural and degraded state; and would have them to enjoy at home, in common with their brethren and their neighbours from Europe, such blessings as their country affords, and would permit them to enjoy kindred plentiful subsistence and the natal soil. In a part more advanced towards the Austral pole, in places where for centuries the Spaniards and Portuguese had only a port of refreshment, and the Hollanders a plantation, the English are establishing an empire, which will soon be aggrandized by subsequent colonization, and the addition of various contiguous dominions. This will become a new focus of commercial action, and perhaps of conquest, with respect to the adjacent islands, should any just mode and necessary cause of carrying on warfare be shown. At present, by its peculiar local situation, it becomes an object of the first magnitude, as it connects Africa with the Indies, and while it equally serves the purposes of a naval and military station, it forms a depository of mercantile resources. From this it appears that the focus of southern Africa will soon undergo a very important change.

In India and its Archipelago, Britain is in possession of some of the finest countries of the east; and indeed, on the Asiatic continent, her factors have dominion over sixty millions of subjects. Her arms have been usefully employed on the Persian Gulf, and in the Erythrean (or Red) Sea, in putting a stop to the unsparing ravages of marine bandits, a horde of robbers and buccaniers, who make no pretensions to civilization; who show no regard for the blood which they

shed, or the desolation which they cause. The conquests of the English merchants commenced where those of Alexander terminated, and where the god, Terminus, of the Romans, could never arrive. We have, at this day, the spectacle of a commercial company, embodied in a narrow street of the city of London, employed, after reducing them to subjection, in making and establishing constitutions, partly democratical, among the conquered, in forming administrations and systems of government suited to the habits and genius of the people for whom they are designed, a people previously subject to pillage and confiscation, and whose servitude had been perpetuated for ages.

Thus, from a single centre, by the vigour of its institutions, and from the advanced state of its arts, civil and military, an island which, in the Oceanic Archipelago, would scarcely be reckoned of the third order, exhibits the sublime and interesting object of commanding attention, from the movements of her industry, and the weight of her power, in all the extremities of the four parts of the world. A further train of reflection is supplied if we add the diversity of objects connected with civilization which follow from British influence, and which we find rising to view from British colonization: perhaps one fifth of the globe will, one day, receive the laws, speak the language, conform to the manners, and fully participate in the commerce, arts, and intelligence, of Great Britain.

Such an immense dispersion of colonies and people would, in several circumstances, be a disadvantage to other nations, but are well calculated to be valuable acquisitions to a country where so useful a spirit of commercial emulation is excited, where attention is ever kept alive, where efforts are ever stimulated to interest all such feelings as commerce can wisely take advantage of, in the most direct manner. England is separated from her exterior provinces by enormous distances; hence, she is not vulnerable with them; those provinces are separated, one from another, by as great intervals, so that, if one part of her territories may have been placed in dangerous or critical circumstances, another will not be in the same situation; one single adversary would find it difficult to attack and blockade them both.

As to nations that have no settlements on the frontiers of her possessions, the sphere of their action would be much more

more contracted than that of her all-commanding influence. On a field of battle equally remote from the two mother-countries, Britain possesses far superior means of transporting rapidly her arms and her defenders.

The ancient Romans drenched the fields and towns of Europe, Asia, and Africa, in blood. Brandishing a torch with one hand, and a sabre with the other, nothing could stop them in their career by land; but, when they had completed their military arrangements, had achieved their feats of wide extended ruin and desolation, when numberless devoted countries had experienced the triumphs of their arms and intrigues, how were their means of defence efficaciously adapted to the extent of their conquests? It required 800 years for the malignant genius of Rome to destroy the liberties of mankind; at length, their armies, scattered over an immense frontier, deprived of the means of mutual communication, unable to provide and facilitate resources, prompt for the purposes of transport and concentration, sunk in the conflict, after an unavailing resistance to barbarians altogether ignorant in the art of war. The British empire has within itself a principle of resistance in a commercial force, in the peculiar nature, dispositions, and manners, local situation and circumstances, of the people, which must ever be taken into consideration in estimating the value of forms of government comparatively.

Sages of every age and country, however they may think differently, study the power of nations in their political system, as a naturalist would study any remarkable phenomenon of the earth and atmosphere, or a geometrician mathematical truths, to know their principles and discover their consequences.

As far as our knowledge of history extends, its materials exist in a greater degree than usual in a nation where the greatest corporeal and mental vigour, the most extensive knowledge, the most liberal sentiments, with intrepid courage and skill in war, are the most eminently conjoined. Our own times have seen, in Great Britain, the compatibility of all these with a very great attention to commerce. Britain has afforded a very striking instance of the power of commerce, as a source of defence, extending her protection also to other parts of the world against aggression, supported by unparalleled power and directed by extraordinary ingenuity. Philip of Macedon found a much greater difficulty in

reducing one detached commercial city than in humiliating Greece and conquering Thrace.

Travellers ought to be guided by a philosophical spirit, if they would give to their recitals the authority of history. We must enregister history among the sciences of observation, if we would recall it to its noble origin, and render it what it was in the times of Herodotus and Xenophon, Polybius and Tacitus; the knowledge of things and places expanded and illustrated by the pregnant sense which uniformly pervades the minute attention of personal inspection.\*

A question here arises, by what means, by what labours, on what primitive bases, or by what adopted innovations, has this heteroclitic species of the social fabric been successively raised, so as to be placed at present under the double protection of authority and reason? Would the like labours, would analogous means, where there is a difference of endowments, dispositions, talents, knowledge, inclination, and condition, throughout the different classes of their society, exalt other states to the same degree of power? This is a question of national policy which it imports all truly enlightened persons in other countries to know.

I will venture to assert that, as Frenchmen, it would be for the honour and interest of our country;—as friends of humanity, sentiments of justice and generosity should make us take an interest in the dignity, peace, independence, and happiness, of all nations, in whatever part of the globe nature may have placed the domicile of their *natale solum*.

Successes obtained in the government of the arts are similar to what are obtained in the government of men. Acquisitions may be gained by surprise, by fraud, by violence; but, to uphold and secure them, recourse must be had to opposite measures. Courage, intelligence, and activity, are indispensably requisite, but this is not all; it is by wisdom, experience, regular economy, extended views of improvement, and, above all, by probity, that a country will maintain its superiority in the productions of its industry and commerce. As far as my observation and experience

\* *Advisenda loca, et mores hominum cognoscendos, peragere, historici est.* "A traveller, in the spirit of an historian, should pursue analogies, compare the respective laws and economy of states, observe and note their manners, habits, and local circumstances." *Plutarch.*



can dictate, it appears to me, that, should Britain fail in any manner in giving satisfaction by the employment of these prudent and equitable means, innumerable obstacles would be seen to impede the success of her navigation, to stint and cramp her present enlarged and important resources, in spite of her character, policy, and great power, naval and military.

Some advantage may be derived from further observing and penetrating into the genius of a state which, while in others it has remained torpid and inactive, or has been exerted in but few pursuits, has been here aspiring to eminence by several roads. Britain's sons are neither statesmen, nor soldiers, nor sailors, nor mechanics, exclusively. Her exertions are divided, but are not therefore the less successful. With the disadvantage of a small population, a greater proportion of her subjects are engaged in active employments than those of any other nation. With physical means so small, and with pursuits so various and complex, there is but little room for idlers. Her resources are the riches of all nations, which she knows how to appreciate and turn to her own account. The hopes of lucre only must give a tinge of meanness to the mind and manners, but in England the incitements to commerce operate assisted by nobler motives. One main spring of action is a portion of public spirit generated by the excellence of public order, and by the inviolable protection of the laws.

In individuals we observe an irresistible ardour, an insatiable excitement to outstrip every rival, and especially, to beat down foreign competition, personal and national. A steady, methodical, and even frigid, activity; a well concerted audacity, which, in the speculator, attempts whatever a provident calculation (I had almost said divination) of chances, can offer for success; and to meet reverses. To these moral causes, may be added, rules of political and domestic oeconomy, operating favourably for all interests, and as a stimulus and encouragement for industry and talents of every description.

With respect to material causes, we may rank, in the first place, that of ready communications by means of public ways, and the requisite establishments and depots to facilitate the transport of articles; as well in the interior as in the vicinity of the coasts. In this very business of transportation, and in that of the exchanges effected by it,

there is no small art employed. The subject-matter of these exchanges are the productions that industry creates.

A pacific competition is incessantly carried on between the commerce of England and that of other nations. Of these, one shall rise to distinction, by premeditated schemes of prudence and economy, another by the *delicatesse* and good taste of its productions, another by its audacity and activity. But they are separately overmatched by not possessing and exercising the influence of these strong means in combination.

It is in the labours of the interior that the example of England should be, primarily, copied by France. In the beginning of the 17th century, England had but few practicable roads, and no canals; and, in the ports, art had added nothing to the bounties of nature; queen Elizabeth, however, had already established an India company, and in her time the globe had been circumnavigated by Drake—one of those illustrious voyagers who routed the Spanish Armada. This was the education of commerce; but what foresight could have predicted the honours and the advantages since resulting from and attributable to it?

Under the ministry of Lord Chatham, in the course of the seven-years' war, the first stimulus was given to a few experiments, by which commercial business was so advanced, as to give rise to a brilliant assemblage of judicious and beautiful works, public and private, the execution and character of which every foreigner must now look at with as much interest as admiration. Under that splendid ministry commerce and internal industry flourished more during a most momentous period of war than in any other preceding period of peace to which they could be traced.

An individual of no obscure character, the Duke of Bridgewater, enters heartily into the spirit of the general impulsion given to the stock of national activity, by forming the subject of an undertaking, then thought romantic, but since illustrated as of great celebrity, and so conspicuous as to be distinguished in the page of history. This was by excavating a canal by which the produce of his mines might be conveyed to Manchester. It forms a complete and attractive view of art triumphing over nature.

Soon after was projected a highly respectable performance in every point of view, a work eminently calculated to promote the purposes of navigation, by

establishing a water-carriage communication between the Irish Sea, from Liverpool to the German Ocean. Taking these works for their bases, a superstructure of useful adjuncts has been built to complete their general accommodation, including the substance of different labours exceedingly expensive and difficult. The design of uniting the Thames and the Severn was comprehensive, and the execution judicious. The enlightened spirit of modern times has also drawn a line of communication between the Trent and the port of London, with multifarious branches, and in a scientific order of arrangement. It must be confessed, that in the short space of half a century the patience and industry of a few united individuals have undertaken and accomplished what seems a compact entire mass of reciprocal intercourse, discriminated into different kinds, and with an attention ably directed to every particular consideration of utility, in its various relations and in the most minute points. A conjunction has been effected between opposite seas, between the basins of opulent ports, between industrious towns, fertile countries, and inexhaustible mines, by a double system of canals for navigation, great and small, over an extent of a thousand leagues, on a portion of territory not equal to a fourth part of France.

To distribute water sufficient for the use of the inhabitants, as also the gas which produces a pure and brilliant light, so ornamental to cities, canals and conduits, ramified through an extent of 400 leagues, have been excavated under the streets of London.

The communications above ground are no less an object of prime solicitude. Improvements are daily making in the high roads, entirely new routes are concerted, the sum total of which, in point of length, would exceed 46,000 leagues in England alone.

While these labours are carrying on by land, ports, basins, docks, are in a progressive course of construction. For the security of anchorage and landing, moles, jetties, pharoses, have been raised, of late, over more than 600 leagues of coast. Owing to these labours, merchant vessels, to the number of 22,300, manned by 60,000 sailors, and of two millions of tons in capacity, hardly suffice to transport, from one coast to another, the superflux of interior circulation, including also the importation and exportation of foreign and national commodities.

Thus it is that England has been flourishing internally, while her enormous expenditure abroad had an ominous appearance, and augured, by divination, portentous signs of ruin. Confident of outstripping all her rivals in nautical exertion, she has relaxed, for three years successively, the restrictions of her navigation acts, leaving the maritime arena open to foreigners of every country.

What has the British administration done to form, with a kind of magic, these stupendous works? comparatively speaking, nothing. It is to the commercial spirit that we must refer all these operations and dispositions of human art. We need only to look at most of them to be convinced, that a native power of combination, in individuals, merchants, manufacturers, land-owners, by a consideration of their mutual wants, has conceived and planned undertakings, so as to secure their success, comprehensive and original in design, judicious and sound in arrangement, and masterly in execution.

Labours of this description have within themselves the means of most effectually improving the aggregate of personal estates in all the various relations of business. Nature has set limits to territorial possessions, but those of industry are interminable. Thus, in the short interval of 60 years, property, to the amount of 500 millions, has been established in the firmest manner, and raised upon the general foundations of roads and turnpikes; a milliard, or a thousand millions, on rivers and canals; and another milliard on havens and points of the sea-coast. Citizens that have made these new acquisitions are held and linked together, as members of the same great society, by ties of interest as strong as those which influence the proprietors of immoveable property.

In England, many of the great families have descended into the ranks of personal industry, and the immense property of some individuals, by loans on undertakings that require considerable advances and long sacrifices, has contributed to the fund of common utility. We might instance in a Duke of Portland, who has created an iron railway to a distance of ten milés, conveying the products of a mine, together with passengers, to an artificial harbour, with basins, moles, and buildings, on the sea-coast.

In the cities of Great Britain, at every step we are met by public monuments, raised by the munificence of a few opulent and generous individuals. A wealthy



wealthy merchant built the Royal Exchange of London. The great aqueduct of the New River was constructed at the charges of a private citizen. The families of Cavendish and Russel have erected, on their own lands, in the finest quarters of the metropolis, squares as extensive as that of Louis XV., streets as regular as that of Castiglione, and more spacious than the *Rue de la Paix*.

When a foreigner visits the hotels and

mansions of these patricians and rich plebeians, he is struck with the contrast of the expectations he had entertained, compared with the ingenuous negligence which he beholds in their houses and furniture, taking both in a collective view. The general picture may be justly considered and concluded as much the same with that of common English gentlemen who dwell nearly upon the same spot.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

THE property of the *Morning Chronicle* has been transferred within the month to Mr. Clement, for the unparalleled price of 40,000*l*. The amount sounds high; but it is the honestest and best-conducted paper in London; and, preserving its integrity, yields, as it deserves, from 7 to 8,000*l*. per annum. Twenty-fourth shares in the *Courier* fetch nearly 2,000*l*.; and the *Times* yields about 20,000*l*. per annum from advertisements only. The increase of readers has rendered all standard literary property of higher certain value, and must tend to improve literature by heightening the recompense of successful exertion. We have recently experienced this in our own concerns; having within the month obtained 20,000*l*. for a third of the interest in the books connected with the Interrogative System of Education. We therefore consider Mr. Clement as having made a prudent bargain, while his liberal views entitle him to special praise, from their tendency to exalt the value of literary property. Of the *Morning Chronicle* we can assert, of our own knowledge, that it is a paper sought for and found in all reading-rooms on the Continent, where its unvarying integrity and much-admired principles do more credit to the English nation than any other production of our press. At the same time, although it lost its parent in the late Mr. Perry, yet he had trained operative persons, by whom it was long conducted before his death, and by whom its reputation still continues to be upheld. The sale is second only to one of the London journals; and, as a paper read every where, by every body, and universally esteemed, we think most favourably of Mr. Clement's spirited purchase; and, as a liberal character, we

anticipate the improved fortune of this favourite journal.

Considerable interest has been excited in the metropolis, and in all great and noisy towns, by the evidence of Mr. M'ADAM, before a Committee of Parliament, in which he asserts the practicability of making streets on the principle of his fine roads. The distracting and overwhelming noise of streets paved with stones renders any proposal worth trying, and would entitle him to the highest social rewards who contrived any means of getting rid of so intolerable a nuisance. In several miles of street in London, during many hours every day, no person can converse audibly at the distance of two yards; and often the rolling of heavy carriages is as distracting as the fire of artillery during an engagement on-board of ship. Hitherto there seemed no remedy, and, if Mr. M'Adam has found one, he will rank among the greatest benefactors of society. The experiment is to be made in St. James's-square and on Westminster-bridge; and we hope it will soon be extended to Fleet-street, and Bridge-street, Blackfriars. The saving of wear and tear in carriages and horses, and the facility of enjoying equestrian exercise, would counterbalance all expense of watering in dry weather, and any increase of unlayed dust in windy weather.

CAPPER's Topographical Dictionary of the United Kingdom, which has been delayed in being put to press by the non-completion of the population-returns for Ireland, will now be reprinted with all the speed consistent with accuracy. It will include the last population returns of the three kingdoms, drawn from sources not yet before the public, accompanied by every variety of authentic and useful information.



information relative to every district, town, and place, having a name, so as to justify the great public demand for a new edition. It may be expected to appear about January next, in large octavo, as before.

The continuation of Mr. BOOTH's excellent Analytical Dictionary of the English Language is in the press, and the several parts will be published successively, at short intervals. The printing of the Second Part was necessarily delayed for the purpose of calculating the number of copies that would be required.

The Governors of the Middlesex Hospital, having long seen with much concern the numerous applicants that are every week refused admission into the Hospital for want of room, unanimously resolved, on the 7th of August, to open another of the wards which have been hitherto unoccupied for want of funds. Countenanced by the munificent and almost unparalleled donation of 1000*l.* from Lord Robert Seymour for this express purpose, the governors have ventured with greater confidence to appeal to the liberality of the public, and solicit their contributions for forming a permanent fund for its maintenance: the annual expense of which will not be less than 500*l.* Books are therefore opened for donations; and, as this Hospital is one of the most efficient in the metropolis, there can be little doubt but the object will be speedily achieved.

Mr. H. V. SMITH is preparing for publication, a History of the English Stage, from the Reformation to the present time; containing a particular account of all the theatres that have been erected at different periods in the metropolis, and interspersed with various amusing anecdotes, &c.

Sir RICHARD PHILLIPS having completed the series of Elementary Books, in accordance with his Interrogative System of Education, and some other useful publications, upon which he has been commercially and mentally engaged for the last twenty-five years, has transferred the future sales to the public and the bookselling-trade to the respectable wholesale house of Messrs. WHITAKER; but he purposes to continue his long-established intercourse with the public through the Monthly Magazine, as long as his health and intellectual vigor permit.

*Horæ Momenta Cravenæ*, or the Craven Dialect exemplified in Two

Dialogues, between Farmer Giles and his neighbour Bridget, is nearly ready for publication; to which is annexed a copious Glossary of the dialect of Craven, in the West Riding.

An Asiatic Society of London is just formed, upon a very extensive scale, and is to comprise subjects not merely connected with Asia, (though this is the chief design,) but with all our possessions eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.

The dishonest conduct of the speculations called Reviews, has often demanded our animadversions; and in twenty-seven years we have so opened the eyes of the public in regard to anonymous criticism, as almost entirely to have destroyed its craft. To increase the effect, we commenced an article under the head of "PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM," in which we re-reviewed the opinions of those reviews, which had acquired an imposing influence on the public. Messieurs, the Critics, took alarm at this interference with their authority; and we have, in consequence, been often bespattered with their abuse. The parties who have evinced the greatest soreness, have been the conductors of the Edinburgh Review, who seem to ascribe their constantly diminishing sale, and influence, to our animadversions, instead of referring these effects to the progressive deterioration of their own work. We never approved of the arrogant tone of their compositions; but in their early volumes there was a degree of spirit and original thinking which forced attention. At first the work was produced by young men of genius, now better employed; but latterly, as is notorious, the chief part of the articles have been the production of writers in London, paid by the sheet. The principles, too, have been as equivocal as the merit of the compositions; and hence a work of professedly worse principles, but decided in its course, has risen in circulation; while the other, which sought to please every party, has lost the confidence of all. We have regretted the fact, but done even less than we might to accelerate the result; because, of two evils we preferred the least. We have nevertheless experienced several instances of rancorous hostility from these parties; and, some time since, we received an indiscreet letter from one of the partners of Mr. Constable, (then absent,)

absent!) couched in the following terms:—

Edinburgh; Jan. 3, 1823.

SIR,—We have your letter of the 22d inst. and beg to decline doing what you wish as to the agency of your books. Were we inclined to aid your views, we would not do so, on account of the unfounded, designing, and stupid, articles, that find their way into your Magazine, on the subject of the Edinburgh Review, —a work which has done more for literature, and the people in general, than any other work.

We are, sir, your most obedient,

A. CONSTABLE and Co.

—Soon after this curious epistle was written, a regular attack was commenced, in the language of low scurrility, in an auxiliary Magazine of the parties, in which the Monthly Magazine and its editor were treated as they used to be, some years since, in those Billingsgate works—the *Satirist* and the *Scourge*.\* As these missiles fell short of their object, the Review itself is now made the direct vehicle; and in a London article, in the last Review, a malicious representation is introduced of the conduct and character of this Miscellany; in which a pretended comparison is set up between the Monthly Magazine and some works of mere *whip-syllabub*, which have been opposed to it, and which doubtless suit the taste of the writer, who happens not to be unknown to us. His frothy communications have been refused admission into our pages; and he is known to get his daily bread by writing in the two works which he has praised, and in the weekly newspaper which he asserts is the best in London. In a word, we shall be among the foremost to hail the period

when the Edinburgh Review has become more settled and more firm in its principles, and when it improves in the energy and originality of its compositions; and we hope this concession on our parts will be received by its conductors and proprietors as an olive-branch of peace.

A new edition is in preparation of WATKINS'S Portable Cyclopaedia. This edition will be greatly enlarged, and will be embellished with nearly 1000 engraved illustrations, so as to render it a perfect book of reference on every subject of a scientific character.

A second and very improved edition of Guzman d'Alfarache, or the Spanish Rogue, translated by J. H. BRADY, is ready for publication.

The length of streets now lighted with gas in London extends over 215 miles; the main pipes belonging to the four Gas Light Companies in London reaching to this almost incredible distance, from which ramify the smaller pipes conveying the light to shops, alleys, and private dwellings, and which may be calculated at a distance greater than the length of the mains. 1. The London Gas Light Company have their works in Peter-street, Westminster, Brick-lane, and Curtain-road; they supply 125 miles of main pipes, and consume annually 20,678 chaldrons of coals; this company lights 27,635 lamps. 2. The City Gas Light Company, in Dorset-street, supply fifty miles of main; they consume 8840 chaldron of coals annually, and light 7836 lamps. 3. The South London Company, at Bankside, supply near forty miles of mains, consume 3640 chaldrons of coals, and light 4038 public lamps. 4. The Imperial Gas Light Company, in Hackney-road, is recently established.

A Critical Analysis of the Rev. E. IRVING'S Orations and Arguments, &c. is preparing for publication, interspersed with remarks on the composition of a sermon, by Philonous.

The death of Mr. BENT has afforded an opening for the publication of a New Literary Advertiser, to be continued on the first Wednesday in every month. It is to be confined exclusively to books and works connected with literature: copious literary notices will be given, and the earliest intelligence procured, of works about to be published.

Suggestions on Christian Education, &c. accompanied by two biographical sketches,

\* In reply to a remonstrance of ours on these follies, Mr. Constable, in a letter dated Dec. 27, 1822, observes, "The Monthly Magazine has always been a great favourite of mine; and even now, in spite of all contending opposition, still maintains its own rank in utility. However, I think you have sometimes attacked the Edinburgh Review in the Monthly Magazine, and I do not mean to approve of this in estimating the character of your work; yet, on the whole, I have always considered it excellent, as preserving a vast mass of useful information."—Of the moral and intellectual qualities of Mr. Constable, we entertain the highest opinion; and think he has done more to raise the character of Scottish literature than any man that ever preceded him.



sketches, and a Memoir of Amos Green, esq. of Bath and York, by his late widow, will soon appear.

The second Part of French Classics, edited by L. T. VENTOUILLAC, comprising Numa Pompilius, by Florian, with notes, and the life of the author, in two volumes, will be published in a few days.

The second edition of Mr. GOODWIN'S New System of Shoeing Horses, is in preparation, in octavo; containing many new and important additions, with new plates, illustrative of the recent invention which is the subject of a patent, for shoeing horses with cast malleable iron, enabling the public to obtain shoes correctly made of any form.

Some accounts from India state, that an alphabet has been discovered or devised (it does not clearly appear which), by which the inscriptions found in the caves and on the ancient monuments of that country, may be clearly understood; and which, combined with a similar discovery of the Egyptian hieroglyphics now going on, will probably throw much light on the ancient history of both countries.

MR. JOSEPH JOPLING, architect, has invented a Septenary System for Generating Curves. It is capable of producing, with the utmost facility, an indefinite variety of curves, comprehending those which have been the subject of mathematical research, and numerous others, which cannot fail to be of great utility.

A circumstance has transpired before the Commissioners of government respecting Ireland, which in this age of mental illumination can scarcely be believed, but which fully explains all the follies of Orangeism and Catholicism, and the backwardness of knowledge, in that unhappy country,—it is, that in eleven counties there is not a single bookseller's shop!

In a few days will appear, in two volumes, octavo, a new edition, much improved, of Miss BENDER'S Memoirs of Mary Queen of Scots, with anecdotes of the court of Henry the Second, during her residence in France.

Shortly will be published, the Young Naturalist, a tale for young people, by A. C. MANT, author of "Ellen, or the Young Godmother," &c.

Lady MORGAN is preparing a Life of Salvator Rosa, the poet of designers.

A Society for literary and philosophical purposes has been established at Bristol, under the name of the *Inquirer*. We are glad to see philosophy united with its designs; as a fondness for *petit-maitre* or slip-slop literature seems at present to prevail too much over manly and solid pursuits. Discussions on the last new poem, or novel, seem to supersede real knowledge; though such works are but the garnish of a feast, or the trimmings of a lady's dress. The most empty-headed coxcomb in England can speak as eloquently about Walter Scott or Lord Byron as a man of the soundest erudition; these topics, therefore, confer no intellectual distinction, and ought to be tolerated only among the other *chit-chat* of the tea-table.

A new edition of BLAINE'S Canine Pathology is nearly ready, with an addition of new matter, particularly a philosophical enquiry into the origin of the dog, his individual varieties, and examination of the popular subject of breeding animals; also a very copious account of rabies or madness.

In September will be published, Letters to Marianne, by WILLIAM COMBE, Esq. author of "Dr. Syntax's Tour in Search of the Picturesque," &c. with a profile portrait.

A volume called Sweepings of my Study is announced at Edinburgh.

Some splendid remains of antiquity have been recently discovered in a field at Bramdean, in Hampshire. Six tessellated pavements have been already cleared; two of which are of the most intricate and beautiful workmanship. Previous to the discovery of the pavements, a large excavation in the solid chalk was cleared away, about thirteen feet in depth, entirely filled with mortar, rubbish, tiles, bones of great variety of animals, earthenware, &c. Tradition has long marked out Bramdean as the site of a palace of Alfred.

Doubts having been expressed in regard to Hunter's Memoirs of his Captivity among the Indians, we feel it just to state, that we have derived from independent sources proofs of his title to credence; and he has also circulated a notice, referring to the most accredited parties.

MR. L. J. A. M'HENRY has nearly ready for publication, a new edition of his improved Spanish Grammar, designed especially for self-instruction.

The original death-warrant of Charles



Charles I. with all the signatures of the regicides, in a perfect state, is in possession of the Rev. D. TURNER, of Norton-le-Moors, Staffordshire.

Not less than thirty small weekly miscellanies have been started within these few months, and some of them have attained an extraordinary extent of circulation, while they are the means of spreading much useful knowledge among the middling classes of society. They are sold at the low price of two-pence, and some even, so low as a penny. Thirty years ago it was the fortune of the editor of this Magazine to commence this species of low-priced miscellany, under the title of *the Museum*; and, about the same period, a very amusing work appeared at Sherborne, under the name of *Weekly Entertainer*. Every house in the kingdom can afford its two-penny worth of literature per week. We hope to hear of such works in every county; and, if executed with taste, they cannot fail to succeed everywhere. Their success is a regular consequence of Sunday and Lancasterian schools.

MR. C. M. WILICH has succeeded in obtaining a great reduction in the duty on German lithographic stones imported into this country, viz. from twenty shillings to three shillings per cwt.

Many years ago, when the mawkish loyalty of a Chancellor led him to refuse protection against piracy to a Poem of the late inimitable Dr. Wolcot, we foresaw that the precedent would be quoted on future occasions. Power, in that instance, availed itself of the unpopularity of Dr. W. among certain classes; and it is by stretching the law, in particular cases, that authority is enabled constantly to encroach on popular rights. We have always considered the power of the Court of Chancery, to protect property, as purely ministerial; and that it was bound merely to consider applications as between two parties, one of whom had a right, and the other no right. If the nature of the property is to be made a question, then a thousand quibbles may arise, which enable one who has no right, to contend with him who has. The intervention of an opinion of any chancellor, on such points, places all property in his discretion, and a man may thus be robbed even under the sanction of law. The onus of proof, founded on a strict legal title, lies with the applicant, as well as

the proof of invasion; and, beyond questions on those points, no discretion ought to be allowed to a chancellor. The moral or intrinsic worth of the thing in question belongs to a jury, before whom the defendant ought to be enabled to enforce a decision. These abstract views apply to all cases; and if, as in the instance of Lord Byron's *Don Juan*, the work has no moral or intrinsic worth, the ulterior proceedings before a jury would be its own punishment on the plaintiff. Perhaps no book of merit ever appeared from which passages might not be selected that opposed some old-fashioned prejudices of a chancellor; consequently, the trade of piracy may flourish with impunity. When some knaves, a few years since, sought to avail themselves of our good name, by bringing out a work under our title, to which, as a *catch* to the *unwary*, they affixed the word *new*; we applied to our estimable and able friend, the late Sir Samuel Romilly, for his opinion on a motion for injunction. He agreed with us in the unprincipled character of the attempted robbery; but, said he, "your's is a liberal work, open to free enquiry on all subjects; and the work against which we apply professes superabundant devotion to ministers and their policy. Will they not be able to enlist the prejudices of the chancellor on their side, by quoting some free opinions of your own, or of some of your correspondents, and against these set off their own obsequiousness?" Hence, instead of a question of right, it became one of calculation and expediency. However, Sir Samuel said he would turn it in his mind, and give his opinion in writing. That opinion arrived in a few days, and was in the following terms:—"Under all the circumstances, the Chancellor may, or may not, grant an injunction." Unwilling to be the means of advertising a knavish project, and at the same time to be foiled by the authority of prejudices in ermine, we considered it expedient to forbear, and leave the question of an unfair rivalry to the moral feelings of the public. Of this result we have had no reason to complain; but it is evident we, and all persons in our situation, must suffer wrong, while any feelings but those of pure law are allowed to be mixed up with such decisions.

Dr. GRAHAM, of Carshalton, Surry, is preparing for the press, *An Introduction*

duction to the Modern Theory and Practice of Physic. The object of the author is to present the medical student and junior practitioner with a faithful picture of the present state of medical practice.

At the sale of Mr. WATSON TAYLOR's celebrated Collection, the pictures in two days produced 25,000*l*.

The Vision of St. Jerome, by Parmegiano, was purchased by the Rev. Holwell Carr, for 3050 guineas.

The Grand Landscape with a Rainbow, by Rubens; for Lord Orford—2603 *gs*.

Interior of a Stable, by Wouvermans; by Col. Bayley—530 guineas.

Portrait of Faustino Neve, by Murillo; by Col. Thwaites—910 guineas.

Two Landscapes, by Hobbima; for Lord Grosvenor—1750 guineas.

The Landscape with a Coach, by Rembrandt; by the Marquis of Hertford—350.

A Bull and two Cows, by Paul Potter, a small landscape; by Col. Thwaites—1210.

The Martyrdom of St. Apollonia, by Guido; for Lord Grosvenor—400 guineas.

St. Paul caught up into the third Heaven, by N. Poussin; by Col. Thwaites—305 guineas.

Jason pouring the Lignor of Enchantment upon the Dragon, by S. Rosa—300.

The Virgin seated, with the Infant on her lap. Andrea del Sarto; by Colonel Thwaites—305 guineas.

An Upright Landscape, G. Poussin; by Mr. Hume—360 guineas.

A Landscape, with a stream of water, Ruysdael; by Lord Gower—270 guineas.

A Landscape, with a stream of water rushing between the ruins of an abbey-mill, Ruysdael; by Colonel Thwaites—300.

Two Flower Pieces, Van Hynsum—510.

A Calm, Van de Velde; by Mr. Secretary Peel—390 guineas.

Exterior of a Farm-house, Teniers; by Alex. Baring—395 guineas.

The Magdalen accosted by an Infant Angel, Guido; by Mr. Bullock—310 *gs*.

Christ and the Woman of Samaria at the Well, Ann. Carracci; by Mr. Seager—310.

A Bank of a River, Wouvermans; by Mr. Hume—685 guineas.

A Lioness rolling on the Ground, Rubens; by Mr. Lawley—310 guineas.

Portrait of the Wife of De Vos, Van Dyck; by Mr. Seager—340 guineas.

Portrait of Dr. Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds; by Major Thwaites—470 *gs*.

Jan Steen and his Wife taking an afternoon's nap, Jan Steen; by Mr. Hume—220 guineas.

Two small Landscapes, Ruysdael; by Mr. Smith, of Marlborough-street—307 *gs*.

A small fancy Head, Murillo; by the Marquis of Lansdown—50 guineas.

Mrs. Siddons, as the Tragic Muse, Sir Joshua Reynolds; by Lord Grosvenor—1750 guineas.

A few weeks since, the late Mr. WARREN's Collection of Prints, consisting chiefly of his own works, together with proofs which had been presented to him by various engravers, was brought to the hammer by Mr. Sotherby. Many of the finest proofs fetched very high prices:—

The Heiress, after Smirke, sold for two guineas; an inferior impression of the same plate, 1*l*. 18*s*.

The Murder of the Innocents, by Bartolozzi, 6*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*.

Vandyke as Paris, by Schiavonelle, 2*l*.

Duncan Gray, after Wilkie, 6*l*. 10*s*.

The Demolition of the China Jar, after the same artist, 4*l*. 10*s*.

At the sale of Mr. Haydon's Pictures, "the Raising of Lazarus" sold for only 350*l*., which was not much more than double the value of its massive gilt frame; and his other historical picture, "Christ's Entry into Jerusalem," fetched only 220*l*.

GARRICK's Pictures (seventy-one in number,) produced nearly 4000*l*. The celebrated set of election pictures, four in number, by Hogarth, fetched 1,650 guineas, at which price they were purchased by Mr. Soane.

Forty thousand pounds is granted for a new building for the King's Library; such building to form part of the structure of the British Museum.

We feel shame at being called upon to notice the daring efforts of Charlatanism and Imposture, in a public narrative, called authentic, of the extraordinary cure performed by Prince ALEXANDRE HOHENLOHE, the Paracelsus of his age, on Miss Barbara O'Connor, a credulous nun, in the convent of New Hall, near Chelmsford. We are shocked to hear of convents in England, and astonished to see this arch-quackery sustained by the protestant, and of course independent, physician to the convent. On the 7th of December, 1820, Miss Barbara O'Connor, a nun, in the convent at New Hall, near Chelmsford, aged thirty, was suddenly attacked, without any evident cause, with a pain in the ball of the *right thumb*; and the superior of the convent, having heard of many extraordinary cures performed by Prince Hohenlohe, of Bamberg, in Germany, employed a friend to request his assistance, which he readily granted, and sent the following instructions, dated Bamberg, March 16, 1822.

"On the 3d of May, at eight o'clock, I will offer, in compliance with your request,



quest, my prayers for your recovery. Having made your confession, and communicated, offer up your own also, with that fervency of devotion and entire faith which we owe to our Redeemer Jesus Christ. Stir up from the bottom of your heart the divine virtues of true repentance, of Christian charity to all men, of firm belief that your prayers will be favorably received, and a stedfast resolution to lead an exemplary life, to the end that you may continue in a state of grace.

Accept the assurance of my regard.

PRINCE ALEXANDER HOHENLOHE."

Bamberg, March 16, 1822.

We are then told, that on the next day, the 3d of May, she went through the religious process prescribed by the prince, and, mass being nearly ended, almost immediately after she felt an extraordinary sensation through the whole arm, to the ends of her fingers. The pain instantly left her, and the swelling gradually subsided; but it was some weeks before the hand resumed its natural size and shape!!! If our English convents make such appeals to vulgar superstition as this, it seems high time that they were transferred to a more genial soil. The world is now too old for miracles in medicine or philosophy.

#### RUSSIA.

Translations of Sir WALTER SCOTT's and Lord BYRON's works, or rather the most celebrated of them, have appeared in Russia. In France and Germany they are greedily seized for the same purpose; and it forms a race among the trade which shall bring them out first.

A table has been published, from official documents, of the population, &c. of Russia, for 1822. It gives the number of the inhabitants for each of the fifty governments, also the governments in geographical square miles. Some of these may be noticed here:—

	Inhabitants	Sq. Miles.
Archangel	200,000	11,400
Astrachan	190,000	3,100
Courland	410,000	330
Novogorod	673,000	2,300
Moscow	1,275,000	470
Petersburgh	590,000	840
Tobolski	450,000	16,800
Smolensko	950,000	1,000
Irkutsk	210,000	126,400

—The sum-total of inhabitants for the whole empire is stated at 40,067,000; the number of manufactories and workshops at 3,724; the total of commercial capital at 310,660,000 roubles; and the revenue from the poll-tax, and

that on the consumption of liquors, at 169,350,000 roubles.

#### SWEDEN.

In the Royal Library at Stockholm, there exists a very remarkable manuscript, the *Codex Giganteus*. It was taken from a Benedictine monastery at Prague, during the thirty-years' war. It is two Swedish ells in height, and of proportionate breadth. It contains, besides the Vulgate, a collection of writings upon the Jewish antiquities, by Josephus, Isidorus, &c.: also the *Comas Pragensis Chronicon Bohemice*; and a treatise on magic, ornamented with an illuminated figure of the devil.

#### GERMANY.

A German writer, named FABRICIUS, has written a violent book against the universities of his country; proposing, with a true Goth-like spirit, partly to abolish them, and partly to subject them to strict inspection by the police.

M. J. KERNER, a German physician, of Stuttgart, has made the discovery of a new kind of poison, that arises in smoked meats. It appears, from experiments which he has made, that they become subject to some sort of decomposition that renders them venomous. Liver sausages are the most susceptible of it, and the decomposition generally takes place about the middle of April. From his enquiries the doctor found, that of seventy-two persons, in the country of Wurtemberg, that had eaten smoked sausages, thirty-seven died in a little time, and the remainder were ill for some time after.

#### FRANCE.

A small, though very ancient, vase, from the collection of the Duke of Brunswick, excites much notice in Paris. It is formed of a single onyx, six inches high, finely coloured, and ornamented with bas-reliefs of very high execution. Conjecture attributes it to the age of Mithridates.

Among other associations of recent institution in France, is one entitled the *Society of Christian Morals*; the object of which is to introduce principles of justice, public order, and benevolence; and to apply them to the social relations. No subjects of controversy will enter into their discussions; but they propose to collect documents of every kind, and of all countries, tending to ameliorate man's moral and physical condition; to pub-



lish periodically a work characterising the influence of philosophy on laws and civilization, to recommend civic and domestic virtues, &c.

M. DUPETIT THOUARS, who has been for some time employed in collecting herbs and plants at Madagascar, and in India, has also devoted his attention to philological researches respecting the languages of those countries. He finds a very great analogy between the Madagascar and Malay languages; this he traces by comparing the names of a considerable number of plants that are of native growth, where these languages are spoken.

#### SPAIN.

The Cortes of Spain have published a decree, purporting that vessels concerned in the slave-trade shall be confiscated; and that the owners, masters, and crews, shall be adjudged to ten years' hard labour. Foreign vessels that enter Spanish ports, with slaves on-board, to be liable to the same penalties, and the slaves to be set at liberty.

The Cortes, in 1820, decreed the establishment of a journal appropriated to the discussions and speeches of its members, that the public might be truly informed on subjects so important. Two volumes for the session of 1820, and two others for 1821, have already been published; and recently the first volume of the extraordinary session of the last-mentioned year. Their importance to illustrate the modern history of Spain will readily be admitted.

#### UNITED STATES.

An ancient manuscript volume, of three hundred and fifty pages, has lately been discovered at Detroit, in the United States. It is in good preservation, and the penmanship is beautiful.—The characters in which it is written are unknown, being neither Hebrew, Greek, nor Saxon; the only parts intelligible are a few Latin quotations:

Mr. JAMES BOOTH, of New York, has invented a new printing-press, which will throw off fifteen hundred impressions an hour, and requires only two hands to feed it, and the engine which moves the whole machinery is only a one-horse power.

In the states of the union; North America; public instruction and the education of youth are considered as

national objects, requiring considerable sacrifices. The state of Connecticut has appropriated a fund of a million and a half of dollars to the support of public schools. In that of Vermont, a portion of lands is allotted to each district, for the same purpose. The colleges throughout the union are forty-eight in number, and in general, are well endowed. Of these, the most distinguished is Harvard University, at Cambridge, near Boston, founded in 1698. Children of every description, sex, and colour, are admitted to the rights of elementary instruction.

The American missionaries of Rangoun, from the little prospect of success in their labours, and under apprehensions for their personal safety, repaired to Ava, the residence of the emperor, to solicit permission to propagate Christianity within his dominions. The emperor's answer was forbidding, and the government of this country, like that of China, will not endure the profession of any novel religion. The missionaries have, in consequence, returned to Rangoun.

In 1804 a house was built at the mouth of the Delaware, near Cape May, at the distance of three hundred and thirty-four feet from the sea. In 1820, from the encroachment of the sea, the distance was only one hundred and eighty feet. This advancement of the waters varies from year to year, but is progressive. The same observation will apply to the coasts of Brazil, though no measurement has been made, and in a proportion much more rapid than in the United States.

In the province of Ohio, near the village of Milan, on the banks of the river Huron, United States, there is a spring, the water of which is inflammable, and takes fire on the application of a lighted torch. The flame, which is very pure and very ardent, might probably be used for the purpose of giving light.

#### INDIA.

In the Calcutta journals appears the prospectus of a new weekly publication, to be written in the Bengalese language, and composed and conducted by natives only. It is intended to discuss matters political, religious, and moral, with others of an interest purely local. The title to be *Sungbaud Cowmuddy*, or Moon of Intelligence.

NEW

## NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN AUGUST:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

*Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.*

**F**OR the Oracles of God, four Orations; for Judgment to come, an Argument, in nine parts; by the Rev. EDWARD IRVING, is the title of a work, written by a gentleman who attracts, at present, more attention from the inhabitants of this metropolis than has been given to the head of any religious society since the days of Johanna Southcott. Man is a religious animal; he apparently dies like the beasts of the field; but, nevertheless, the belief in a continued existence is so necessarily interwoven in the texture of his mind, that he cannot possibly conceive a state in which he shall be as though he had never been. This never-ceasing confidence in a future life is the source not only of the hopes and fears of religion, but of the cherished fame of the philosopher. Accordingly, in all ages and nations, even in those that never saw the light of revelation, men have been found teaching the doctrine of futurity to the multitude, and explaining the "varieties of untried being." Horne Tooke called those teachers *fortune-tellers*; but Horne Tooke was an infidel, and, besides, he was not aware that he was actuated by the same principle when he personally superintended the erection of his own tomb. The public mind has been much divided respecting the oratorical merits of Mr. Irving. Witlings have ridiculed the manner, and critics have condemned the style, of his compositions; but thousands have flocked to listen to his discourses, and have read them in their closets with increased devotion. There must be some cause for all this; and the cause seems to be, the apparent sincerity of his faith in the doctrines which he inculcates, joined to the fearless, fervid, and independent, manner in which he utters his tremendous denunciations. To judge fairly of Mr. Irving's compositions, the critic must be partially inspired by that enthusiasm which appears to have guided his pen. To an ear that is unattuned to the harmony of numbers, Milton and Pope have written in vain, and the energies of Mr. Irving can have their effect only upon certain minds; but on such minds they are calculated to exert an immense power. After allowing this much, it would be fastidious to quarrel with the style. Whatever we might say of commas and points, or even of grammatical incongruities, that style is never despicable which answers the purposes intended by the writer. Believing the divine origin of the scriptures, (and who will dare to deny it?) the burning eloquence of Mr. Irving is as requisite to rouse the torpidity

of modern Christians, as was the voice of Knox at the period of the Reformation. Whatever may be said to the contrary, the great portion of the people of this country, especially the rich and powerful, are Christians only in name. We have been called a nation of shopkeepers, but it may be truly said that we are also a nation of hypocrites. As a short specimen of Mr. Irving's style, we take the following extract from the beginning of his first Oration. It contains the axiom on which his system is built, and to him who has a heart-felt conviction of its truth, we repeat our assertion, that these Orations are models of eloquence.—“There was a time when each revelation of the word of God had an introduction into this earth which neither permitted men to doubt whence it came nor wherefore it was sent: . . . . . But now the miracles of God have ceased, and Nature, secure and unmolested, is no longer called on for testimonies to her Creator's voice. No burning bush draws the footsteps to his presence-chamber; no invisible voice holds the ear awake; no hand cometh forth from the obscure to write his purposes in letters of flame. The vision is shut up, and the testimony is sealed, and the word of the Lord is ended, and this solitary volume, with its chapters and verses, is the sum-total of all for which the chariot of heaven made so many visits to the earth, and the Son of God himself tabernacled and dwelt among us.”

One of the novelties of the month, and which as a *real curiosity* ought to be seen by every body, is the *Prize Dissertation on Homer*, published at only half-a-crown, for which the *Royal Society of Literature* have adjudged their prize of 100 guineas. Accustomed to look over essays for this miscellany, we sincerely declare that, if it had been offered to us, we should not have admitted it, even if the same premium had been offered to us for its insertion. Who is the author does not appear. In style and tone of thinking, it is a mere school-boy's essay; but, its hypotheses that Homer was Moses; Helen, the Hebrew Dinah; Achilles, David; &c. &c. would be worthy of the Sorbonne, or of a popish council in the worst times. George the IVth. who is a man of taste, will blush at such an appropriation of his bounty; and, if his Majesty is disposed to give other premiums, we pledge ourselves to send him a dozen papers from among our deferred communications, each worth a dozen of this title about Homer.

About two years ago (in *Monthly Magazine*, Oct.

Oct. 1821) we noticed, with approbation, a small volume of *Notes relating to the Crim Tartars*, by MARY HOLDERNESS. This is now republished with additions; and *A Narrative of a Journey from Riga to the Crimea, with an account of the Colonists of New Russia*, written by the same lady, is prefixed. The whole constitutes an octavo of 320 pages, replete with interesting information. There are two views and three coloured lithographic representations of costume, which are well executed and add to the value of the volume. In this age of book-making, it is pleasant to peruse a work of this description. Mrs. Holderness is no *imaginary* traveller. She lived among the scenes which she describes, and she has taken care to describe only those things that are not to be found in other authors. We are not informed of the motives that induced a female, with her child, to accompany her husband in a perilous journey of twelve hundred miles, in such a country, in the middle of winter; nor of the nature of the engagements that, after detaining her for four years, made her venture to return alone; but, whatever they were, the public have no cause for regret, seeing that they have produced the volume before us. Nothing seems to have escaped this lady's observation. Besides the prominent customs and manners of the inhabitants, we have minute particulars relative to commerce, manufactures, and agriculture, written as if she were no stranger to either of those subjects. Of the preparation of *quass*, the common drink of the Russians, we have an account which is different, in every respect, from any that we have hitherto seen. It is usually described as a subacid liquor, formed by fermentation, from rye or barley-meal, mixed with water and occasionally with malt. The process mentioned by Mrs. H. is as follows: "The common drink of the Russians is *kvass*, which is not so good as our small-beer; it is sometimes made with flour and water, flavoured by herbs, sometimes with different sorts of fruit; and this latter kind is a much pleasanter drink, though it is all sour. The method of making it is very simple: a large barrel is filled with fruit, sometimes plums, sometimes apples, crabs, wine-sours, or in fact any fruit of which you have a sufficient abundance to make it from; there is then put into the cask as much water as it will hold, and in fifteen days it is fit to drink. After a few gallons are drawn off, it is filled up again with water, to make it last until the time of year when it can be made again. This sort of *kvass* is, however, only made in South Russia, and where fruit is abundant and cheap." The Crimea, which is colonized from all nations, seems to have had no charms for Mrs. Holderness. "The moral character of the peasantry," she says, "is exceedingly depraved and vicious;

and, excepting the Tartars, I never found it possible, by any good offices, or kindness, to excite any attachment in them, that the sight of a glass of brandy would not instantly surmount."

*A Memoir of John Aikin, M. D.* by LUCY AIKIN, with a *Selection of his Miscellaneous Pieces*, has been published in two 8vo. volumes. Dr. Aikin has been long known in the literary world; but his life was a "noiseless tenor," and completely barren of incident. The *res angusta domi*, the evil genius of the scholar, never haunted his abode; and, previous to that paralysis which consigned him to a living tomb for the last three years of his existence, he had attained the age of seventy-two, with scarcely a single cross in his journey of life. His correspondence appears to have been limited, and rather that of friendship than of literature, and, at all events, such as "delicacy towards individuals, and respect for the implied confidences of family intercourse," has induced the editor to suppress. The Memoir (which fills up about two-thirds of the first volume) is, in consequence, not a life of Dr. Aikin, but a sort of *Catalogue Raisonné* of his numerous works, and an account of his engagements with booksellers in the conducting of periodical publications. With respect to the latter, the doctor seems to have entered on his task in the spirit of an independent literary man, taking a deeper interest in the success of the different undertakings than is usual with a hired editor. The remaining part of the first, and the whole of the second, volume, consist of biographical memoirs, &c. published chiefly at different times in the Monthly Magazine, and of criticisms on the works of Spencer, Milton, Dryden, Pope, &c. furnished as prefaces to an edition of the British Poets. For the collection of all these pieces we are really obliged to Miss Aikin. They show much of talent as well as much critical acumen, and all of them evince an ardent love of civil and religious liberty. Their style is unadorned, but accurate and perspicuous; and they well deserve to be thus rescued from the mass of fugitive publications. The language of Miss Aikin, herself, is generally plain and simple, and seems formed on the model of her father's. There are, however, occasional expressions that a chastened taste would disapprove. For instance, should the writer chance to peruse these remarks, we would beg leave to refer her to the paragraph at page 152 of the Memoirs. It might be mistaken for a *calumny*, because it contains an *insinuation* without pointing to the slightest ground on which it can rest.

About fifteen months ago, Messrs. Carey and Sons, of Philadelphia, published an American Atlas. This Atlas was a large folio of coloured maps of the several States



of North and South America, with letter-press upon the margin of the maps, containing historical, geographical, and statistical notices concerning each of the states. This Atlas was offered for sale in this country, by the [mode of *canvas*; but, as it was dear and cumbersome, we believe few copies were sold. We predicted at the time that an edition of this work, in which the descriptions should be printed in an octavo volume and the plates given as an accompanying Atlas, would be useful; and partly on this principle we have now before us, the *Geography, History, and Statistics, of America, illustrated by Maps, Charts, and Plates*. The letter-press of this volume contains all that surrounded the American maps, with corrections and considerable additions. So far all is well, and the editor appears to have done his duty. But the Atlas, which was the only valuable part of the American work, is woefully deficient. Thirteen only of the fifty-four Maps have been copied; and these are folded up in the volume, and, as usual in such modes of giving maps, must soon be useless. To make amends for the want of forty-one maps, we have five views of towns (Quebec, the Havannah, Philadelphia, Rio Janeiro, and Montè Video); but we would with pleasure give up all these for the single map of Jamaica. That of which we now complain may be remedied in a subsequent edition. The expense would no doubt be increased, but it might be easily sold at a higher price, and we should consider the work as extremely valuable.

*The New Mercantile Assistant; General Cheque Book, and Interest Tables, by Mr. WRIGHT*, an Accountant of Fenchurch-street, is a work which carries with it obvious marks of persevering labour and patient calculation. It contains twelve copious and distinct sets of tables, adapted to the purposes of commerce, and designed principally as a cheque on calculations made in the hurry of business. The first series exhibit the cost per single lb. any number of pounds, stones, or quarters, of goods of all descriptions, bought in the aggregate, i.e. by the ton or cwt. Thus, if a grocer, for instance, purchases a hog-head of sugar, and wishes in a moment to ascertain what it costs him per single lb., any number of pounds, or stones, by a reference to these Tables they will give the information without farther trouble; and on this principle they can be adapted to other departments of business, such as measures, liquids, &c. &c. The second series consist of copious and enlarged interest tables, of 3, 4, and 5, per cent. per annum. The third series includes progressive tables of profits, showing the net amounts from one penny to forty shillings, at 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30, per cent. advance. If it be wished to add 5, 10, 15, 20,

25, or 30, percent. profit, the opposite columns exhibit the same. In addition to these sets of tables, the book contains many useful tables for the reference of men of business, combined with much accuracy. On a volume so varied in its contents, and so generally useful to all persons in trade, we need add no observation to recommend it to the attention of our commercial readers. Much praise is due to the author for his patience and ingenuity in projecting so valuable a manual.

The lovers of the Fine Arts are well acquainted with "*Ackermann's Repository*." During the years 1819 and 1820, a set of designs for Garden Buildings appeared in that periodical work, which are now collected in a volume, with the title of "*Hints on Ornamental Gardening, &c.*" by John Buonarotti Papworth, the same gentleman who produced the work entitled "*Rural Residences*," published about five years ago. The designs in the work before us (twenty-eight in number) are tastefully imagined, and the engravings are well executed and finely coloured. The letter-press consists of above a hundred pages, and it is sufficient praise of the appearance of the volume that it is not inferior in elegance to any of the other publications of Mr. Ackermann. This, it is well known, is no mean praise.

While on the subject of the Fine Arts, we must not neglect "*The Beauties of Cambria*," consisting of sixty Views in North and South Wales, with appropriate descriptions. The views, which are well chosen, were taken by Mr. Hughes, and are engraved on wood by the same ingenious artist, in a style of execution that has scarcely been exceeded, and which produces impressions that vie with copper-plate engravings of no mean celebrity.

*The Memoirs of a Young Greek Lady*, which has for some months past engaged the attention of the coteries in Paris, is now translated for the amusement of the tea-tables of this metropolis. Madame Pauline Adelaide Alexandre Panam, a lady still under thirty years, is the historian of her own misfortunes. At the age of fourteen, she was seduced by the present reigning Duke of Saxe-Cobourg, the brother of Prince Leopold; and, if her tale be true, this Duke is the most worthless of mankind. She and her child, a boy of fourteen, were turned pennyless upon the world, after a series of ill usage and indignities that reflect disgrace not only on the duke, but upon his whole family. We have no opportunity of hearing the other side, nor are we called upon to decide the question. The volume appears before us merely as a novel; and, taking it in that view, it is extremely interesting, and its moral tendency is unquestionable. It is preceded by the *Imprimatur* of Le Marechal P. de L\*\*\*, who,

who, in a letter to Madame Panam, recommends the publication of her narrative. This letter, though written by one of the old noblesse (the Prince de Ligne), breathes all the spirit of republican virtue. "The traces of a court in a nation are," says he, "irremovable. That of Charles II. of England has left the vestiges of debauchery imprinted on all the literary productions of his time, and a School of Comedy, which seems to have been intended for representation before Messalina, by the actors of Caprea. In Asia, in Europe, in Spain, in Italy, you will find remains of the character of the ancient courts. Sometimes brilliant, they resemble those silvery traces which reptiles leave on quitting ruins. They impress themselves like marks, and spread themselves like stains." The lithographic portraits of Madame Panam and her Seducer are well executed, but the translation is as bad as possible. The gallicisms are innumerable, and the references to the letters and other documents in the Supplements are so maliciously misplaced, as to render them almost useless. Even the compositor seems to have combined with the translator to spoil the work; for we frequently find sentences without periods, and three or four lines in succession without a single comma.

Except a little *slang* in praise of war, of military glory, and of the battle of Waterloo, "*Influence and Example, or the Rectitude, a Tale*," may be safely recommended to the readers of Novels. The characters, to be sure, are too far exalted above the sphere of the subscribers to a circulating library to be offered as models for imitation; but this is the fault of novels in general, and the source of the evils that novel-writing creates. The heroes of this volume can purchase estates at pleasure; and, whatever difficulties cross their path, it is never the want of money of which they have occasion to complain. The dangers described as the consequence of *Influence and Example* are those of the gaming-table and hypocrisy in high life; evils certainly, but not such as readily beset the linen-draper's shop-boy, or the milliner's apprentice.

There have been always versifiers who have determined,

in spite  
Of nature and their stars, to write;

And of this number is Mr. James Bird. "The Vale of Slaughtden," "Machin, or the Discovery of Madeira," and "Cosmo, Duke of Tuscany," have been brought forward in succession, unnoticed by the public; and now we have "*Poetical Memoirs*," and "*the Exile*." Why will Mr. Bird, who is certainly no fool, thus persist in giving his thoughts in measured lines? Why has he adopted the stanza of Don Juan in his *Poetical Memoirs*, when he has too much good sense to blasphemise, and too much

morality to be obscene? Perhaps he has chosen this measure because it comes nearer to prose, which is his natural element. The following stanza contains much good advice, and shows the near approach of the two sorts of writing:—"My Father told me, that to pen a sonnet or two was well enough; but, if my brain spun out long odes, whate'er I said upon it, (he hoped his strictures would not give me pain,) I tell you, boy, said he, the more you con it, you'll find but little pleasure, and less gain: an overdose of verse quite sets me loathing, and will not bring you meat; nor drink, nor clothing!"—Our readers may amuse themselves by dividing this extract into lines of certain lengths and ending with certain syllables, as it is printed by Mr. Bird.

Some of the daily newspapers have ascribed the tragedy of the *Duke of Mantua* to Lord Byron, on the strength of a *masqued* portrait of the author in the title-page, which they are pleased to affirm bears a resemblance to the physiognomy of the noble poet. Had they perused the next leaf with any moderate degree of attention, they would have discovered a *dedication* to Lady Byron, which would have completely settled their scruples. A man must be a blockhead indeed who should publish a book with the view of having it mistaken for the production of Lord Byron, and dedicate it to that individual to whom, of all others in the world, his lordship would be least likely to inscribe any production of his genius, whether in verse or prose! Without, however, caring to be informed who is really the author of the *Duke of Mantua*, we may venture to affirm that it contains many passages that would do honor to any poet whatsoever, whether patrician or plebeian. The story is interesting and skilfully managed, and the language is throughout abundantly energetic and poetical. The Sketch of Hermione, the Moonlight Scene on the Terrace, and the Sybil's Prophecy, are eminently beautiful, and certainly by no means unworthy of the most successful efforts of the noble bard to whom the tragedy has been erroneously given. The prose dialogues are conducted with infinite spirit and humour, and remind us of those rich and racy colloquies which are to be met with in the productions of the dramatists of the Elizabethan age. Maturin in his tragedies has blended prose with his blank-verse with excellent effect. It requires, we should suppose, more skill to manage such interludes, than it would to render them in blank verse; and, that it makes a pleasing contrast with those parts of the play which aim at a more exalted character cannot be denied. Besides, we have often thought it prodigiously absurd where the servants of the piece are represented so imperturbably grandiloquent, that

that they cannot 'ope their mouths but out there flies a trope! They remind us of Martinus Scriblerus; who, instead of ordering his door to be shut in good English prose, used to transfuse his wishes into blank verse, and say,

The wooden guardian of our privacy  
Quick on its axle turn.

We cannot afford space for extract, or we could select many beautiful passages from the Duke of Mantua. The description of the growing sounds of a many-voiced echo is admirable:

We laughed  
On that still night, until the whispering woods  
Grew loud, and thousand voices started forth  
From bough and hoary stem, bursting, as if  
To riotous life!

Some of the songs are also very elegant.

*Characteristics, in the manner of Rochefoucault's Maxims*, is a small volume which is said to be the production of a Mr. Hazlitt. The author, whoever he may be, has given us a number of good thoughts, such as might be the "ground-work of separate essays;" but the greater part are too long and too laboured to come properly under the denomination of *Maxims*. "There is only one point," says the author, "in which I dare even allude to a comparison with Rochefoucault: *I have no theory to maintain*; and I have endeavoured to set down each thought as it occurred to me, without bias or prejudice of any sort." Now, we apprehend that this *theory of Rochefoucault's (the selfishness of Man)*; whether true or false, constitutes the very charm of his book. It is the leading strain that carries along the attention of the reader, the string which threads his pearls together; and we should have been better pleased had the writer avoided the want of connection in his aphorisms. Besides, *aphorisms* require as many thoughts as words, and in these *Characteristics* we have twice or thrice as many words as thoughts.

*The Letter to the Mistresses of Families on the Cruelty of employing Children in the Sweeping of Chimnies* is a small pamphlet; but is, notwithstanding, well worthy of attention and perusal, both on account of the subject and the earnestness with which it is written. The author not only shows, by irrefragable evidence, the cruelty of the practice; but demonstrates that its continuance is owing solely to the apathy of the "Mistresses of Families," and that there are few cases in which the machine would not be equally efficacious. The master chimney-sweep prefers the boy, because otherwise he must work himself; but the lady of the house has only to issue her commands, and they must be obeyed.

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## BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the THIRD YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the THIRD SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

**CAP. CIV.** To continue, until the 31st day of December, 1824, the Bounty to Vessels employed in the Greenland Seas and Davis's Streights; and to authorize his Majesty to alter the Times for the sailing of the said Vessels, and any of the Limitations contained in the Acts for allowing the said Bounty.

**CAP. CV.** For granting Rates of Postage for the Conveyance of Letters and Packets between the Port of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, and the Isle of Man.

**CAP.**

Cap. CVI. *To continue for one Year so much of an Act of the last Session of Parliament, as increases the Duties payable on Sugar imported from the East Indies.*

Cap. CVII. *To allow, until the 1st day of August, 1823, a Drawback of the whole of the Duties of Customs on Brimstone used and consumed in the making and preparing Oil of Vitriol or Sulphuric Acid.*

Cap. CVIII. *For vesting all Estates and Property occupied for the Barrack Service in any Part of the United Kingdom in the Principal Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance, and for granting certain Powers to the said Principal Officers in relation thereto.*

Cap. CIX. *To repeal the Duties and Drawbacks on Barilla imported into the United Kingdom; and to grant other Duties and Drawbacks in lieu thereof.*

Cap. CX. *To amend the Laws for the Prevention of Smuggling.*

Cap. CXI. *To allow, until the 10th day of November, 1824, the Exportation of Spirits distilled from Corn for Home Consumption in Scotland, to Parts beyond Seas, without Payment of the Duty of Excise chargeable thereon.*

Cap. CXII. *To authorize the further Advance of Money out of the Consolidated Fund, for the Completion of Works of a Public Nature, and for the Encouragement of the Fisheries in Ireland.*

Cap. CXIII. *To amend an Act, passed in the 50th year of his late Majesty, for directing that Accounts of Increase and Diminution of Public Salaries, Pensions, and Allowances, shall be annually laid before Parliament, and for regulating and controlling the granting and paying such Salaries, Pensions, and Allowances.*

Cap. CXIV. *To provide for the more effectual Punishment of certain Offences, by Imprisonment with hard Labour.*

Cap. CXV. *To regulate the Qualification of Persons holding the Office of Coroner in Ireland.*

Cap. CXVI. *For the more convenient and effectual registering in Ireland Deeds executed in Great Britain.*

Cap. CXVII. *To reduce the Stamp Duties on Reconveyances of Mortgages, and in certain other Cases; and to amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for removing Doubts as to the Amount of certain Stamp Duties in Great Britain and Ireland respectively.*

Cap. CXVIII. *To amend an Act made in this present Session of Parliament, for amending an Act made in the 1st year of his present Majesty's Reign, for the Assistance of Trade and Manufactures in Ireland, by authorizing the Advance of certain Sums for the Support of Commercial Credit there.*

Cap. CXIX. *To regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces.*

Cap. CXX. *To defray the Charge of the Pay, Cloathing, and Contingent Expenses, of the Disembodied Militia in Great Britain; and to grant Allowances in certain Cases to Subaltern Officers, Adjutants, Quarter-masters, Surgeons, Surgeons-mates, and Serjeant-majors of Militia, until the 25th day of March, 1823.*

Cap. CXXI. *To defray, until the 25th day of June, 1823, the Charge of the Pay and Clothing of the Militia of Ireland; and for making Allowances to Officers and Quarter-masters of the said Militia during Peace.*

Cap. CXXII. *For raising the Sum of 16,500,000*l.* by Exchequer Bills, for the Service of the Year 1822.*

Cap. CXXIII. *To amend an Act of the 1st year of his present Majesty, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in England.*

Cap. CXXIV. *To amend an Act passed in the 1st and 2d years of his Majesty's Reign, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Ireland.*

Cap. CXXV. *To enable Ecclesiastical Persons, and others, in Ireland, to grant Leases of Tithes, so as to bind their Successors.*

Cap. CXXVI. *To amend the general Laws now in being for regulating Turnpike-roads in that part of Great Britain called England.*

§ 2. enacts, that after the 1st of January, 1826, the nails of the tire or tires of the wheels of waggons, carts, and all such vehicles made use of upon turnpike-roads, shall not project above one quarter of an inch beyond the surface of the same; and inflicts a penalty for disobedience upon the owner, of a sum not exceeding 40*s.* and upon the driver of a sum not exceeding 20*s.*, for every such offence,—that is, for each time the vehicle with wheels differently constructed shall be drawn upon a turnpike-road.

§ 5. enacts, that the trustees or commissioners shall, after the 1st of January, 1824, continue to collect for every wagon, &c. having the fellyes of the wheels of less breadth than four and a half inches,



or for the horses, &c. drawing the same, the same tolls as by such local acts are payable in respect of such waggon, &c. and for every vehicle having the fellies of the wheels of four and a half inches, and less than six, one-sixth less than the tolls payable for the same; and for every vehicle having the fellies of its wheels of the breadth of six inches or upwards, or for the horses drawing the same, one-third less than the tolls which are payable for the same, by any turnpike-road act.

*Table of Weights allowed in Winter and Summer to Carriages directed to be weighed (including the Carriage and Loading).*

	Summer.		Winter.	
	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
For every Waggon with 9-inch wheels .....	6	10	6	0
For every Cart with 9-inch wheels .....	3	10	3	0
For every Waggon with 6-inch wheels .....	4	15	4	5
For every Cart with 6-inch wheels .....	3	0	2	15
For every Waggon with wheels of the breadth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches .....	4	5	3	15
For every Cart with wheels of the breadth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inc. 2	12	2	7	
For every Waggon with wheels less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ inc. 3	15	3	5	
For every Cart with wheels less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches ....	1	15	1	10

§ 6. orders that, where by the authority of any local act of parliament, for the preservation of high-ways, a scale of tolls shall have been digested, and where the additional tolls imposed by the 13th of the late King have not been levied, the trustees and commissioners do after the 1st of January, 1824, continue to collect the tolls as they have already collected them, without regarding at all those imposed by the said act.

§ 7. provides, that where the tolls shall be in the hands of trustees or commissioners, and not leased or let to farm, and where they have been raised, that they shall be reduced within fourteen days after the passing of this Act; and where the tolls have been leased or let to farm, authorises the trustees and commissioners to compound with the lessee or farmer for the reduction, in conformity with this Act, ordering its provisions to be put into immediate execution, upon the reduction taking place, and not waiting till the 1st of January, 1824.

§ 8. releases contractors for, and farmers of, tolls, whose contracts and agreements extend beyond the 1st of January, 1824, who shall, in consequence of this Act, be desirous of relinquishing their undertakings, from the same, provided that they do on or before the 1st of September, 1823, give notice in writing of their intention, to the treasurer or clerk of the trus-

tees or commissioners of the road whereon they are contractors.

§ 13. empowers trustees and commissioners to compound with individuals, for any term not exceeding one year, for the tolls payable upon the road under their management.

§ 15. orders, under a penalty not exceeding 5*l.* for disobedience or falsehood, the owners of waggons, &c. from and after the 1st day of October, 1823, to have the christian and surnames, and place of abode, of the principal partner or proprietor, painted at full length, in one or more straight lines, in letters of not less than one inch in height, upon some conspicuous part of the right or off side of the vehicle, or upon the off-side shafts thereof, before it shall be used upon any turnpike road, and during the whole of the time it shall be so employed.

§ 19. provides that nothing in the recited Act, or in this Act, relative to the breadth of the wheels of vehicles, or to the regulations of weight, or to the tolls payable in consequence, shall extend to chaise marines, coaches, landaus, berlins, barouches, phaetons, sociables, chariots, calashes, hearses, breaks, chaises, carriages, gigs, chairs, or taxed carts, or any cart not drawn by more than one horse or two oxen.

*Offences for which Toll-keepers are liable to Penalties.*

Demanding or taking a greater or less toll than they are warranted in doing.

Demanding or taking toll of persons exempt therefrom, and who shall claim such privilege.

Refusing to permit persons to read the inscriptions upon the board exhibiting the scale of tolls.

Refusing to tell their christian and surnames, or giving false ones, to persons demanding the same on paying toll.

Refusing to give to persons paying toll a ticket denoting the payment thereof.

Unnecessarily detaining or wilfully obstructing a passenger or passengers, from passing through the turnpike gates, upon the legal toll being paid or tendered.

Making use of any scurrilous or abusive language to any trustee or commissioner, traveller or passenger.

§ 44. prohibits the appointment of the same individual to the situation of clerk and surveyor.

§ 45. inflicts a penalty of 50*l.* upon any surveyor, who shall have any interest in any contract for work, materials, and tools.

§ 65. prohibits trustees or commissioners, in altering or deviating the course of any part of the turnpike-roads, to commit any of the following acts, without the consent in writing of the proprietor or owner, or those who shall be authorized to act for them:—

To take or to pull down any dwelling-house, or other dwelling.

To deviate over any inclosed lands or grounds, more than one hundred yards from the line of the road.

To take or to make use of any garden, yard, or paddock.

To take or to make use of any park, planted walk, or avenue to a house.

To take or to make use of any inclosed ground planted as an ornament or shelter to a house, or planted, or set apart, as a nursery for trees, or any part thereof respectively.

Casting or throwing rubbish, &c. into any drain, ditch, or other water-course, so as to obstruct the water from running or draining off the road.

Shovelling up or carrying, without authority, stone, gravel, or other materials,

slut, dirt, &c. from off any footpath or causeway, or any other part of the road.

Wilfully preventing in any manner persons from passing upon the road.

Digging, making, or using, any pit or pits for sawing timber or wood within thirty feet of the centre of any turnpike road, unless the same be inclosed by a fence from the road.

§ 76. subjects drivers of vehicles, carrying goods for hire or sale, to a penalty not exceeding 20s. for neglecting to fasten their dogs to such vehicle.

Cap. CXXVII. *For applying certain Monies therein mentioned for the Service of the year 1822, and for further appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.*

## MEDICAL REPORT.

*REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.*

**QUACKERY**, of any kind, the writer of these papers has never spared; not that he has thought it worth while to go out of his common course in order to meet and attack the many-headed monster, conscious as he is that professional interference with the unprincipled proceedings of nostrum proprietors, or the lying statements of pretenders to secret plans of cure, is both beneath the dignity of regular medicine, and calculated to defeat its own purpose. If the people will be deceived, let them be deceived, has ever been the Reporter's feeling; and indeed, in some instances, it would seem cruel to destroy faith, however ill founded, when it is capable of effecting actual benefit.

In proportion, however, to his indisposition of thinking or caring about syrups, or balsams, or vegetables, or tractors, is his disposition to attend to those kind of appeals to observation and good sense, which some are too ready to reject as empirical and worthless, merely because they a little deviate from the routine of established practice. In this predicament is the proposed plan of treating cancerous and other disordered structure, simply by pressure. The Reporter's observation of Mr. Young's practice has not, perhaps, been sufficiently extensive to authorize very decided language on the subject; but what he has seen of it has been largely in its favour. He has witnessed two cases, especially, in which open cancerous, or fungoid, disease has been arrested in its destructive march; and a few days since,

in company with one of the most respectable surgeons in London, he was called upon to observe the decided improvement, under this treatment, of a very large scirrhus breast. The subject of the disorder is the wife of a respected medical friend of the Reporter, who is exceedingly satisfied with the result, as far as at present manifested. The reader of these papers shall be duly informed of its progress; mean time, the writer cannot help again protesting against the indolent or interested feeling which would class Mr. Young's manly and open appeal to fact and principle, with the charlatanism of secret and superior pretension.

Disease of all kinds has, till within the last few days, been still comparatively infrequent. Fevers and stomach-ailments are now beginning to appear. Some cases of scarlatina have lately fallen under the writer's notice, of more than ordinary severity; their malignity, however, has rather been in their sequel than in their first state. Two cases especially are at this moment under treatment; in one of which there is every reason to suppose water on the brain; in the other, water in the chest. The inflammatory irritation by which scarlet fever is characterized, implicates especially that part of the organization, viz. the small terminal arteries of either the outer skin or internal surfaces, from which effusion is readily induced. Hence the dropsical swelling of the surface, which are so commonly the consequences of the malady in question; and hence the pouring out of fluids into internal

internal cavities when the pervading irritation shall have happened incidentally to fall upon internal membranes.

These effusions are the most easily produced when the subject is of a scrofulous constitution: if any one medicinal has more controul over them than others, it is foxglove, and the operation of this powerful drug has before been referred by the writer to the remarkable property it appears to possess, when properly managed in its administration, of imparting tone to the minute vessels. It is truly astonishing to witness the giving-way of the quick, irritative, debilitated, pulse, under a cautious and gradual administration of digitalis, and the coming on in its place of the steady, orderly, and comparatively slow, movement, which is the harbinger of returning strength.

An obstinate case of stomach-weakness has lately been effectually remedied by one-grain doses, twice a-day, of the sulphate of zinc, with fifteen of the extract of gentian, administered in the form of pills. This case here is especially alluded to on account of the sufferer having gone steadily through the usual routine of alterative stomachics with but temporary benefit. The zinc, with gentian, here

proved permanently operative; and the Reporter must reiterate his often-told tale, that tonic agency upon the nervous and muscular fibre is a more important principle to recognize in the treatment of disease, than some seem disposed to admit. A case of epilepsy, which has lasted many years, is now under treatment with the sulphate of zinc and nitrate of silver; and the visits of the disease, since these medicines have been taken, are not only less violent, but "fewer and farther between."

From some instances the writer has recently met with of the incidental expulsion of worms under the use of medicinals that had been administered with other views, he is disposed to think that the mints are more powerful vermifuges than is generally thought: the lumbricus teres seems especially to be disturbed by them, and it would be as well, in obscure cases of stomach or nervous affection, that either the spear-mint, or peppermint, or pennyroyal, should constitute the vehicles of more active materials, as they might prove anthelmintic in cases of worms being present.

Bedford-row;

D. UWINS, M.D.

August 20, 1823.

## REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

**T**HE Select Committee of the House of Commons on the subject of Gas-lights are of opinion, that the danger likely to arise from gasometers and gas-works is not so great as has been supposed, and that therefore the necessity of interference by the legislative enactments pointed out in the Reports referred to them, does not press at the present period of the session. It is in evidence, that the carburetted hydrogen gas, usually supplied to the public, is not, of itself, explosive; but that, in order to render it so, a mixture of from five to twelve parts of atmospheric air, and the application of flame, is necessary; whilst the manner in which the gasometer-houses are in general built, renders it extremely difficult to form the mixture requisite for explosion, and consequently renders the chance of accident remote. The danger attendant on the use of gas in the streets and passages, appears also to be small; and that it will, probably, by the better management and care of the persons employed in these establishments, be henceforth lessened. It appears that, in some of the gas-works, safety-lamps are used on the premises, to guard against accidents that might occur by the application of flame to any explosive mixture that may have been formed by leakage from the gasometers or pipes."

A species of red earth, called Terras, has been found in the parish of St. Elizabeth, in Jamaica, which turns out to

be an excellent substitute for terras or puzzolana earth, and may therefore be of great value to the inhabitants of the West Indies. One measure of this earth, mixed with two of well-slaked lime, and one of sand, form a cement that answers extremely well for building any drain or bridge, or any structure in water, for it will soon harden and become like a stone.

The decay of modern paper is lamentable, and the causes are two-fold: the *matériel*, and the mode of bleaching the rags; or the employment of sulphate of lime, &c. in the pulp, and bleaching the rags previously, or the paper subsequently, with oxymuriatic-acid gas, or chlorine. Nettles (says Mr. Murray) would be an excellent substitute for linen rags, if linen cannot be obtained in sufficient quantity.

The last number of the *American Journal of Science* contains a very interesting article by Professor Silliman, on the deflagrator of Professor Hare. He has not only fused the anthracite and plumbago, but has actually converted them into diamonds. "On the end of the prepared charcoal, and occupying an area of a quarter of an inch or more in diameter, were found (says he) numerous globules of perfectly melted matter, entirely spherical in their form, having a high vitreous lustre and a great degree of beauty. Some of them, and generally they were those remote from the focus, were of a jet black, like the most perfect obsidian; others were



were brown, yellow, and topaz-coloured; others were greyish white, like pearl-stones, with the translucence and lustre of porcelain; and others still limpid, like flint glass, or in some cases like hyalite or precious opal, but without the iridescence of the latter. I detached some of the globules, and firmly bedding them in a handle of wood, tried their hardness and firmness; they bore strong pressure without breaking, and easily scratched not only flint-glass but window-glass, and even the hard green variety which forms the aquafortis-bottles. The globules which had acquired this extraordinary hardness were formed from plumbago, which was so soft that it was perfectly free from resistance when crushed between the thumb and finger." Speaking of the globules obtained in another experiment, he observes, that "some were perfectly limpid, and could not be distinguished by the eye from portions of diamond." The experiments detailed remove every suspicion which might be entertained that these globules were the earthy matter contained in the plumbago, which was vitrified by the intense heat. They were exposed in a jar of oxygen gas to the focus of a powerful lens; and, although they neither melted nor altered their forms, a decided precipitate was formed upon the introduction of lime water into the vessel. The globules of melted plumbago are absolute non-conductors of electricity; as strictly so as the diamond."

Mr. Faraday, of the Royal Institution, has made the important discovery of a method, by which carbonic gas can be condensed, and exhibited in a liquid form, limpid and colourless like water: he has also effected the same thing with the following æriform substances, viz. nitrous oxide, sulphurous acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, cyanogen and enchlorine, all of which, except the last, produce colourless fluids; that of chlorine being of a yellow colour. Mr. Faraday's mode of operating has been published, but only briefly, with regard to chlorine, and a repetition thereof by Sir H. Davy, with respect to muriatic acid: it appears to consist, in causing the gases to be evolved from substances containing them, in hermetically sealed glass tubes, when the pressure of the atmosphere of evolved gas occasions its condensation into a fluid.

The same thing has been effected, by mechanically forcing the gasses into a strong vessel, immersed in a frigorific mixture. Upon dividing a tube containing fluid chlorine, a report was heard, the yellow fluid instantly disappeared, and a strong atmosphere of chlorine gas was

produced. The fluids resulting from the other condensed gases, seem also extremely volatile, and alike incapable of being retained at the ordinary temperature and pressure of the atmosphere.—Is it too much to hope and expect, that ere long our ingenious chemical philosophers, will devise methods, by which the fluids thus obtained, can be further condensed into solid or crystallized substances? and thus the diamond be manufactured, solid oxygen exhibited, &c. &c.

A new and powerful galvanic apparatus has been constructed at the London Institution by W. H. PEPYS, esq. It consists of a single sheet of copper and one of zinc, each fifty feet long, and two feet broad. They are wound round a wooden centre, and kept apart by pieces of interposed hair-lines. The coil and its counterpoise are suspended by a rope over a tub of diluted acid. When lowered into the tub, its electricity is so low, as not to affect the electrometer; even a bit of charcoal serves to insulate it, and it can hardly ignite an inch of platinum wire of one-thirtieth of an inch diameter; but when the poles are connected by a copper wire, one-eighth of an inch diameter, and eight inches long, it becomes hot, is most powerfully magnetic, and admirably adapted for all electro-magnetic experiments.

Indigo has lately been submitted to a rigid analysis by Mr. WALTER CRUM, of Glasgow, whose experiments are detailed in the "Annals of Philosophy;" whereby it appears, that sublimed or purified indigo is composed of one atom of azote, two atoms of oxygen, four atoms of hydrogen, and sixteen atoms of carbon; and in the course of these experiments he was fortunate enough to discover two new substances allied to indigo: one of them, named by him *phenicin*, consisting of the above elements of indigo, combined with two atoms of water (or of its component gases); and the other, which he calls *cerulin*, consisting of the same elements of indigo, combined with four atoms of water (or its gases). *Cerulin*, in combination with the sulphuric salts, is found by Mr. C. to possess the singular property of being soluble in pure or distilled water, but not so in impure water, of any kind which he tried; and hence he explains the practice of many experienced laundresses, who, in the washing of printed dresses, particularly those whose colours are dark, have found it necessary to rinse them in hard water (or else in salted or alumed water instead,) before hanging them up to dry, otherwise the colours run or spread on to the white parts.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.				July 29.	Aug. 20.
Cocoa, W. I. common ..	£3	5	0	to 4 0 0	3 5 0 to 4 0 0 per cwt
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	4	0	0	— 4 15 0	3 15 0 — 4 3 0 do.
—, fine ..	5	0	0	— 6 4 0	5 7 0 — 6 2 0 do.
—, Mocha .....	5	0	0	— 8 0 0	5 0 0 — 8 0 0 do.
Cotton, W. I. common ..	0	0	9	— 0 0 11	0 0 9 — 0 0 11 per lb.
—, Demerara .....	0	0	11½	— 0 1 1½	0 0 11½ — 0 1 1½ do.
Currants .....	5	0	0	— 5 12 0	5 12 0 — 0 0 0 per cwt.
Figs, Turkey .....	1	18	0	— 2 2 0	1 18 0 — 2 2 0 per chest
Flax, Riga .....	63	0	0	— 65 0 0	63 0 0 — 64 0 0 per ton.
Hemp, Riga, Rhine ....	41	10	0	— 42 10 0	42 0 0 — 43 0 0 do.
Hops, new, Pockets ....	8	0	0	— 10 10 0	8 0 0 — 10 10 0 per cwt.
—, Sussex, do. ....	6	10	0	— 7 10 0	6 10 0 — 7 10 0 do.
Iron, British, Bars ....	8	10	0	— 9 0 0	8 10 0 — 9 0 0 per ton.
—, Pigs .....	6	0	0	— 7 0 0	6 0 0 — 7 0 0 do.
Oil, Lucca .....	11	10	0	— 0 0 0	9 10 0 — 10 0 0 25 galls.
—, Galipoli .....	55	0	0	— 56 0 0	54 0 0 — 0 0 0 per ton.
Rags .....	2	1	0	— 0 0 0	2 1 0 — 0 0 0 per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3	10	0	— 0 0 0	3 10 0 — 0 0 0 do.
Rice, Patna .....	0	16	0	— 1 0 0	0 16 0 — 1 0 0 do.
—, Carolina .....	1	17	0	— 2 0 0	1 18 0 — 2 0 0 do.
Silk, China, raw .....	0	16	1	— 1 1 1	0 16 1 — 0 18 1 per lb.
—, Bengal, skein ....	0	11	4	— 0 12 2	0 11 5 — 0 12 10 do.
Spices, Cinnamon .....	0	6	0	— 0 7 0	0 7 0 — 0 8 4 do.
—, Cloves .....	0	3	9	— 0 4 0	0 3 9 — 0 4 0 do.
—, Nutmegs .....	0	3	1	— 0 0 0	0 3 1 — 0 0 0 do.
—, Pepper, black ..	0	0	6½	— 0 0 6½	0 0 6½ — 0 0 6½ do.
—, white ..	0	1	3	— 0 1 3½	0 1 3½ — 0 1 3½ do.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	2	10	— 0 3 4	0 2 9 — 0 3 3 per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	2	0	— 0 2 1	0 2 1 — 0 2 2 do.
—, Rum, Jamaica ..	0	2	4	— 0 2 6	0 2 4 — 0 2 6 do.
Sugar, brown .....	2	13	0	— 2 14 0	2 14 0 — 2 15 0 per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine ....	3	5	0	— 3 10 0	3 5 0 — 3 8 0 do.
—, East India, brown	1	0	0	— 1 4 0	1 0 0 — 1 4 0 do.
—, lump, fine .....	4	4	0	— 4 7 0	4 4 0 — 4 8 0 do.
Tallow, town-melted ...	1	18	6	— 0 0 0	2 2 0 — 0 0 0 do.
—, Russia, yellow ..	1	14	6	— 0 0 0	1 17 0 — 0 0 0 do.
Tea, Bohea .....	0	2	5	— 0 2 5½	0 2 5 — 0 2 5½ per lb.
—, Hyson, best .....	0	5	7	— 0 6 0	0 5 7 — 0 6 0 do.
Wine, Madeira, old ....	20	0	0	— 70 0 0	20 0 0 — 70 0 0 per pipe
—, Port, old .....	42	0	0	— 48 0 0	42 0 0 — 48 0 0 do.
—, Sherry .....	20	0	0	— 50 0 0	20 0 0 — 50 0 0 per butt

*Premiums of Insurance.*—Guernsey or Jersey, 25s. a 30s.—Cork or Dublin, 25s. a 30s.—Belfast, 25s. a 30s.—Hambro', 20s. a 50s.—Madeira, 20s. a 30s.—Jamaica, 40s. a 50s.—Greenland, out and home, 6 gs. a 12 gs.

*Course of Exchange, Aug. 19.*—Amsterdam, 12 10.—Hamburgh, 38 2.—Paris, 26 5. Leghorn, 46½.—Lisbon, 52½.—Dublin, 9½ per cent.

*Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds.*—Birmingham, 310l.—Coventry, 1100l.—Derby, 140l.—Ellesmere, 65l.—Grand Surrey, 44l.—Grand Union, 18l. 10s.—Grand Junction, 250l.—Grand Western, 4l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 375l.—Leicester, 300l.—Loughbro', 3500l.—Oxford, 745l.—Trent and Mersey, 2000l.—Worcester, 33l.—East India Docks, 140l.—London, 118l.—West India, 183l.—Southwark BRIDGE, 19l.—Strand, 5l.—Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 255l.—Albion, 51l.—Globe, 155l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 75l.—City Ditto, 128l.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 26th was 83½; 3 per cent. Consols, 82¾; 4 per cent. Consols, 101; new 4 per cent. 100½; Bank Stock 226.

Gold in bars, 3l. 17s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 15s. 6d.—Silver in bars, 4s. 11d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of July, and the 20th of Aug. 1823: extracted from the London Gazettes.

# BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 61.]

*Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.*

- ADAMS, J. Union-street, Southwark; oilman. (Drew and Sons)
- Alderson, R. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, surgeon. (Constable and Co. L.)
- Astor, W. H. Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street, musical instrument maker. (Lester)
- Austin, J. Little St. Thomas Apostle, Cheapside, warehouseman. (Gilbank)
- Awty, R. H. Liverpool, dealer and chapman. (Crump)
- Baker, T. W. Foley-street, tallow-chandler. (Mayhew)
- Beart, J. Limehouse, timber-merchant. (Beet, L.)
- Bond, J. Cawston, Norfolk, farmer. (Fisher and Co.)
- Broadhead, W. H. and T. Artillery-court, Chiswell-street, printers. (Allen)
- Butcher, T. Holborn, victualler. (Carpenter)
- Clarke, J. L. Honiton, Devonshire, saddle-maker. (Luxmore, L.)
- Cocker, G. H. Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, bill-broker. (Wigley)
- Consitt, R. and R. Lee, Hull, merchants. (Shaw, L.)
- Copp, J. High-street, Bloomsbury, draper. (Gates)
- Crisp, C. and J. Harris, Bristol, shoe-makers. (Williams and Co. L.)
- Davies, M. Bodynfol, Montgomeryshire, farmer. (Rogers, L.)
- Dawson, H. Leeds, silk-mercier. (Makinson, L.)
- Drummond, W. Hull, draper. (Chester, L.)
- Evans, D. Swansea, draper. (Bridges and Co. L.)
- Evans, E. Bollingbrooke-row, Walworth, baker. (Lys, L.)
- Graves, J. and H. S. Langbourn Chambers, merchants. (Fisher)
- Green, G. York-street, Covent-garden, woollen-draper. (Sweet and Co.)
- Green, J. White-horse Terrace, Stepney, coal-merchant. (Freeman and Co. L.)
- Harris, J. Llandudrog, Carmarthenshire, cattle-dealer. (Hilliard and Co. L.)
- Haselden, J. Grub-street, horse-dealer. (Grey, Kingsland-road)
- Hawkins, J. U. Star Corner, Bermondsey, carpenter. (Lee)
- Hobbs, T. Westminster-road, victualler. (Bennett)
- Holroyd, W. Leadenhall-street, machine-maker. (Parris)
- Humphreys, H. and W. Lacon, Liverpool, iron-founders. (Lace and Co.)
- Hopwood, J. Chancery-lane, bill-broker. (Mott)
- Jones, T. St. John's-street, West Smithfield, stationer. (Tanner)
- Kenning, G. Church-street, Spitalfields, silk-man. (Webster and Son)
- Ladd, Sir J. Cornhill, watch-maker and Jeweller. (Spyer)
- Lean, T. Liverpool, coach-maker. (Garnett)
- Longworth, J. Liverpool, builder. (Leigh, L.)
- Lucas, J. Weymouth-terrace, Hackney-road, musical instrument maker. (Lester, L.)
- Mandate, E. Sebergham, Cumberland, lime-burner. (Falcon, L.)
- Middleton, R. King-street, Rotherhithe, merchant. (Greaves and Co. L.)
- Morton, R. Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, paper-hanger. (Hill)
- Piercy, J. and R. Saunders, Birmingham, edge-tool makers. (Swain and Co. L.)
- Ramsden, H. Walworth, coach-master. (Charsley and Co. L.)
- Reed, T. High Holborn, linen-draper. (Jones)
- Righton, J. Bristol, haberdasher. (Clarke and Co.)
- Rogers, R. Piddle-Hinton, Dorsetshire, farmer. (Hine, L.)
- Rothwell, P. Runcorn, Cheshire, corn-dealer. (Brundereit and Co. L.)
- Saffery, E. Downham, Norfolk, farmer. (Cousteen)
- Sciaccalaga, J. Old Bailey, merchant. (Lavie and Co.)
- Shorthose, J. Hanley, Staffordshire, earthenware-manufacturer. (Anderson and Co.)
- Simpson, R. Watling-street, warehouseman. (Holton)
- Smith, J. Bradninch, Devonshire, paper-maker. (Hurd and Co. L.)
- Smith, W. B. Bristol, innholder. (Williams and Co.)
- Squires, T. St. Albans, saddler. (Fairthorne and Co.)
- Steward, M. H. Long-lane, Bermondsey, pump-maker. (Clutton and Co.)
- Symes, K. Kingswood, Wilts, clothier. (Bourdillon and Co. L.)
- Tabberer, B. Monmouth, currier. (Jenings and Co.)
- Thornton, H. Thayer-street, oilman. (Peachey)
- Truelove, W. Dunchurch, Warwickshire, farmer. (Meyrick and Co. L.)
- Warr, J. W. Davies, and T. Matthews, Tipton, Staffordshire, iron-masters. (Turner and Co. L.)
- Watts, E. Yeovil, Somersetshire, butcher. (Williams)
- Wibberley, G. Liverpool, merchant. (Chester, L.)
- Williamson, J. Withington, Lancashire. (Johnson and Co. Manchester)

# DIVIDENDS.

- Atkinson, J. H. Holme, Westmoreland
- Bainbridge, J. Whitehaven
- Beaumont, G. Crowle, Lincolnshire
- Bedson, T. and R. Bishop Aston, near Birmingham
- Bell, T. Lincoln
- Bennett, S. A. Shoreditch
- Bennett, T. Dartmouth
- Bidwith, T. Stolesden, Shropshire
- Binion, J. Edward-street, Portman-square
- Burton, G. Knottingley, Yorkshire
- Byrne, E. jun. Liverpool
- Carter, H. Ratcliffe-highway
- Cattermole, J. Framlingham, Suffolk
- Clarke, C. Bristol
- Cochran, T. York
- Cole, W. Sinnington, Yorkshire
- Cowie, S. Barbican
- Crangne, T. Watling-street
- Deeping, G. Lincoln
- Dickens, G. J. Skinner-street, Snow-hill
- Dicks, J. London-street, Tottenham Court road
- Douglas and Co. Fleet-street
- Doulan, M. J. Cleveland-street, Westminster
- Drakeford, A. Coleshill, Warwickshire
- Dryden, J. Oxford-street
- Dunn, W. Hoxton
- Dye, S. Norwich
- Edmunds, T. Castellbugged, Cardiganshire
- Edwards, J. Gough-square
- Feise, G. Lawrence Pountney-hill
- Flecknoe, J. Daventry
- Forster, J. H. and C. Dobson, Norwich
- Fowler, W. Staines
- Grant, W. Oxford-street
- Greig, W. City-road
- Grove, G. and H. Wilkinson, Liverpool
- Hall, H. and J. Upper Thames-street
- Hamand, S. B. Plymouth
- Hayton, W. and M. Douglas, Sunderland
- Henzell, E. W. White Lion wharf, Upper Thames-street
- Higginbotham, N. Macclesfield
- Hillary, J. P. Mark-lane
- Hubert, T. Chippenham
- Jackson, J. Dowgate-hill
- Jardine, A. Leatherhead
- Jenkins, E. Picketstone, Glamorganshire
- Jenkins, J. Llanvithen, Glamorganshire
- Kerr, W. Sherborne-lane
- Kirkland and Badenoch, Coventry
- Large, J. Wootton Bassett, Wilts
- Lea, W. and J. F. Paternoster-row
- Leayburn, G. Bishopgate-street
- Low, H. A. Sunderland
- Maberly, J. Welbeck-street
- M'Shene, M. Foley-place, Portman-square
- Manning, J. Clement's-inn
- Matthews, T. Bishopwearmouth
- Miles, J. Fairford, Gloucester
- Minchin, T. A., W. G. Carter, and A. Kelly, jun. Portsmouth
- Oliver, J. Broad-street, Golden square
- Palfrey, W. Hinckwick, Gloucestershire
- Parker, T. Stourbridge
- Passmore, J. Farnham
- Perkins, J. Coventry
- Player and Keen, Bristol
- Porter, H. Taunton
- Reid, D. Princes-street, Spitalfields
- Renaud, E. Birmingham
- Robinson, P. Kendal
- Rodger, J. Sheffield
- Roper, W. J. and W. Damens, Yorkshire
- Sharp, J. B.
- Smith, J. Liverpool
- Southbrook, E. C. Covent Garden Chambers
- Squire, L. Earith, Huntingdonshire, Spring;



Spring, J. O. Goolingsby, Lincoln-shire  
 Tappenden, J. J. and F. Stour-month  
 Tate, W. Cateaton-street  
 Tippetts and Gethen, Basinghall-street  
 Tomlinson, W. jun. Nantwich  
 Turbult and Co. Broad-street

Turner, W. Buckholt-house, Ley-ton, Essex.  
 Wagstaffe and Bayliss, Kidder-minster  
 Walker, J. Jun. Axbridge, Somers-etshire  
 Wall, C. Coventry  
 Walton, S. Nantwich  
 Warwick and Aldred, Rotherham

White, A. Aldermansbury  
 Whitwell, S. Coventry  
 Winscom, J. Andover  
 Wood, J. Walsall  
 Wood, P. Kingston  
 Worrall, S., A. Pope, and J. Edmonds, Bristol  
 Young, J. G. Shiplake, Oxfordsh.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

**W**HEAT harvest is at its height of activity throughout the southern counties, and much corn has already been carried in the best condition; also wheat has been cut in the most forward of the northern. So great a quantity of rain having already fallen, a very prosperous latter harvest may be rationally expected. From actual and close examination over a considerable extent and variety of soil, the wheat-straw is remarkably clean, but the ears bear the marks, in a greater or less degree, of having suffered from atmospheric vicissitude. Specimens of Sir Joseph Banks's 'hairy parasite' are in sufficient plenty, even in the finest crops; among which, also, may be found the black and red rust, which are the ova or eggs of the aphid, or wheat-blight insect. Hence, a number of the kernels in an ear are found shrunk and withered, and a considerable quantity of tail wheat may be expected in the present season. In the North, they complain of much *smutted* or putrid wheat, none of which the present writer has yet observed. On the whole, the crops have escaped wonderfully, the variable nature of the season considered, the deficiency of solar heat, and the constant rains. This good fortune is doubtless attributable to the long prevalence of the western winds, to the speedy absorption and evaporation which have constantly taken place, and to the cold alternations not being of long continuance. The winds, during some weeks past, have alternated, almost daily, between south-west and north-east. In such a season as the present, with winds in the opposite quarters, (it has formerly happened) the whole crops of the country would be nearly destroyed.

Late accounts from parts of Scotland and Wales speak of incessant heavy rains beating down the standing corn, and causing that to sprout which has been cut. For this calamity there is no remedy but in a favourable change of weather. Take it throughout, the wheat crop is great, both in corn and straw, as is also that of barley. Oats, good, but in few parts. In some favoured situations, the beans have escaped; in general, they are the worst crop of the year, and with these hops may be classed. Pease a variable crop. Turnips superabundant. Potatoes in vast plenty. There is a great bulk of hay, but the quality generally ordinary, and much of it damaged; on which account, the reduced price of salt will prove beneficial. The after-grass is most luxuriant and heavy. There is somewhat more life in the wool-trade. In fine, the country abounds to profusion, in corn, cattle, fruits, raw materials, and manufactures: in all the first necessities and luxuries of life, one thing only is wanted, a knowledge of the cause, and a remedy for that overwhelming distress, under which such numbers of our countrymen actually labour.

*Smithfield:*—Beef, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 8d.—Mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s.—Veal, 2s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.—Pork, 2s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.—Lamb, 3s. 4d. to 5s.—Bacon, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.—Raw fat, 2s. 5d. per stone.

*Corn Exchange:*—Wheat, 40s. to 65s.—New, 56s. to 62s.—Barley, 30s. to 38s.—Oats, 23s. to 33s.—London price of best bread, 4lb. for 9½d.—Hay, 76s. to 115s.—Clover, do. 34s. to 126s.—Straw, 36s. to 46s.

Coals in the pool, 38s. 6d. to 45s.  
*Middlesex; Aug. 25.*

## POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN AUGUST.

### RUSSIA.

**W**E lament to learn from an Englishman long resident in the interior of Russia, and lately arrived in London, that that empire is retrograding in a melancholy manner into the state of barbarism and despotism, from which at one time it was hoped it was emancipating. All the plans of amelioration

which had been adopted are laid aside and utterly discouraged, and every thing military; with all its vassalage and oppression, distinguishes the present policy. A regular army of above a million is not deemed sufficient; but a large proportion of the villages are made military, i. e. taxes are remitted on the condition of the male population being exercised

three days a-week. The soldiery too are quartered on the housekeepers, and often divide their property and take a daughter to wife under superior authority. The number of persons in chains under charges, often unknown, and untried, amounts to 150,000, while the system of *cérfs* is every where on the increase. In regard to manufactures, they are managed by Generals for the government, and their products are twice or thrice the price of the same articles smuggled from foreign countries. Money bears an interest of 20 and 25 per cent. and private speculation and industry of course are overwhelmed for want of capital. In a word, Russia is throughout a military government, and its entire policy is become military, to which every other social interest is rendered subservient. We regret such a result, because, after the death of Paul, improvements and ameliorations were spoken of, and were hailed by ourselves and others as likely to raise Russia to some rank among civilized nations; but we think it our duty to mention these changes for the guide of public opinion in reasoning upon Turkey and Greece, for it is too evident that the ascendancy of the Turks in Greece could not be more pernicious than that of Russia. The facts serve too as texts on which the free and civilized nations of all Europe ought to reason in speculating on its future destinies.

#### PRUSSIA.

The policy of Russia is that of Prussia. It is entirely military, but still more jealous, the passport and espionage system being exercised in the same perfection as in France itself. A silent war is thus carried on against the march of public intelligence, and constitutes a very remarkable feature of the age in which we live.

#### GERMANY.

The little which remains of freedom in Germany, owing to the clashing of local interests in the multitude of independent governments, is in a state of rapid deterioration. Russia, Austria, and Prussia, expect certain regulations to be adopted in each state restrictive of the press and personal liberty; and none dare resist so powerful a combination of despotism. The liberal king of Wirtemberg is obliged to accommodate his policy to the views of these superiors; and even the Swiss Cantons are no longer able to direct their own internal policy. The press, long so free in Helvetia, where

Rousseau and Voltaire lived and wrote in security, is now placed under an arbitrary regime. Such are the fruits of the Holy Alliance.

#### SPAIN.

A country covered with civil slaughter, with one part of its population arrayed against the other part, and with legions of monks allied to foreign banditti, is another of the results of the same Alliance. Let us hear no more of the French convention and the guillotine; they slew their thousands to *save* France, but the infernal policy pursued in Spain, slays its tens of thousands to *ruin* that fine country.

In our last, we calculated on the speedy retreat and extermination of the foreign banditti, but we did not suspect the extent of the treachery of the unprincipled Spanish commanders. The army under Ballasteros, of above 20,000 men, was regarded as the bulwark of Spanish liberty; and, although his continued retreat before the corps of Molitor was mysterious and ominous, yet it was little suspected that it would end in open compromise. His unfortunate troops were ensnared and betrayed in the mountains north of Grenada, of course easily beaten and scattered, when Ballasteros threw off the disguise, and basely united himself to the invaders of his country. It is believed that his army deserted him, but in so doing it has become in great measure inefficient. Thus the Cortes have been successively betrayed; in the centre by Abisbal, on the left by Morillo, and on the right by Ballasteros! Can we wonder that the Committee of Public Safety in France found it necessary to displace Dumourier, and decapitate Custine and Houchard? Are not all the events in Spain a commentary and justification of the much abused government of revolutionary France?

Of all the Spanish generals, Mina in Catalonia is the only commander in the field who has performed the duties of a patriot hero. With a handful of troops he has kept at bay an experienced marshal of France, repeatedly baffled him in the field, and rendered his forces nugatory. A vain attempt has been made to blockade or besiege Barcelona, but attended with as many ruinous skirmishes as are equal to the loss of a pitched battle. Mina still keeps the field, and seems rather to blockade the enemy in Spain, than permit any operation of theirs. But even the example of this hero has not prevented one of his sub-commanders,

commanders, of the infamous name of Manso, from seeking to betray his division; yet the traitor had difficulty to escape with only a few of his officers.

In the mean time the brave governors of the fortified places defend them against every attempt; and the French, in four months, have not obtained the surrender of a single garrison. Even Corunna, an unfortified place, has resisted a large force for nearly a month, and occasioned an immense loss among the French banditti and their Spanish adherents. Sir Robert Wilson and Quiroga having organized the defence of the place, left it, the one for Vigo, since found untenable, and the other for Cadiz, where he proceeded by way of England.

As there can be no doubt that the French armies have been greatly thinned during their four months' hard service, and as France is appeased by the industrious circulation of pending negotiations, which are held out as grounds of hope, so we continue to flatter ourselves that liberty in Spain may triumph, either through the retreat of the French, or by a negotiation in which the original objects of the invasion will be abandoned. The Duc d'Angoulême, or rather his councils, for he is a mere man of straw, are at issue with their violent Spanish friends, and their power of indulging their vengeance has been pointedly restrained. By withdrawing from them, the French doubtless hope to conciliate the opposite party, and it is understood that this true Bourbon is now before Cadiz making overtures to the Patriot Government. Before our next publication, we hope

that an accommodation will be effected, or that the French and the Spanish traitors will be in full retreat towards the Pyrenees.

Unfortunately most of the accounts of the war have been propagated through the corrupted and over-awed journals of France; so that in the difficulty of distinguishing truth from falsehood, we are unable to draw correct conclusions. Even the information in the English government journals is little to be relied on, while the same man is our ambassador to the Spanish government who filled a similar situation at the court of Naples in 1821.

#### GREECE.

Every account represents the Greeks as victorious in their rencontres with the Turks. The latter have been once more overthrown at Thermopylæ, and all Thessaly is said to be in possession of the Greeks. Terrible fires too have been lighted at Constantinople, and parts of the naval arsenals destroyed. The Greeks seem also to be able to send expeditions to Candia and Asia Minor; and, if the latest accounts are to be credited, the Turkish fleet has been entirely destroyed. Of the independence of Greece little doubt can be entertained; but these brave people have now more to fear from the overwhelming eagles of Siberia and Austria than from the Ottoman crescent. To arrive at the key to the horrors which distinguish these wars, we call the attention of our readers to the Bloody Journal of the ordinary practice of Russian or Christian warfare when Mahomedans are the objects.

### INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON;

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

#### CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

**JULY 29.**—Intelligence received that the Steam-packet, *Lusitania*, a fine vessel of 80-horse-power, which plied between London and Lisbon, struck on a rock off Evigeva, on the 11th inst. There were 200 passengers on-board, 50 perished from having imprudently left the vessel too soon.

—The magnificent temple of St. Paul's, at Rome, was destroyed by fire on the 15th July, owing to some sparks from a chafing dish of coals used by plumbers, falling on the timbers of the roof.

**Aug. 5.**—A melancholy accident happened at Billingsgate, in consequence of its being the first day of the oyster-

season. Among the great number of persons eager to purchase, 17 were, owing to a plank giving way, precipitated into the river, 12 of whom were picked up, but the other five were drowned.

**7.**—An extensive burglary was committed in Lambeth palace; the burglars remain undetected.

The house of the Rev. Mr. Onslow, of Newington, entered by false keys, and robbed to a considerable extent.

**8.**—A highly respectable company assembled at the City of London Tavern, to resume the discussion on the resolutions proposed by Mr. Owen on the 5th. Mr. O. now submitted other resolutions, recommending an application to Government



ment to advance money, at 3½ or 4 per cent. interest, for the purpose of trying one experiment, in England, Scotland, and Ireland, but more especially in the latter country. Some discussion followed, in the course of which the Rev. Mr. Lee objected to Mr. Owen's plan, as separating the father and the mother from their child, and destroying all the best and dearest natural affections. Ultimately the resolutions were carried, with only one dissentient voice.

13.—News arrived that hostilities had re-commenced between the Turks and Greeks, and that the Turks had been thrice defeated on land, and their plans deranged.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures have lately offered, among their premiums, one "To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society a Method of preventing accidents arising from Stage Coaches, *the Gold Medal or thirty guineas*. Ample certificates of its efficacy, and a description of the method, with models of the machinery used, to be produced to the society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1824.

Several convictions of human brutes have taken place within the month under Mr. Martin's God-like Act. We hope to hear of its operation through the country, and that all the readers of the Monthly Magazine, at least, will be active in putting it in force. On one occasion, Mr. Martin himself had the heroism to seize a fellow in Smithfield, just after he had broken the leg of a sheep. In France, whips are preferred to knobbed sticks, for driving cattle, &c.

### MARRIED.

Charles Montague Williams, esq. eldest son of William W. esq. M.P. to Miss Anna Maria Scott, of Sundridge-park, Kent.

Mr. Thomas Sell, of London, to Miss Mary Anne Peters, of Egham.

Thomas William Coventry, esq. only son of the late Hon. Thomas C. of North Cray, to Miss Ann Coventry, of Spring Hill, Worcestershire.

At Mary-le-Bone, the Hon. G. J. Milles, of Elmham-hall, Norfolk, to Eleanor, daughter of Dowager Lady Knatchbull, of Wimpole-street.

Mr. John Deudney, of Shoreditch, to Miss Maria Esther Dixon, of Wickham Bishops, Essex.

G. C. P. Living, esq. of Newington, to Miss Harriet Courage, of St. John's, Southwark.

At Mary-le-Bone Church, J. B. Præd, esq. of Tyringham, Bucks, to Sophia, sister of C. Chaplin, esq. M.P. for Lincolnshire.

The Hon. Frederick Calthorpe, to Lady Charlotte, daughter of the Duke of Beaufort.

The Rev. T. Clare, vicar of Great Staughton, Cambridgeshire, to Miss Mary Anne Lee, of King-street, Covent-garden.

At Mary-le-Bone, Alexander Greig, esq. to Mrs. Wigsell, widow of the Rev. Attwood W. of Sanderstead, Surrey.

F. A. Clarke, esq. of Henfield, near Dorking, to Miss Anna Caroline Brett, of Grove House, Old Brompton.

The Rev. J. J. W. Turner, of Little Hampton, to Miss Hawes, of Chiswick.

Henry Birbeck, esq. of Lynn, Norfolk, to Elizabeth Lucy, daughter of the late Robert Barclay, esq. of Clapham Common.

Mr. John Coleman, of Cannon-street, to Maria Cooper, daughter of Professor Coleman, Veterinary College.

William Budd Prescott, esq. Bucklersbury, to Miss Jane Ravenhill, of Clapham Common.

M. K. Knight, esq. of Berners-street, to Miss Marianne Holley, of Blickling.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, S. G. Benyon, esq. of Stratton-street, Piccadilly, to Caroline, daughter of John Thorp, esq. of Clippenham-park.

At St. Mary's, Newington Butts, Robert William Dickinson, esq. to Miss Susan Macroft, of Ware.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Frederic Wood, esq. of Cardiff, to Mary, daughter of William Crawshaw, esq. of Stoke-Newington.

John James King, esq. of Grosvenor-place, to Lady Charlotte, daughter of the Earl of Egremont.

Edward Treacher, esq. of Barton-Crescent, to Miss Anne Sarah Bowles, of Myddleton-house, Enfield.

Capt. Isaac Hawkins Morrison, R.N. to Louisa Adams, daughter of John Powell, Smith, esq. of Upper Berkeley-street.

W. E. Farrer, esq. of the E. I. Co.'s Service, to Miss Cracklow, of St. Olave's, Southwark.

The Rev. J. Hewlett, Morning Preacher at the Foundling Hospital, to Caroline, daughter of the late R. Price, esq. of Elstree, Hants.

Capt. Thomas N. Quicke, of the Dragoon Guards, to Miss Sophia Evered, of Hill House, near Bridgewater.

The Hon. Capt. G. G. Waldegrave, R.N. to Esther Caroline, daughter of the late J. Pagett, esq. of Totteridge, Herts.

Lord Sidmouth, to the Hon. Mrs. Townsend, widow of Thomas T. esq. of Harrington-hall, Staffordshire, and daughter of Lord Stowell.

Lieut. H. Walter, of the Madras Army, and of Leigh, Essex, to Anne Pinder, daughter of the late William Dermer, esq. of Chelsea.

Thomas Norton, jun. of Surrey-square, to Harriet Sterry, of Southwark, both of the Society of Friends.

John Vivian, jun. esq. of Hackney, to Susan, daughter of the late J. James, esq. of Penwinnick, near Truro.

Mr. Nicholls, solicitor, of London, to Miss Clark, of Frome.

## DIED.

At Mitcham, 38, Mr. Bailey Austin, an eminent calico-printer of that place.

At Stanmore, Lady Mary Finch, daughter of the late Earl of Aylesford.

In Southampton-buildings, 63, Edward Bigg, esq.

In Curzon-street, 64, Mrs. Mary Cotterell, sister of Sir John Geers C. bart. M.P.

In London, James Adam, esq. of Shifnal, Shropshire.

In New Burlington-street, 55, Andrew Mathias, esq.

At Pye-Nest, near Halifax, 85, John Edwards, esq. of Harleyford-place, Kensington.

In Gower-street, Bedford-square, Elizabeth, widow of John Hull Harris, esq. of Stanwell.

At Dalston, 42, Henry Windus, esq.

At Brompton, 69, Mrs. Rich, widow of Robert R. esq.

William Beauchamp, son of Henry St. John, esq. of Hornsey.

In Walsingham-place, Lambeth, 27, Mary, wife of C. H. Rhodes, esq.

In Queen-square, George Metcalfe, esq.

At Twickenham, 76, Jane, widow of Stephen Pitt, esq. of Kensington.

At Bow, 59, Francis Joicers, esq. many years a Common Councilman of the Ward of Cripplegate.

On Dulwich Common, 57, Mrs. Page, wife of Samuel P. esq.

In Albany-road, Camberwell, 55, Isaac Rice, esq.

In Bedford square, Major Gen. Darby Griffith, of Padsworth-house, Berks.

In Devonshire-place, Esther, wife of the Rev. Francis North, prebendary of Westminster.

At Brompton, 59, Lieut. Col. B. Lawrence, late of the 13th Light Dragoons.

At Kilburn-priory, Robert Gray, esq. of the Duchy of Cornwall, Somerset-place.

J. Crouch, esq. Surveyor-General of the Customs.

At Twickenham, 79, Sarah, widow of Jeremiah Hodges, esq. of Boulney-court, Oxfordshire.

At Brentford, Mrs. Montgomery.

At Cobham, 78, John Balchard, esq.

On Stamford-hill, Mary, widow of Edward Janson, esq.

In Regent-street, Lady Wilson, wife of Sir Robert W. M.P. for Southwark, after many years' illness.

At Epping, the Rev. James Curvey, D.D. preacher at the Charterhouse, and rector of Thurning, Norfolk.

In Walcot-place, Lambeth, 40, Mrs. Ann Todd.

Benjamin Pugh, esq. of Bernard-street, Russell-square, many years Deputy Clerk of Assize in the Oxford Circuit, and much and deservedly respected by an extensive circle of friends and connexions.

In York-street, 83, the Rev. Dr. Ledwich, LL.D.; he was the author of the "Antiquities of Ireland," and was member of the most distinguished literary Societies of Europe. On all subjects of Irish Antiquities and History, he has, during the present generation, been regarded as the highest authority.

At Sheerness, Edward Quin, esq. many years a member of the Common Council for Farringdon Without. Mr. Quin was afterwards a proprietor of a morning paper called "The Day," which has since been changed into "The New Times." His body was found resting upon the wall from Sheerness to Queenborough. He was a man of superior eloquence, and of very attractive manners, but unfortunate in speculations of business, which required at once application as well as genius.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, 67, George Richard Savage Nassau, esq. only brother of the Earl of Rochford. Mr. Nassau was distinguished as the most diligent antiquary of his native county, Essex, and his collection of materials for its history, which he had in contemplation, was very extensive. His library was among the most extensive in the kingdom. He died regretted for many amiable private virtues.

At his apartments in Beaufort-buildings, William Dickson, LL.D. he was a native of Moffort, in the south of Scotland. He received a respectable education, partly at Edinburgh. Early in life he went to Barbadoes, where he officiated as a Teacher of Mathematics, in a respectable establishment in that island, and was, for some years, secretary to the Governor. While acting as a volunteer in the artillery, he had his right hand carried off by the explosion of a cannon. On his return to this country, he took a most active part in the abolition of the slave-trade; in the business of procuring petitions against that infamous traffic, Scotland was the district allotted to his exertions, and he travelled many thousand miles, and greatly injured his constitution by his exertions in favour of the Blacks. But the Doctor was an enthusiast in whatever he undertook; notwithstanding the loss of his hand, very few men ever wrote more. He was a man of very extensive erudition, and an excellent mathematician,

tician, and contributed a great many papers, which at an early period, tended to establish the reputation of the *Philosophical Magazine*. He was a man of true piety, and real practical religion! For his exertions in the abolition of the slave-trade, he obtained, through the influence of Mr. Wilberforce, a situation in the Mint; though the salary was moderate, by strict economy he contrived to save a considerable sum of money, and, though to himself severe, his purse was always open to his friends, and many of his young countrymen were relieved from temporary distress from his slender funds. He had retired from active employment for some years; he expressed in his will a singular wish, that if he were the survivor, he should be laid in the same grave with his friend and coadjutor, the respectable Clarkson.

In his apartments, Lambeth-road, 82, William Coombe, esq. who originally excited great attention in the fashionable world by a poem entitled, '*The Diaboliad*,' the hero of which was generally understood to be a nobleman lately deceased. Many other poems issued from his pen, but none ever bore the stamp of his name. Within the last few years, under the liberal patronage of Mr. Ackermann, who continued to be a generous friend to him till his last moments, he brought forth a work which became very popular and attractive, under the title of '*The Tour of Dr. Syntax in search of the Picturesque*.' This work, which he extended to a '*Second and a Third Tour*,' with nearly the same spirit and humour as characterized the first, will for ever rank among the most humorous productions of British literature. He afterwards produced poems entitled '*The English Dance of Death*,' and '*The Dance of Life*,' which were written with the same spirit, humour, and knowledge of mankind, that marked his other works. His last poem was '*The History of Johnny Quæ Genus, the Little Foundling of the late Dr. Syntax*.' All these works were illustrated by some admirable prints, from the designs of Mr. Rowlandson. Among the other works of this gentleman was '*The Devil upon Two Sticks in England*,' in which many very distinguished characters at that period were introduced; and the whole fairly entitles him to the name of the English Le Sage. He was the author also of several political pamphlets, which made a considerable impression on the public, among which were '*The Royal Interview*,' '*A Letter from a Country Gentleman to his Friend in Town*,' '*A Word in Season*,' and many others. He also wrote those letters, which appear under the title

of '*Letters of the late Lord Littleton*.'—Mr. Coombe began life under the most favourable auspices. He was educated at Eton and Oxford. He possessed great talents, and a very fine person, as well as a good fortune, which, unhappily, he soon dissipated among the high connections to which his talents and attainments introduced him, and he subsequently passed through many vicissitudes of life, which at length compelled him to resort to literature for support. Innumerable are the works of taste and science which were submitted to his revision, and of which others had the reputation. A love of show and dress, but neither gaming nor drinking, was the source of his embarrassments. He was, indeed, remarkably abstemious, drinking nothing but water till the last few weeks of his life, when wine was recommended to him as a medicine; but, though a mere water-drinker, his spirit at the social board kept pace with that of the company. He possessed musical knowledge and taste, and formerly sung in a very agreeable manner. His conversation was always entertaining and instructive, and he possessed a calm temper with very agreeable manners. He was twice married. His second wife, who is now alive, is the sister of Mrs. Cosway, and possessed of congenial taste and talents.

At Sheffield, 57, Mr. Robert Bloomfield, author of the *Farmer's Boy*, once very popular, and of other poems. He was the son of a poor taylor in Suffolk, originally employed as a farmer's boy, and afterwards followed the employment of a shoe-maker. Having, about 1800, finished his four Poems on the rural employments of the seasons, he brought them to London to endeavour to get them published. His first application was to Mr. Charles Dilly, who recommended him to the editor of the *Monthly Magazine*. He brought his Poems to our office; and, though his unpolished appearance, his coarse hand-writing, and wretched orthography, afforded no prospect that his production could be printed, yet he found attention by his repeated calls, and by the humility of his expectations, which were limited to half-a-dozen copies of the *Magazine*. At length, on his name being announced when a literary gentleman, particularly conversant in rural economy, happened to be present, the poem was formally re-examined, and its general aspect excited the risibility of that gentleman in so pointed a manner, that Bloomfield was called into the room, and exhorted not to waste his time, and neglect his employment, in making vain attempts, and particularly in treading on the ground which Thomson had sanctified. His earnestness and confidence, however, led the editor to advise him to consult his countryman, Mr. Capel



Capel Lofft, of Troston, to whom he gave him a letter of introduction. On his departure, the gentleman present warmly complimented the editor on the sound advice which he had given "the poor fellow;" and, it was mutually conceived, that an industrious man was thereby likely to be saved from a ruinous infatuation. Bloomfield, however, visited Mr. Lofft, and that kind-hearted and erudite man, entering sanguinely into his views, edited the work through the press, wrote a preface, and the poem appeared as a literary meteor. Its success was prodigious. The author was to divide the profits with the bookseller, and they soon shared above 1000*l.* a-piece. The reputation of the poem at length seemed so thoroughly established, that the bookseller offered to give Bloomfield an annuity of 200*l.* per annum for his half; but this he refused, in the confidence that it would produce him double. At length, however, new objects caught the public attention; the sale died away; and, in three or four years, a small edition per annum only was required. All this was in the usual course; but Bloomfield, whose expectations had been unduly raised, keenly felt the reverse; he was obliged to seek other employment, and his health and spirits suffered in consequence. Other attempts produced but moderate recompense, and, becoming peevish, he entered into a paper-war with his patron Mr. Lofft, and lost the sympathy of many of his first friends. He was nevertheless a man of real genius; and, though the bloated popularity of his *Farmer's Boy* led to no permanent advantage, yet it had, and still has, admirers, some of whom never ceased to be kind to the author. His ambition, however, was disappointed; and, for some years, he was in a state of mental depression, which, it is stated, rendered his death consolatory to his connections. Under these circumstances, and they are such as constantly attend genius without pecuniary independence, the editor of this Magazine is not ashamed of the advice which he gave Bloomfield at his outset. The world would have lost nothing by the non-appearance of the *Farmer's Boy*, as it then existed in Bloomfield's original manuscript, and the poet would have enjoyed the comforts of an industrious life, enhanced by his love of the Muses. Bloomfield, however, never forgave the adviser, and the phrase with which the conversation ended, "I earnestly advise you to stick to your last," which was used without any suspicion that such was his real employment, he often quoted with indignation in the hey-day of his subsequent popularity.

In Wimpole-street, *Major-General Sir Denis Pack*, K.C.B., C.T.S., and other Orders, Colonel of the 8th Foot, and Lieutenant-Governor of Plymouth.

At Richmond, the *Hon. Mr. Addington*, eldest son of Lord Sidmouth. He was insane for many years, yet, to the day of his death, held a sinecure worth 3,000*l.* per annum.

At Dacre-lodge, *Lord Napier*, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Selkirk, and one of the sixteen Representative Peers of Scotland.

At Barrogill Castle, near Thurso, 56, the *Earl of Caithness*, Lord Lieutenant of that county, and Postmaster-General of Scotland.

In London, 63, *John James, Earl of Earnham*, Viscount Maxwell, and Baron of Earnham, Governor of Cavaulshire, and one of the representative Peers for Ireland.

At Winchester, 37, *Charles Frederick Powlett Townshend*, Lord Bayning. He is succeeded by his only brother, Henry.

In Old Burlington-street, 48, *Charles, Marquis Cornwallis*, Earl Cornwallis, Viscount Brome, Baron Cornwallis, of Eye, and a Baronet, Master of the Stag Hounds, Colonel of the East Suffolk Militia, and Recorder of the Borough of Eye. Dying without male heirs, the Marquisate is extinct. The Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, his uncle, succeeds to the Earldom only, by descent from his father the first Earl.

[In noticing the late *Sampson Perry* in our preceding number, we described him as the preparer of Perry's Essence; but it ought to have been of Adams's Solvent for the Stone and Gravel; and, we learn, that his widow continues the preparation from the original receipt.]

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. Augustus Cooper, B.A. to the rectory of Billington, *alias* Pryleston, with Thorpe Parva, Norfolk.

Rev. T. Gisborne, M.A. has been collated to the fifth prebendal stall in the Cathedral Church of Durham.

The Rev. Dr. Macfarlane, of Drymen, to be principal of the University of Glasgow, and to the church and parish of St. Mungo.

The Rev. Alexander Lochore to the church and parish of Drymen, in the county of Stirling.

Rev. W. Cecil, M.A. to the rectory of Stanton St. Michael's, Cambridgeshire.

The Rev. J. Paul, to the parish of May-hole, Ayrshire.

The Rev. Duncan McCairy, to the church and parish of Uig, in the county of Ross.

Rev. Charles Atlay, M.A. to the rectory of St. George with St. Paul, in Stamford.

The Rev. George Hume, to be domestic chaplain to the Marquis of Ailesbury.

The Rev. R. Paton, to the parish of Straiton, Ayrshire.

Rev. J. Leech, to the vicarage of Barton, Cumberland.

The Rev. Mr. Brittain, to the living of Kilcormick, in the county of Longford.

Rev. Elias Thackeray, to the valuable rectory of Louth.

Rev. Wm. Knight, B.A. to the rectory of Stevington, Hants.

Rev. M. H. Goodman, M.A. to the vicarage of Bitton.

Rev. John Hubbard, to the valuable rectory of Horstead, Sussex.

Rev. Samuel Sheen, M.A. to the rectory of Stanstead, Suffolk.

Rev. E. Postle, to the rectory of Colney, Norfolk.

Rev. G. Hole, to the rectory of Chulmleigh cum Doddiscombeleigh, Devon.

The Rev. William Riland Bedford, rector of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, to be domestic chaplain to the Marquis of Lothian.

Rev. C. Beetham, to the vicarage of Bunny, Notts.

Rev. Z. S. Warren, B.A. to the vicarage of Dorrington, near Sleaford.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

*Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last twenty-seven Years.*

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**T**HE exhibition of the Northern Society closed within the month, after a season of unprecedented success. The improvement in the Society's funds, consequent upon this success, will enable it to extend its original views, to cultivate native taste, and encourage native talent. Pictures to the value of nearly nine hundred pounds were disposed of during the season. Next year it is in contemplation to exhibit a collection of paintings by the old masters.

A fine new steam-vessel for conveying passengers and parcels has commenced plying between Newcastle and London.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Brown, to Miss H. Harle; Mr. J. Atkinson, to Miss E. Dodd, of Brandling-place; Mr. J. B. Butler, to Miss Donkin of the Groat-market: all of Newcastle.—Mr. W. Gallon, of the Windmill-hills, Newcastle, to Miss M. Sinton, of Blswick Mill.—Mr. C. Stafford, of Newcastle, to Miss H. Rutherford, of Carr's Hill.—Mr. J. Smith, to Miss M. Barras, both of Gateshead.—Mr. J. Powe, to Miss J. Howe, both of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. R. Thompson, to Miss M. Nelson, both of Bishop Auckland.—James Forster, esq. to Miss Meggison, both of Whalton.—At Chester-le-street, Mr. W. Charlton, to Mrs. M. Nelson.—Mr. P. Laing, of Monkwearmouth Grange, to Miss Shaftoe, of Durham.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, in Pilgrim-street, 61, Mrs. A. Gray.—At the Westgate, 79, Mrs. Turner.—On Pandon Bank, 55, Mrs. Bonney.

At Gateshead, 72, Mrs. E. Bowlr.—55, Mr. W. Bage.—Mrs. Brown.—Mr. Jas. Blakey.

At North Shields, in Dockwray-square, Mr. W. Scott Galbraith, late of Carlisle.—In Northumberland-square, 43, Mr. J. Milburn.

At South Shields, 67, Mrs. A. Purvis, suddenly.

At Darlington, 21, Mr. H. D. Hutchingson, much respected.—41, Miss J. Addi-

son.—22, Miss M. Johnson.—80, Mr. J. Hawford.

At Tynemouth, 27, Mrs. J. Johnston.

At Hexham, 29, Mr. P. Armstrong.

At Sugley-house, near Newcastle, Miss Margaret Bulmer, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—At Coalclough, Mrs. Green, much lamented. At Eachwick-hall, 74, Ralph Spearman, esq.—At Hartlepool, 76, John Cooke, esq. mayor.

### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A mineral spring has lately been discovered in the neighbourhood of Stainton, Cumberland. It runs from a hole about four inches in diameter, which some years ago had been bored by some speculators in coal. The water issues in a plentiful stream with great force.

The powder-mill of Mr. Barker, at Low Wood, near Backbarrow, Cumberland, was lately blown up, by which two men were killed, and one wounded.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Bell, to Miss M. Hadden; Mr. F. Hampson, to Miss S. Sewell; Mr. E. Barnes, to Miss E. Hudson; Mr. W. Hind, to Miss E. Black; Mr. T. Nichol, to Miss E. McKane: all of Carlisle.—Mr. J. Jardine, to Miss M. Peel; Mr. J. Temple, to Miss R. Cockbain: all of Whitehaven.—Mr. W. Hartley, to Miss A. Blacklock, both of Wigton.—Mr. J. Banks, sen. to Mrs. M. Oswald, both of Cockermouth.—Mr. Dixon, to Miss Harrison, both of Kendal.—Mr. S. Harrison, of Shotton, to Miss Scarth, of Castle Eden. The Rev. J. Hope, of Stapleton, to Miss J. Young, of Maryport.

*Died.*] At Whitehaven, 59, Mr. T. Nicholson, of Springfield, suddenly, one of the Society of Friends.—Mrs. Mason.—44, Mr. J. Westray.

At Maryport, 34, Mrs. E. Ross.

At Cockermouth, 75, Mrs. H. Steele, suddenly.

At Wigton, 83, Mr. Pearson.—55, Mr. G. Skelton, one of the Society of Friends.

At Brisco, 61, Mrs. A. Gibson.—At Great Salkeld, 75, Mr. C. Hodgson.—At Cargo;

Cargo, 26, Miss M. Lawson.—At Woodbank, 64, Mr. W. Angus, much respected.

## YORKSHIRE.

At these Assizes, the calendar of which was light, William Mead was found guilty of killing and slaying Mr. James Law, by shooting him with a pistol on the 14th of February last, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in York Castle:—John Ashton, and John and Richard Burnett, (father and son) who had pleaded guilty to a charge of having committed a burglary, were left for execution.

The eightieth Annual conference of the Wesleyan Methodists, were held at Sheffield within the month. The numbers of this body are as follow: in England and Scotland, 219,393; in Ireland, 22,218; total, 241,616. Increased during the past year, 8006; ditto in foreign stations, 1653. Total increase, 9659.—We regret to state, that two respectable ministers, Messrs. Sargent and Lloyd, of this persuasion, in consequence of the upsetting of the Sheffield coach, through the violent and wanton driving of the coachman, met an untimely death; and six others were at the same time severely wounded.

The Whitby theatre was lately entirely destroyed by fire, with all the scenery and dresses of the performers.

*Married.*] Mr. H. Hall, to Miss Wormall; Mr. J. Hodson, to Miss A. Swann; of George-street; all of Hull.—Mr. J. Fenton, to Miss J. Backhouse; Mr. J. Wilkinson, to Miss S. Strickland; Mr. D. Whitehead, to Miss E. Moore; Mr. W. Hargrave, to Miss S. Milnes; Mr. T. Dawkins, to Miss E. Clarkson; Mr. J. Clapham, to Miss E. Hunter; all of Leeds.—Mr. J. W. R. Parkinson, of Low Moor, near Bradford, to Miss J. Scarf, of Leeds.—Mr. J. Burgoyne, of South Kirby, to Miss J. Holroyd, of Leeds.—Mr. J. Halstead, to Miss S. Robertshaw, both of Wakefield.—Mr. W. D. Hitchin, to Miss A. Royston, both of Halifax.—Mr. H. N. Bradley, to Miss T. Aspenal, both of Huddersfield.—Mr. T. Wicks, to Miss Bulmer, both of Selby.

*Died.*] At York, 81, Ralph Lutton, esq. At Hull, in Albion-street, 58, Sarah, widow of Joseph Eglin, esq.

At Leeds, 43, Mr. W. Moxon.—43, Mr. J. Goss.—Mrs. M. Wood.

At Wakefield, 81, Mr. W. Scott.

At Halifax, 57, Mr. R. Bark.—93, Mrs. Greenwood.—Mrs. Jardine.

At Huddersfield, 65, Mr. R. Fell, of Skipton.—61, Mr. W. Garnett.

At Pontefract, 87, Richard Wilsford, esq.—89, Mrs. Hepstonstall.—84, Mrs. Harrison, of the Society of Friends.—79, Miss Kemp.

At Sheriff Hutton, 76, Tabitha Crispin, a member of the Society of Friends.—At Sandall, 55, George Webster, M. D. of the common council of Doncaster.—At Ea-

stingwold, Miss E. Wrightson, much esteemed and regretted.—At Flockton, 70, William Milnes, esq.—At Brotherton, Mr. H. Haxby.

At an advanced age, at Pepper-hall, near Northallerton, John Arden, esq. of Arden Hall, near Stockport, and of Tarporeley, Cheshire; he was the elder brother of the late Lord Alvanley, and uncle to the present.

## LANCASHIRE.

A numerous public meeting was lately held in Liverpool to consider the propriety of raising a subscription to assist the Constitutional Spaniards. It was very respectably attended, and the resolutions, the purport of which were to express the strongest abhorrence at the conduct of France, and commiseration for Spain, were unanimously agreed to.

A public library for apprentices and mechanics has been recently established at Liverpool. Many gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood have presented useful and instructive books.

A public dispensary is about to be erected at Bolton.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Brown, to Miss M. Stewart; Mr. Jas. Carey, to Miss C. Brownhill; Mr. W. Burd, to Miss M. Sandbach; Mr. G. Smith, to Miss E. Kilner; Mr. S. Lea, to Miss M. Derbyshire; Mr. W. Ratcliffe, to Miss M. Wolfendale; all of Manchester.—Mr. C. Webster, jun. of Manchester, to Miss E. Erlam, of Partington.—Mr. G. Spencer, of Salford, to Mrs. Reiley, of Manchester.—Mr. E. Pratt, to Miss Bachopé; Mr. J. Metcalf, to Miss Casson, of Duke-street; Mr. J. Dutton, of St. James's-street, to Miss A. Simpson, of Salthouse-dock; Mr. Jas. M'Fie, of Barker-street, to Miss J. Walker; Mr. J. Littlewalker, to Miss A. Hales; all of Liverpool.—Mr. W. Williamson, to Miss A. Plimmer; Mr. J. Kershaw, to Miss S. Oddie; all of Salford.—William Marsden, esq. of Salford, to Miss Walton, of Worsley.—Mr. T. Potter, of Wigan, to Miss A. Nicholson, of Newchurch.—Mr. J. Musker, to Miss M. Morrison, both of Bootle.—Mr. J. Winterbotham, jun. of Higginshaw, to Miss L. Fletcher, of Greenacres Moor, near Oldham.—Mr. J. Vianna, of Liverpool, to Miss S. Kitchen, of Bootle.

*Died.*] At Manchester, 76, Mr. H. Edgar.—In High-street, 22, Mrs. E. J. Robinson.—In Henry-street, 31, Miss Mansiere, greatly respected.—50, Thomas Phillips, esq. late of Leek.

At Salford, in Edmund-street, 21, Mrs. Bryden, much and deservedly respected.

At Liverpool, 45, Mr. E. Byrne, late of Newry.—In Sidney-street, 35, Mrs. M. Dawson, suddenly.—In Renshaw-street, 60, Mr. G. Bourn.—21, Miss J. Taylor.—In Great Richmond-street, 75, Mrs. M. Baitson.—In Clayton-street, Mr. Jas.



Oldham.—On the North Shore, 23, Mr. E. Wilcock.—In Gloucester-street, 37, Mr. Jas. Roberts.—27, Miss S. Pate.—In Cleaveland-square, 42, Mr. M. Bold, generally respected.—In Bispham-street, Mrs. E. Lowe.

At Warrington, 46, Mr. S. Jones.

At Blackburn, 80, Mrs. Sudell.

At Bradford, 70, Mrs. E. Wolstonecroft.—At Ormskirk, Margaret, widow of Thomas Aspinwall, esq.—At Kirkdale, Thomas Winstanley, esq.—At Hay Carr, 58, Thomas Lamb, esq.

#### CHESHIRE.

A Committee has been formed of the respectable and spirited inhabitants of Chester, for establishing a connexion with Ireland, by forming a packet-station at Dawpool, near Parkgate. An experiment has been tried, and it appears that letters may be delivered in half the usual time.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Edwards, to Miss Eliza Baunister, both of Chester.—Mr. J. Ramsey, to Miss Latham, both of Nantwich.—Thomas Price, esq. of Furness, to Miss E. Harman, of Chamber-hall.—Mr. T. Vernon, to Miss M. Bartholomew, both of Over.—Mr. W. Wright, of Kimmerton, to Miss M. Chesworth, of Middlewich.

*Died.*] At Chester, 29, Mr. T. Edwards.—47, Mrs. M. J. Benson, regretted.

At Stockport, 84, Mr. J. Nield.—62, Mr. J. Abbott.

At Congleton, 53, Miss S. Copeland.

At Pool-hall, 75, Mrs. Daulby.—70, Mr. S. Daulby.—At Wistaston, the Rev. W. Morgan.—At Backford-hall, 39, Sarah, wife of Major Gen. Glegg.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Ward, of Derby, to Miss M. A. Jones, of Ambaston.—Mr. Jas. Orange, of Chesterfield, to Miss H. Flint, of Fairfield.—Edward Nicholas Hurt, esq. of Wirksworth, to Miss Caroline Strutt, of Derby.—Mr. J. Carter, of Wirksworth, to Mrs. Hughes, of Ronsall.—Mr. J. Nixon, of Mayfield, to Miss C. Chawner, of Shurley.

*Died.*] At Derby, 52, Mr. Jos. Dodson, suddenly.—63, Mr. Hartley.

At Whitwell, 48, Mr. J. Bentley, regretted.—At Cublay, Mr. Audinwood.—At Codnor-park, 25, Mr. Royston, of Belper.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. M. Gilbert, to Miss E. Smith; Mr. R. Berry, to Miss S. Booth; Mr. H. T. Waite, to Miss C. Boswell; Mr. H. Poulton, to Miss A. Allcock; Mr. B. Pollard, to Miss A. Clay; Mr. T. Bradley, to Miss F. Pan; all of Nottingham.—Mr. J. Mann, of Nottingham, to Miss E. Fox, of Ratcliffe-upon-Trent.—Mr. T. Shipman, of Mansfield, to Miss M. Gregory, of Ollerton.—Mr. T. Winter, of Blyth, to Miss F. Fryer, of Newark.—Mr. B. Smith, of Crumwell, to Miss S. Briton.—Mr. J. Simpson, to

Miss A. Morris, of Kirby Woodhouse.—Mr. R. Green, of Langer, to Miss J. Speed, of Nottingham.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, in Clare-street, 33, Mr. W. Paulson.—In Rutland-street, 82, Mr. W. Clayton.—In Red-lion-street, 44, Miss J. Broomby.—In Pilcher-gate, 68, Mrs. S. Glover, deservedly lamented.—In Mount East-street, Mrs. H. Holmes.—94, Mr. J. Linegar, suddenly.

At Newark, 26, Mrs. A. Mullins.—21, Mr. T. Pettifair.—Mr. W. Mabbott, regretted.—34, Mrs. M. Medworth.—74, Mr. R. Bell, sen.

At Mansfield, 53, Mrs. S. Finch, regretted.

At Park-hall, near Mansfield, 52, Major Gen. Hall, lamented.—At Southwell, Elizabeth Anne, wife of the Rev. Dr. Barrow, prebendary of Southwell.—At East Bridgford, 22, Miss Wilkinson; 76, Mrs. Levers, her grandmother.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Holland, to Mrs. Breyman, both of Grimsby.—Mr. G. Todd, of Barton, to Miss E. Smith, of Bushblades.—Matthew Henry Lister, esq. of Burwell-park, to Miss Arabella Cra-croft, of Hackthorn.

*Died.*] At Grantham, 21, Miss R. Burbage.

#### LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Nearly 200 persons of Leicester were lately summoned before the Magistrates for using short weights. Honourable dealers ought to be well pleased. Fair profit is sufficient, without robbing the poor or defrauding the rich.

*Married.*] Mr. Jas. Hudson, to Miss Vann, both of Leicester.—Mr. T. Bennett, of Mountsorrel, to Miss M. Burgess, of Selby.—Charles Paget, esq. of Rud-dington, to Miss Eliza Paget, of South-field.—Mr. T. Oliver, of Earl Shilton, to Miss E. Armstone, of Hinckley.—Samuel Weston, esq. of the Grange, Obstock, to Miss Elizabeth Paget, of Leicester.—Mr. Walker, to Miss A. Wright, both of Bottesford.

*Died.*] At Leicester, 82, Mrs. H. Farmer, deservedly lamented.—In Church-gate, Mr. Dawes, sen. suddenly.—In Thornton-lane, 58, Mrs. Billings.

At Wimeswold, 49, Mrs. E. Lacy.—At Langley-priory, Mrs. Cheslyn, wife of Richard C. esq. suddenly, and regretted.—At Billesdon, Mr. Hollingsworth.—At Croxton, Mrs. Shepherd.—At Nether Broughton, 41, Mrs. Gill.—At Eastwood, 59, Mrs. Godber, regretted.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

A severe contest has taken place for the representation in parliament of New-castle-under-Lyme, between Mr. Heathcote, a whig candidate, and Mr. Denison, a partizan of government. In consequence of Mr. Heathcote not announcing himself

himself in time, his election was lost: the numbers were—

Denison 336

Heathcote 313.

A splendid Service of Porcelain, has recently been manufactured at Mr. Spode's works, on the order of the East India Company, for their Factory at Canton, to replace that destroyed by the late fire. The whole service consists of upwards of *thirteen hundred pieces*. The body of the China is particularly fine in the delicacy of its transparency, and its Parian whiteness: and *exceeds in beauty* what have been regarded as choice specimens of Dresden Porcelain.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Ash, to Miss Williams; Mr. Yates, to Miss A. Cotton: all of Wolverhampton.—Mr. Wilson, of Walsall, to Miss M. A. Harris, of Lichfield.—Mr. J. Smith, of Bloxurch, to Miss E. Boulton, of Wolverhampton.—Mr. Moore, of Beech-bank, to Miss M. Moore, of Alderley-lodge.

*Died.*] At Walsall, Mr. Thomas.

At Tamworth, Robert Woody, esq.

At Wordsley, Mrs. S. Cook, deservedly regretted.—At Chillington, 59, Thomas Gifford, esq.—At Langdon, John Smith, esq.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

At the late Warwick assizes, 3 prisoners received sentence of death; 7 were to be transported for life; 2 for seven years; and others to minor punishments.

A lamentable accident lately happened at the button manufactory of Messrs. Wilson and Starkey, Birmingham, by an explosion of a considerable quantity of gunpowder. Mr. Wilson was blown to pieces, and a young woman employed in the warehouse, was also killed on the spot, and four of her fellow-workwomen were dreadfully wounded and carried to the hospital without hopes of recovery.

A sad catastrophe lately happened at Radford, a short distance beyond Leamington. The Sovereign coach, between Birmingham and London, was proceeding to town, when its progress was arrested by one of the fore wheels leaving the axle-tree, and instantly the coach sunk, with a sudden and dreadful crash. The coachman and a clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Atterbury, grandson to the celebrated bishop, were then thrown from the box, and the coach falling on them, crushed them to death. Most of the other passengers received severe injuries.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Broomhall, of Warwick, to Miss E. Scarlett, of Halford-thridge; Mr. S. P. Horton, of High-street, to Miss M. E. Hill, of Digbeth; Mr. J. Tass, to Miss M. A. Parker, of Constitution-hill: all of Birmingham.—The Rev. H. Hutton, M.A. of Birmingham, to Miss Mary Wilson, of Moneycarragh, Ireland.—Mr. W. Fouks, of Luxbard-

street, Deritend, to Miss J. Parker, of Cooker's Bank, near Dudley.—Mr. Simmonds, of Coventry, to Miss A. Palfrey, of Chapel-fields.—At Coventry, Mr. J. H. Crockett, to Miss M. Fisher, of Hales Owen.—The Rev. W. S. Bagshaw, M.A. of Foleshill, to Miss A. Sutton, of Weekeley.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, in Colmore-row, 84, Mary, widow of Edw. Thomason, esq. deservedly esteemed and regretted.—In Wansell-street, Deritend, 29, Mr. W. Bolt, lamented.—In Edmund-street, 45, Mrs. E. Payton.—In Thorp-street, 74, Mrs. A. Harrison.—In Great Charles-street, Mr. C. Shaw.—In Ellis-street, Mrs. A. Haywood.—In Hertford-street, Mrs. M. Vale.

At Coventry, in Bishop-street, Mr. J. Barnes.

At Leamington, the Rev. Archdeacon Gooch.

At Islington, near Birmingham, 78, Mr. W. Pagett.—At Ashted, 59, Mr. G. Parsons.—At Handsworth, 65, the Rev. Hugh Williams, of Stone, esteemed and lamented.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

At the late Shrewsbury Assizes, Edmund Whitcomb, esq. one of the Coroners for the county, was found guilty on a charge of perverting the course of justice, in endeavouring to bias a Jury in returning a verdict in an inquest held on the body of a woman of the name of Newton, who it was suspected had been murdered by her husband.

*Married.*] Mr. B. Jones, to Miss Atchley, both of Shrewsbury.—Mr. Minton, of Hopton, to Miss Strange, of Shrewsbury.—Mr. T. Welch, to Miss M. Heath, of Whitechurch.—Thomas Brocklehurst, of Foden-bank, near Macclesfield, to Miss Unett, of Drayton.—Mr. Mercer, of Hythe-hall, to Miss H. Rhodenhurst, of Spout-farm, near Ellesmere.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, in Belmont, 94, Mr. H. Bowman, greatly regretted.—In Princes-street, 53, Mr. T. Lloyd.—In High-street, Mr. L. Maddox.

At Bridgnorth, 79, Mrs. Betty Lello, highly and deservedly esteemed and regretted.—Miss M. Downes.—74, Stephen Izzard, esq.

At Ludlow, the Rev. T. C. Rogers, rector of Huntshill, Somerset.

At Brockton Grange, Richard Phillips, esq. deservedly lamented.—At All Stretton, 71, Mr. Hall.—At the High Downs, near Bridgnorth, Mrs. Jones, wife of John J. esq.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. W. Bolun Yeomans, D.D. to Miss Anne Clifton, of Worcester.—Mr. R. Martineau, of Dudley, to Miss J. Smith, of Edgbaston.—Mr. E. Lang, to Miss Woodyatt, of Mathan.

*Died.*]

*Died.*] At Kidderminster, 63, Mr. J. Horton.

At Brace's Leigh, 21, Mr. J. Winnell, jun.—At Upper Wick, Susannah, widow of Thomas Bund, esq.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

At the late Hereford assizes, four prisoners were sentenced to suffer death, two to seven years' transportation, others to minor punishments, and four were discharged, no bills being found.

*Married.*] Mr. G. Stokes, to Miss Minton, of St. Owen's-street, both of Hereford.—At Branyard, Mr. C. A. Harris, to Miss S. Inett, of the Home House.

*Died.*] At Hereford, in Bye-street, 68, Mrs. M. Arthur.—Mrs. A. Knill.—80, Mrs. Williams, widow of William W. esq. of Brecon, banker.

At Leominster, Miss Linging, deservedly regretted.—Mr. R. Trotter, suddenly.

At Bunhill, 69, Mrs. E. Luntley, suddenly, generally esteemed.

At Hereford, Mr. Philip Garbett.

#### GLoucester AND Monmouth.

At the late Gloucester assizes, fourteen prisoners received sentence of death, one was sentenced to seven years' transportation, and eighteen others to minor punishments.

A communication by a steam-vessel between Bristol and New Ross, Ireland, is about to take place.

*Married.*] Mr. J. F. Bruin, to Miss M. Stock; Mr. J. Longdon, of Queen-street, to Miss E. Ferris; Watson Bagehot, esq. to Mrs. Estlin, of Bristol.—John Matthew Gutch, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Mary Lavender, of Worcester.—George Bramble, esq. of Siddington-house, to Miss M. Howse, of Cirencester.—Mr. Alex, of Cheltenham, to Miss P. Isaacs, of Stratford.—Mr. J. G. Hughes, to Miss L. Harris, both of Monmouth.—Mr. R. J. Bridges, of Upton St. Leonard's, to Miss E. Frankis, of Bristol.—At Hempstead, Mr. W. H. Halpen, to Miss E. Prestidge, of Cheltenham.—John Horniblow, esq. of Shepton on Stour, to Miss M. Sabin.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, 26, Miss S. Luke.—In Westgate-street, 28, Mrs. E. Legge, deservedly lamented.—81, Mrs. Dobbins.—In Norfolk-buildings, Miss Anne Newenham, esteemed and regretted.—Mrs. Barrett.

At Bristol, Miss H. Lovel.—Mr. G. Compland.—76, Mrs. Elizabeth Art, an esteemed member of the Society of Friends.—21, Miss M. Wytych, greatly regretted.—Mr. Jas. Sheet, suddenly.

At Cheltenham, Mr. G. Long.

At Cirencester, at an advanced age, Mr. G. Harvey.

At Stottis Croft, 78, Mary, widow of Henry Hillman, esq.—At Ashton, 40, Eliza, wife of Daniel Stanton, esq. of

Bristol.—At Caincross, 78, Mrs. Holmes.—At Siddington, 72, Mrs. E. Walker.—At Frenchay, 25, Miss M. A. Codrington, of Yate.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Godfrey, to Miss J. Hayward, both of Oxford.—The Rev. Jas. Stewart Murray Anderson, of Baliol-college, Oxford, to Miss Barbara Charlotte Wroughton, late of Newington-house.—Mr. J. Jackson, of St. Clement's, to Miss R. Cater, of Holywell, Oxford.—Mr. G. Drinkwater, of Banbury, to Mrs. Foreman, of Oxford.—Mr. W. Huggins, of Oxford, to Miss E. Egerton, of Bicester.—The Rev. J. Fleming, of Knoyle, to Miss A. Talmage, of Oxford.

*Died.*] At Oxford, 75, Mrs. Bishop.—71, Mrs. Knibbs.—In St. Ebbe's, 52, Mrs. Tyror.

At Tetworth, 91, Mr. W. Eaton.

#### BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. C. S. Whitman, to Miss A. King, both of Reading.—Mr. H. W. Brewer, of Wantage, to Miss Mary Burrows, of South Lambeth.—William Wakeford, esq. of Andover, to Miss Maria Darvall, of Reading.—Mr. S. Aldworth, of Hungerford, to Miss M. Plumb, of Wantage.—B. Brocas, esq. of Wokefield-park, to Miss Ann D. Pigott, of the Bridge-Villa, Maidenhead.

*Died.*] At New-house-place, Chalford, St. Giles, Lady Carrington, wife of Sir Codrington Edmund C. bart.

At Windsor, at an advanced age, Mrs. Smith.—In Peaseod-street, 72, Mrs. Larkin.

At Reading, 63, the Rev. Jas. Hinton, the much esteemed pastor of a dissenting congregation of Oxford.—John Gills, esq. formerly of the Strand, London.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

A numerous meeting of the friends of aristocratical independence and parliamentary reform, lately took place at Hertford, Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, esq. in the chair. Several patriotic toasts were given. Mr. Duncombe made an animated speech, which was loudly applauded, and it was unanimously resolved to support him at the next general election.

*Married.*] The Rev. J. Walker, to Miss E. Brown, both of Harrold.—The Rev. Miles Bland, rector of Lilley, to Miss Anne Templeman, of Conyngnam-house, Ramsgate.

*Died.*] At Watford, 78, Harriott Stewart, esq.

At Woburn, Mrs. Gilbert.—At Great Berkhamstead, Miss Childs.—Mrs. Walker, wife of William W. esq.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Chas. Buswell, to Miss E. Jones; Mr. T. Betty, to Mrs. S. Jones; Mr. W. Williams, to Miss E. A. Parker: all of Northampton.—The Rev. R. Waldy, M.A. to Isabella, daughter of the Rev. W. Greenwood,



Greenwood, B.D. rector of Culworth.—Joseph Pitches, esq. of Hawnes, to Miss Birch, of Beddenham.

*Died.*] At Northampton, 80, Mary, widow of Thomas Pewtress, esq.

At Chapel Brampton, Mrs. E. Taberner.—At Guilsborough, 73, Mr. H. Evans.

#### CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Edward Semple, esq. of Clare-hall, Cambridge, to Sarah Helen, daughter of the late John Dean, of Parrock's Lodge.—H. T. Thompson, esq. of St. John's-college, to Miss Harrington, of Bury.—The Rev. T. Clare, vicar of Great Staughton, to Miss M. A. Lee, of King-street, Covent Garden, London.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, 60, Mrs. Chane.—In the Petty Curry, 97, Mr. S. Wheldon.—59, Mrs. A. Pawson.

At Huntingdon, 22, Mr. F. Cole, of the firm of Messrs. Wells and Cole, attorneys.

At Chesterton, 74, Mr. W. Tuffill.

#### NORFOLK.

*Married.*] Mr. Jas. Wright, to Miss Cross; Mr. H. Ninham, to Miss Bean: all of Norwich.—Mr. H. Baloe, of Norwich, to Miss Ostler, of Great Yarmouth.—Mr. R. Barber, to Miss P. Seaman; Mr. W. Tooke, to Mrs. S. Baker; Mr. A. Thrower, to Mrs. Allcock: all of Yarmouth.—The Rev. T. Harrison, of Tivetshell-parsonage, to Miss F. Cooper.—J. Porrett, esq. to Miss M. Souligate, of Cawston.—Mr. L. Lewis, of Winch, to Miss M. Stimpson, of Cawston.

*Died.*] At Norwich, in St. Peter's Man-croft, 77, Mr. James.—84, Mrs. Trull.—In Gentleman's Walk, Market-place, Mrs. Cundall.—In Pulham St. Mary, 48, Mr. W. Carron, much respected.—36, Mr. Jas. Smith.

At Yarmouth, 63, Charlotte, wife of Dover Colby, esq.—40, Mrs. E. Boggy.—69, Mrs. E. Norton.—21, Mr. W. Piper.—81, Mrs. M. Smith.—40, Mrs. Page.—54, Mr. J. Lancaster.

At Swaffham, 43, Mr. J. Rust.

At Stiffkey, Col. Loftus, of the Cold-stream Guards.—At Tivetshill-mill Green, 77, Mr. J. Holmes, a member of the Society of Friends, deservedly regretted.—At Ripon-hall, 52, Mr. D. Ebbett.—At Hackford, 46, Mrs. M. Reeve.

#### SUFFOLK.

The women and children paupers in Bury are about to be employed in plaiting grass for hats, somewhat in the manner proposed by Mr. Cobbett. The Court of Guardians of the Poor have determined on an experimental trial.

*Married.*] John Henry Heigham, esq. of Hunston-hall, to Maria Catharine, daughter of colonel Gould, of Bury.—At Bury, Mr. J. Barwick, to Miss L. Sturgeon, of Horningsheath.—Mr. Dale, to Mrs. Barker, both of Ipswich.—Mr. J. Nunn, to Miss M. Barnes, of Beccles.—Mr.

Stannard, to Miss R. Cole, of Woodbridge.—Mr. H. Smith, to Miss P. Deane, both of Southwold.—Brazier Jones, esq. to Miss Wright, both of Sudbury.—The Rev. W. A. Norton, of Alderton, to Miss E. D. Fox, late of Great Doods, Reigate.—Mr. R. Jannings, of Stowmarket, to Miss E. Cockrell, of Pakenham.

*Died.*] At Bury, 80, Mrs. Cobbin.

At Ipswich, 38, Andrew Creagh, esq. Lient. Irish Hussars.—Mr. S. Ruffell.

At Woodbridge, 70, Mr. B. Turtle.

At Southwold, 57, Mr. T. Pott.

At Pulham, 48, Mr. W. Carron.—At Melford-house, Mrs. Plunkett, wife of Major P.—At Charsfield, 27, Mr. J. Randall.—At Long Melford, 50, Mrs. Norman.

#### ESSEX.

A Botanical and Horticultural Society has been recently established at Colchester, Lord Braybrooke patron: it is called the Colchester and Essex Botanical and Horticultural Society. It is intended to combine a nursery with the botanic garden. The horticultural shows will take place every two months, and prizes will be awarded to the finest specimens of each class.

Four hundred looms are now in full work in the parishes of Braintree and Bocking, by which the poor are fully employed. The chief manufacture is silk crape; and many deserving involuntary paupers or labourers have turned from the plough to the shuttle.

*Married.*] George Haycock, of Chelmsford, to Sarah Reynolds, of Clerkenwell, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. R. Cremer, of Chelmsford, to Miss Parker, of Badwell Ash.—John Windus, esq. of Thornwood, to Miss J. Yarrington, of Swaffham.—Mr. J. Stebbing, of Westhall-farm, Paglesham, to Miss A. Salmon, of Great Oakley.—Mr. R. Adams Newman, of Witham, to Miss Grimwood, of Kelvedon.

*Died.*] At Colchester, Mr. W. Game, of the Old Heath.

At Chelmsford, 22, Miss E. Mace.—19, Miss S. Archer, of Saffron Walden.—32, Mr. H. Y. Wiffen, deservedly regretted.

At Harwich, Mrs. Cottingham.—77, Mr. R. Ackfield.

At Great Waltham, Mr. A. Bentall.

At Leytonstone-house, Mr. Letchworth, of Katesgrove, near Reading.—At Lexden, Mrs. Round, wife of George R. esq. banker, of Colchester.—At St. Osyth, 69, Mr. R. Mayhew.—At Deben, Mr. R. Levrett.

#### KENT.

*Married.*] Mr. E. Flocks, to Mrs. Hooker; Mr. S. Newington, to Miss E. Clarke: all of Canterbury.—Mr. J. Hutt, to Miss E. Jarvis, both of Dover.—Mr. L. Patter-son, to Mrs. J. Christian, both of Roches-ter.—Mr. E. Jeyes, of Chatham, to Miss C. Budds, of Milton.—Mr. E. Hammond, to Miss A. Gandon; Mr. V. H. Robinson, to Miss M. Fuggles; Mr. C. Forster, to Miss

Miss C. Webb: all of Chatham.—Mr. Richardson; to Miss J. Eve, of Maidstone. *Died.*] At Canterbury, in Longport, Mrs. Webb.—In the Lower Close, 93, Mrs. Rolfe, widow of the Rev. Robt. R. formerly rector of Willborough, Norfolk.

At Dover, Mrs. Mitchell.—Mr. E. Farley.—Mrs. Jones.—Mr. Penn.—22, (after a long and painful illness, following the birth of her first child,) to the inexpressible affliction of her husband, and of all her friends, Briscis, wife of Arthur Brooke, of Canterbury. The memory of this amiable woman, who to great personal beauty united an uncommon sweetness of disposition, will be long and dearly cherished in that circle which her presence, unfortunately for a short time, has adorned and blessed.

At Chatham, 29, Miss R. Tucker.—44, Mrs. Joire.—35, Mr. T. Greenstead.

At Faversham, 63, Samuel Fasham Roby, esq.—56, George Smith, esq.

At Frindsbury, Mr. Hards.—At Wingham, at an advanced age, Mrs. Sandercock.—At Buckland-hill, Mary, wife of John Vernon, esq.—At Leeds, 60, Mr. Crowhurst.

#### SUSSEX.

*Married.*] At Chichester, Capt. H. Cramer, of the 30th regt. to Marianne, daughter of the late Major Madden.—Mr. T. Stroud, to Miss Gibbs, of Chichester.—Mr. G. Botting, to Miss E. Pawson; Mr. Smart, to Miss Dennett; all of Lewes.

*Died.*] At Chichester, Miss S. Hookey.—At Brighton, 57, Mr. J. Cheeseman, sen.—Mr. Reeves, suddenly.

At Eastbourne, Mrs. Stubbington, late of Seley.

At Burham, Mr. Roberts, of Chichester.—At Uckfield, 85, Mr. B. Lidbetter.—At Goodwood, Mr. Victor.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

The delightful town of Southampton has lately had a more than ordinary influx of respectable company.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Beazley, of Titchfield, to Mrs. S. Sims, of Southampton.—Mr. Wheeler, to Miss Gilmour, of the High-street, Winchester.—Mr. T. Macnamara, of Portsmouth, to Miss M. A. Long, of West Coyes.—Mr. G. Moorsom, to Miss M. Creuze, both of Portsmouth.—Mr. Slaughter, to Miss Fletcher, both of Gosport.—Mr. W. Hall, of Alresford, to Miss F. Charriott, of Ropley.—Mr. Charriott, of Ropley, to Miss A. Budd, of Medstead.

*Died.*] At Southampton, 53, Mrs. Rudd.—44, Mrs. M. Parkis.

At Winchester, 32, Miss A. Toomer.

At Portsmouth, 35, Mr. J. Furse, much lamented.—Mr. T. Tolevey, suddenly.

At Portsea, Mr. Robinson, sen.—In Britain-street, 66, Mr. Blake.—In St. George's-square, Mr. Blake.

At Billingham, Mr. E. Jacobs, suddenly.—At Headley, Mrs. Thomas, late of Chelsea.—At Romsey, Mrs. J. Edwards.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. P. Wyndham, to Miss Tatem, of Salisbury.—The Rev. George Mantell, to Mrs. Grey, both of Swindon.

*Died.*] At Salisbury, Mrs. Cheater.—At an advanced age, Mr. Dennis, sen.—At an advanced age, Mr. Henry Sutton, deservedly esteemed and lamented.

At Westbury, Mr. H. Grey, deservedly regretted.

At Little Chiverell, 63, the Rev. William Richards, greatly esteemed and regretted.—At Poulshott-lodge, Mr. Eden.—At Purton, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Large, deservedly lamented.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

At the late Somerset assizes, thirteen prisoners received sentence of death, and five others were sentenced to different terms of imprisonment.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Taunton, convened by the bailiffs in pursuance of a requisition, was held at Taunton, to take into consideration the present state of the Taunton-college School, which had been for forty years in a state unavailing to the purposes of the foundation. It was agreed, on the motion of H. J. Leigh, esq. seconded by Dr. Kinglake, to present an address to the Warden of New College, Oxford, earnestly requesting him to resume the patronage of the school, by nominating to the mastership, on the next vacancy, a person whom he, uninfluenced by local testimonials, shall deem competent to the mastership of a great public school. Dr. Shuttleworth, the warden, has replied; and stated that the inhabitants may rest satisfied that no person would be nominated, in the event of a vacancy, who does not feel zealous to raise the school to that degree of importance and utility of which it is represented as being capable.

*Married.*] Mr. C. Wilkins, to Miss H. Wheldon; Mr. W. D. Blood, to Miss Dance; all of Bath.—Thomas Cuff, esq. of Bath, to Mary Ann, daughter of Edward Hamblin Adams, esq. of Nailbrook-house.—Mr. J. N. Harris, of Park-hall, Keynsham, to Miss Sarah Collins, of Bath.—At Walcot-church, John Campbell, esq. R.M. to Catherine, daughter of Lieut.-col. Savary.—Capt. Grossett, R.N. to Henrietta, daughter of the Rev. W. George, vicar of North Petherton.

*Died.*] At Bath, in Upper Camden-place, Mrs. Slocombe.—In the Vineyards, 29, Lieut. Launcelot J. Atkins, R.N.—In Milsom-street, 30, Mrs. C. Stockman.—John Green, esq. of the Barnfield, Exeter.—In the Abbey Church-yard, 41, Mr. T. S. Meylin, bookseller, and proprietor of the *Bath Herald*: in all his engagements he was distinguished for a high sense of integrity; and in his private relations, as husband and friend, the regret which followed evinced the propriety with which

he filled them.—In Rivers-street, Lady Palliser, widow of Sir Hugh P. bart.

At Wrington, Miss J. Grace, of Widcombe-hill house.—At Worle, 42, Mrs. E. Parsley.—In Walcot, in Beaufort-buildings, Mr. J. Tanner.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] Capt. R. Swain, of Bridport, to Miss F. Trent, of Lyme.—Mr. E. H. Tucker, of Bridport, to Miss Pitcher, of Yeovil.

*Died.*] At Dorchester, 38, Mr. J. Greening.

At East Coker, Mr. C. Murly, of Bridport.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

A public meeting was lately held at Exeter, for raising a subscription in aid of the Spanish cause. The resolutions, which were moved by the Rev. J. P. Jones, were supported by Dr. Tucker and Mr. Flindell, and carried unanimously.

A large manufactory of lace, by machinery, has lately been established at Exwick, near Exeter, which is carrying on with spirit, and employs a considerable number of hands.

A beautiful steam-packet, called the *Sir Francis Drake*, is about to start from Plymouth. It is the intention of the directors to call off Weymouth, for passengers to and from Portsmouth, the Isle of Wight, and Plymouth, affording a great facility to gentlemen and families; as the distance between the two great naval *dépôts* will be accomplished within the short space of eighteen hours.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Burch, to Miss Elliott, both of Exeter.—Mr. E. Nugent, to Miss Yeoland; Mr. Toms, to Miss Jarvis, of Richmond-walk: all of Plymouth.—Capt. W. Hillyer, R.N. to Miss Dawes, of Plymouth-dock.—Mr. H. Searle, to Miss E. Sherwell, both of Plympton.—Thomas Pugsley, esq. of Barnstaple, to Miss S. Chapman, of John-street, Bedford-row, London.—Thomas Parsons, esq. of Okehampton; to Anna Becher, daughter of Dr. Turton, of Torquay.

*Died.*] At Exeter, 54, Mr. James Worthing.—64, Mrs. Ellis.—59, Mrs. Gorford.—39, Major Charles Hall, Madras Light Infantry.

At Plymouth, 62, Philip Westlake, esq.—Mr. Steward.—Mr. G. Norrington.

In Dock, in Catherine-street, 55, Mrs. Marshall.—In James-street, Mrs. Beall.—In Chapel-yard, Miss Mary Ann May, deservedly regretted.

At Crediton, 38, Mrs. E. Kingdon.

At Exmouth, Mrs. Priddis.

At Alphington, 38, Mrs. S. Rowe.—At Heavitree, 22, Miss S. M. Carter, late of London.—55, the Rev. Mr. Morris.—At Wiveliscombe, E. Boucher, esq.

#### CORNWALL.

A public meeting lately took place at Liskeard, to take into consideration the

propriety of cutting a canal, or making a rail-road from Looe to Liskeard. Sir Edward Buller, and other gentlemen from the neighbourhood, were present. The estimates, &c. were read, and a committee appointed.

A public meeting was also held at Callington, pursuant to a notice, for taking into consideration the plan and estimate for erecting an Iron Suspension Bridge over the river Tamar, at Saltash; when a series of resolutions were proposed, and unanimously agreed to, and a committee appointed.

*Married.*] Mr. S. Michell, to Miss E. Michell, both of Redruth.—Mr. J. Austen, to Miss Geach, of Liskeard.—Mr. W. Brown, to Miss B. Kindall, both of Padstow.—Mr. C. Peake, to Miss M. Walters, both of East Looe.

*Died.*] At Falmouth, 67, Mr. James Laffer.

At Truro, 32, Mr. Catherine Brown:—At Maylor, 45, the Rev. William Whitehead, curate, highly esteemed and lamented.—At Feock, 32, Mrs. D. Thomas.—At Porth, 84, John Stephens, esq.

#### WALES.

*Married.*] Edward Bevan, esq. of St. David's, to Miss E. Davies, of Fishguard.—J. Hugo, esq. of Brynbo, Denbighshire, to Emma Sarah Aveling, daughter of the late Archdeacon of Derry.—Lient. W. Pierrepont Gardiner, to Miss E. A. Wynne: Richard B. Phillipson, esq. 7th regt. to Miss E. Wynne, of Peniarth, Merionethshire.—Mr. E. Evans, of Pen-y-vron, to Miss Pryse, of Gilvach, Montgomeryshire.—Mr. Davies, of Prospect-cottage, Reynoldstone, Glamorganshire, to Miss S. Bristow, of Priest-hall, Sussex.

*Died.*] At Swansea, at an advanced age, Mrs. Angel.—In Mariner's-row, 49, Mrs. Wilson.

At Carmarthen, 28, Mr. D. Evans, proprietor of the *Carmarthen Journal*.—53, Mr. R. Phillips, organist, and formerly editor of the above-mentioned journal.

At Aberystwith, Miss Hitchcox, of Birmingham.

At Pembroke, 60, M. Campbell, esq.

At Abereale, Miss H. Summers; and her father, Mr. Summers, both greatly regretted.

At Glanllyn-house, Merionethshire, 67, Griffith Richards, esq. brother to Chief Baron Richards, deservedly regretted.

#### SCOTLAND.

*Married.*] T. A. Fraser, esq. of Lovat, to Charlotte Georgiana, daughter of Sir George Jerningham, bart.—John Orrok, esq. of Orrok, Aberdeenshire, to Mary, daughter of the late James Cockburn, esq. of London.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, in Buccleugh-place, 51, Alexander Anderson, esq.

At Paisley, 78, the Rev. Robert Boog, D.D. senior minister of the Abbey-church.

#### IRELAND.



## IRELAND.

In the absence of commensurate undertakings to meet all the evils which have and do afflict this fine unhappy country, a new and improved practice has, with the avowed sanction of the Lord Lieutenant, and under the recommendation of the Judges, been recently adopted by the county magistrates, for the adjustment of minor differences and the cognizance of trifling offences. Petty sessions are to be held and attended by four or five justices, who are to determine upon cases which had been formerly brought before a single magistrate.

Five men, among whom were a father and son, were lately executed at Cork, for the alledged offence of setting fire to the mills and dwelling-house of Charles Hennesey, near Castletown, in that county. Previously to being turned off, the Rev. Justin F. McNamara made the following observations on behalf of the unhappy men.—“These men, now about to die, have severally and individually directed me to say, what in their presence I now say, that though they die with respect for the laws of their country, yet, in justice to their own characters, they think themselves bound, as before God they are in their conscience enabled to do, that they are innocent of this single transaction for which they are about to suffer.”

*Married.*] At Bishop's Court, the Earl of Fitzwilliam, to the Dowager Lady Ponsonby.—At Dublin, F. Bruen, esq. to Lady Catharine, daughter of the Earl of Westmeath.—The Hon. and Rev. G. Gore, dean of Killala, to Mary, widow of T. B. Isaac, of Holywood-house, county of Down.—Lieut. James Knight, R.N. to Miss C. Christmas, of Whitfield, Waterford.

*Died.*] At Dublin, in Fitzwilliam-square, Lady Saxton, widow of Sir Charles S. bart. of Goosey, Berks.

At Derry, 76, the Rev. C. O'Donnell, esq. D.D. Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese of Derry. During thirty years that he exercised the prelatical functions, his conduct secured the regard of all ranks.

At Dungannon, Capt. J. Anderson, R.M. At Glasnevin, near Dublin, Viscountess Mountmorres.

## DEATHS ABROAD.

At Magdeburgh, 70, Count Carnot, one of the ablest, honestest republicans, which the revolution of France produced. He was born on the 13th of May, 1753, and was one of the most extraordinary men of his time. A member of the Convention, one of the committee of Public Safety, alternately war-minister, and one of the executive directory in the senate, in the war bureau or the Tuileries, he never laid aside the plainness of republican simplicity. Under his administration, seven hundred thousand men appeared on the frontiers in arms, as republican defenders of resuscitated France; and, in the language of the eloquent Barrère, Carnot “organized victory and rendered her permanent.” He subsequently saw the feeble Directory and Republic overthrown by the ambition of an individual, backed by military force, while the cold and metaphysical Sièyes, with Barras, pandered to the power of the popular and aspiring victor. During Bonaparte's career, as first consul and consul for life, and his subsequent assumption of the imperial dignity, Carnot remained in retirement. He emerged from it when the tide of misfortune began to roll heavily on Napoleon and France; and he offered his services in the hour of danger. Antwerp was committed to his charge, and the ability with which he defended that important city, until after the recall of the Bourbons, is fresh in the memory of all. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, he was again appointed war-minister, and accepted the title of count. The second return of the Bourbons again brought exile and poverty on Carnot. He addressed one or two able and powerful remonstrances to Louis, on the policy then pursuing; but the advice of Carnot was rejected, and he retired, proscribed, first to Warsaw, but, on the invitation of Frederick, came to Magdeburgh, where he died. Carnot is still survived by Barrère and David, both of whom reside in the Netherlands, and in the fate of Spain behold the justification of the Committee of Public Safety.

At Rome, 81, Pope Pius the Seventh.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Poetical Correspondents may calculate on the early insertion of the pieces bearing the following Titles or Signatures:—Stanzas on Curran—S. S.—I. S. H.—Old Robin Codfrey—Ode to Fancy—The Sun—Echo and Narcissus—T. H.—L. L.—On Night—D. R. T.—From the Danish—J. G. m.—Other pieces will, if desired, be delivered to their writers.

Does any Correspondent remember a satirical Poem under the title of “the Stat. Dunces,” inscribed to Mr. Pope?

ERRATA in our last.—In the Critical Proëmium, page 65, col. 1, line 43, for *obscure* read *obscene*.—In the Lines to Charles Nicholson, page 51, col. 1, in the Latin motto, for “*sine aliquo afflatu divius*,” read “*sine aliquo afflatu divino*,” in the last line but two, for *weakness* read *greatness*; and in the two concluding lines, for *harmonies* read *graces*.

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No. 387.]

OCTOBER 1, 1823.

[3 of Vol. 56.]



**MR. SCOTT'S, AT AMWELL.**

MR. SCOTT was a member of the Society of Friends, a man of considerable wealth, and of refined taste and feeling as a poet. His house is a handsome mansion on the south of Ware, surrounded by grounds disposed in the most picturesque manner, ornamented with a beautiful grotto, and with a study on an eminence, which was his favourite retreat. He was, in his neighbourhood, another man of Ross, worshipped by the poor, and beloved by all who knew him. The sentiments in his highly-finished poetry accord with his practice; and, from their benevolent spirit, deserve to be always popular. His widow is living in 1823, and keeps up the house and park in the state in which they were left by the poet.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

VISIT to LANARK, by M. JULLIEN, *Conductor of the "REVUE ENCYCLOPEDIQUE."*

**T**HE creation of Mr. Owen's colony has had the effect of stimulating curiosity, in many who had never before given any attention to the study, to enliven, penetrate into, and decipher, by practical facts and illustrations, the useful and highly-interesting subject of social order. The introduction of his many methods and experiments, equally singular, original, and curious, with the popularity

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derived from these sources, has excited a most extraordinary sensation,—endeavours to examine the form and features of his whole establishment, to measure, ascertain, and investigate, with philosophical accuracy, the diversified and interesting phenomena which a view of it offers.

Prescription gives a demonstrative tone to a great part of our knowledge, though purely traditional, and not the result of our own enquiries and observations. This has induced many to reject all antiquated systems entirely, as merely formal and catechetical, and

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to consider the science of civil and criminal legislation as only in its rudiments,—alleging that different means of decomposing and accurately analysing, of rendering it more correct and simple, are what we should now pay the most attention to.

Whether such language is admissible and can be tolerated, whether we should readily take for true whatever is thus plausibly and positively asserted, is a questionable proposition, which different authors will either establish, or consider as erroneous. It appears, however, to be a matter of which nothing can be really known, but by a combination of theoretical generalities, with numerous practical particulars. It requires a knowledge of human nature, not only in the abstract, but as modified by the intricate relations of property, and the influence of civilization. Legislation is difficult, but that system of government seems to be the best, which is best suited to the character, habits, and genius, of the people for whom it is designed.

The late long interval of European revolutionary tumults was only a succession of tyrannies, exchanging one species of usurpation and despotism for another. But there is this singular result, this remarkable and serious consequence,—an important and extensive conclusion has been drawn, in favour of the political principles defended, with ardour, in the course of it, so that men no longer entertain different opinions on the common ground of reforming the general economy and order of society.

According to this opinion, now circulating in almost every part of polished Europe, political integrity, the science of morals, and virtuous philanthropy, should give to the whole body of civil institutions, among the people with whom they have their intimate connexion, that general impression of character which is now ascribed to the principle of justice.

In France, both before and since the revolution, there is a growing moral fitness for the precious gift of civil liberty. But in Great Britain the genuine love of it is the ruling passion among the people, which shows that they are not yet become ready for slavery. It is here that we meet with true philanthropy, as the striking characteristic trait, principally founded on an

inviolable regard for sublime moral considerations. It is here that a sense of personal worth, of real dignity and importance, is preserved, which prevents individuals from forgetting that they are men.

With a portion of political freedom, North Britain certainly unites no common share of the beneficent talents. The author of this sketch, M. Jullien, had read the late work of Mr. Owen, wherein that well-informed and ingenious man describes with minuteness, and explains, all the circumstances of his laboured exertions and affectionate attentions to his colonial family. In the month of September 1822, M. J. personally visited the establishment of New Lanark, prosecuting his enquiries with spirit, into the subjects, details, and occurrences, which render the situation of that institution so peculiarly comfortable. Here he spent a day in noting the labours of the workmen employed; the instructions, the exercises, the sports for recreation, of the young persons brought up in that obscure, picturesque valley,—that delicious retreat. In the administration, he traced a superior spirit, sufficient to incline and direct well all the proceedings and exertions, with all their graceful accessories. The whole formed a safe asylum, wherein the poor man has left his distresses and his difficulties behind him, has to struggle with none of those feelings and passions, the gratification of which is what ambition covets almost every where else.

It was a primary object of the author, in his tour through England and Scotland, in the summer of 1822, to visit Mr. Owen's institution, to learn whether it was fairly entitled to the celebrity which fame had conferred on it. He set out from Glasgow to New Lanark, a distance of twenty-three English miles: through this district; in most branches of agriculture, he notices with approbation the improved culture that prevails in the fertile and productive fields, meadows, gardens, orchards, &c. The crops were wonderfully luxuriant, and the success was proportioned to the attention paid, in no common degree, to the particular cultivation of each. In this excursion M. J. had a companion, M. B—, a judicious and candid Frenchman, long resident in England, who also, from motives of curiosity, wished



wished to form a distinct idea of the nature of the scene of his observations.

We left our carriage (says the author,) in the old town of Lanark; and, with a young peasant for our guide, proceeded to New Lanark. The distance was not more than a quarter of a league; but appeared to be much more considerable, from the immense disparity, as to civilization, and the expansion of its various powers, operating in conjunction with a notion of elegance and refinement, between the place we had left, and Mr. Owen's system in its actual establishment. In one, the sentiment of mutual accommodation displays itself; a preference being given to its tendencies, to all the means that, when fully assisted and improved, point to it as a certain end. In the other, feelings of comparative indifference are excited both towards the means and the end. The neatness, the regularity of the buildings, the moral and social state of the inhabitants, whatever is useful or conducing to support them in ease and comfort,—whatever is expedient to escape the wild inconveniencies of poverty, to preserve and secure from oppression, all the charities of life, to promote the general welfare,—these data we find distinctly delineated; as outlines of the social compact, at New Lanark.

In our descent to the place, we pass over a green swarth, then traverse a little wood or grove, and along a rather rapid declivity, enter a solitary valley, encircled with hills, forming a picturesque and romantic situation, with the river Clyde, famous for its cascades, and the beautiful scenery of its banks, running at the bottom. The first object that presents itself, at some distance from the village, is a building of a very agreeable exterior, both vast and commodious, surrounded with tufted woods and verdant pastures, and remarkable for its elegant simplicity. On reaching this, we discover, at the end of a long alley, planted with trees, in a hollow recess, and on the banks of the river, the buildings occupied by the colony, and which compose the village called New Lanark. Here we perceive Mr. Owen in the midst of his workmen and children, and hasten to salute him, without waiting for a formal introduction.

Mr. Owen, at the age of fifty-one, hardly seems to exceed that of forty. His aspect, when examined, is sufficient to authorise the persuasion, that it resembles his character, exhibiting a correct copy of mildness,—of a well-informed, active, sagacious, and enterprising mind,—of an ardent wish to be useful to the laborious classes, in whatever may be found subservient to their health, morals, and convenience.

It is now about twenty-four years since he undertook the management of these

establishments; for twelve years preceding they had formed a large manufactory, wherein, as in other like places, the poor were neglected, and suffered to do their daily labour in savage stupidity. In the first ten or twelve years, however, a complete metamorphosis was effected, and the regenerated colony now enjoys all the benefits which the wisdom and experience of ages could have prepared for it. How striking the contrast between its former ignorance, disorder, immorality, and misery; and the moral, intellectual, and physical improvement, that the efforts of time and attention have been capable of producing. The truth of this remark is now generally admitted. The advantages derived from his superintendence have been long observed; the world is so far acquainted with them, that they form topics of conversation; and many have acquiesced in the propriety of his rules, however little they may have adhered to their observance.

What first pleaded the cause of nature and of sense,—what acted as no mean advocate upon a mind unbiassed by private interest, already half persuaded of the duties which belong to superiors,—was reading the adventures of Robinson Crusoe, contemplating what may be called the manual and practical education of necessity, remote from the institutions of men, which are often maleficent. What gave a further stamp and character to his ingenious motives was meeting with some passages in Rousseau's "Emile," together with the example of a beneficent old man in the "Adele and Theodore" of Madame de Genlis. He then began to form a sort of moral and philosophical code of his own, to plan a system of which he would himself undertake the execution; since he could find no one disposed to approve of his theory. Twenty years had matured his scheme, before he published any thing on the subject.

The principles and object of it, as he explained them to me, were to banish every motive that could awaken or foster vicious propensities; to extirpate the fears and hopes that act within the narrow sphere of egotism; to render useless the rewards and labours that excite ambition, pride, envy, cupidity; to find the reward of virtue in itself, so that good conduct may become a habit; to create a love of labour, order, and discretion: these were the ends that our Scotch philanthropist had projected, and which a long, multiplied, magnified, course of experiments has enabled him to accomplish.

After taking notes of the theoretical part of Mr. Owen's scheme, I made it my business to survey the fair living picture of the persons and localities, as they successively presented themselves to view.

The detached mansion which I first mentioned is that wherein Mr. Owen resides. The houses of the colony are of a simple but elegant architecture, adjusted with regularity, as to their exterior fronts; and their interior distributions are correctly adapted to their destination. On our left we see several considerable buildings, that abut against the hill; some contain a number of chambers, or small separate apartments, for one or two workmen, or for a family, of a husband, wife, and one or two children, or families yet more numerous. Others, in their upper stories have magazines of provisions of every description, and in their lower parts are shops, —where, at certain hours of the day, the workmen and their wives make purchase of such articles as they are in want of. Each separate workman, or each family, has full credit for goods till they reach the amount of the sum due for the month's labour. Occasionally advances are made, from some extraordinary circumstances, — an unforeseen accident, a fit of illness, the birth of a child, or a journey on family business; these are always proportioned to the wants of the inhabitant, and to the good opinion which the experience of his conduct may have given rise to. The provisions of every kind have been selected with care, are excellent in quality, and moderate in price: in these respects there is no distinction, for all the colonists fare alike.

Besides two vast buildings for the workmen and their families, and the large separate house that serves for a magazine, there are three others, no less remarkable for neatness and regularity, that appear on the right side of the avenue. We first come to a large manufactory, six stories high, for spinning, and different trades; then proceed to a beautiful house, with a spacious court before it, for children of both sexes, with halls for instruction, exercises, prayers; a little further on, close to a canal that communicates with the Clyde, there is a house now building, intended to form a common kitchen, and a common refectory for the unmarried workmen, for such as have no relations with them, and for others, indiscriminately.

The Infirmary, with a physician and surgeon attached, has at present thirty-eight patients, out of about 2300 individuals, including 350 children, of whom the colony consists. Here the vaccination of young persons is attended to. In the looms, warehouses, &c. nearly 1800 workmen are employed; others are at work in the kitchen-gardens, or in household concerns. The number of women exceeds that of the men by one third. All the inhabitants, though at liberty to quit the establishment

when they choose, adhere to it, as to their family, the situation and settlement being every way desirable: 250 workmen come daily from Old Lanark to take a share in the labours.

The ringing of a bell called the workmen of both sexes to their work, and the children to school. Here every step and procedure was significantly expressive of health, contentment, and activity. The clothing was simple, but neat, excepting that, according to the Scotch custom, most of the children, and some of the young workmen, were naked about the legs and feet. The children were eager to salute Mr. Owen, and failed not to receive his caresses. A sentiment of affection, of liberty, of happiness, entered into the spirit of this kind of homage paid to the common father of the family, and chief of the colony.

We then proceeded to visit the House of Instruction; it might, with propriety, be termed '*La Maison Joyeuse*,'\* the House of Joy, from the pleasure that sparkled in the looks of each countenance. In the first class, the smallest children are taught to pronounce, distinctly, the letters of the Alphabet. Mr. Owen, however, is averse to the usual method of teaching letters and words before things; he prefers the forming and exercising of the understanding, in the first place. The children of the second class are beginning to read in

\* By this name was known an establishment for education at Mantua, in the 15th century, erected under the auspices and by the care of Francis Gonzague, Duke of Mantua, who had placed his own children there. The director of it was Victorin de Faltre, professor of the Belles Lettres; his tender paternal care was evinced not only towards the young princes, but, a multitude of other pupils that he was authorized to admit. They came from all parts of Italy, France, Germany, and even Greece. In the house were galleries, considered as affording the best models for painting; and about it all nature appeared rich and charming, in a number of delightful promenades. In a dark age, he was capable of being the guardian of literature and the arts; but, like a patriot and a man, his Course of General Tuition was calculated to enlarge the mind by benevolent ideas, to train his pupils, during the precious hours of youth, that short period of which the most should be made, to early habits of virtue, morality, and philanthropy. His end was answered, and he was happy, as were all the individuals of the establishment which he conducted, in the result of his labours. The reputation of his school was equal to that of the most celebrated universities of his time.

books,



books, and those of the third to write in large characters. To these succeeds Arithmetic, with all the operations of calculation, and lessons of Geometry for such as are more advanced.

In the class of Natural History, which includes Elements of Mineralogy, Botany, and Zoology, archetypes of Animals, Plants, Minerals, are laid before the learner for his inspection; notices are added of their properties, and the use to be made of them; interrogatives then retrace what has been so announced.

In another elementary class for Geography, the young of both sexes, arranged in couples, a boy by a girl, make answer to different questions on a blank chart, containing, without any names of places, the bare lineaments of countries, mountains, rivers, &c.

Historical knowledge is communicated, as it were, by the senses, by large tablets suspended to the wall, and arranged by centuries. Each of these comprehends the important events, the illustrious characters, the progress of industry and the arts; portrays a picture of the buildings, remarkable monuments, armour, costume, tools, instruments for ploughing, &c. pertaining to each nation at the time. A familiar acquaintance with the history of their own country, and its vast acquisitions abroad, is especially inculcated.

We attended, also, to a singing class. Little songs or hymns, adapted to their capacities, and made expressly for young persons, borrowed from scenes of nature and interesting situations of life, sung alternately, with their variations, by tender, melodious, animated, voices, give to this part of instruction all the characters of a family fête.

Proceeding onwards to the dancing-room, we observe twenty young persons, divided into couples, a boy and girl, each dancing, with measured steps, to the sound of lively music. Most of them were barelegged and barefooted. We noticed, also, some little boys, with only a Scotch jacket on, and a sort of trowsers that descend below the knee. Though this may have the appearance of a want of neatness, we were assured that these children are habituated to wash their feet at least twice a-day, that they are very cleanly, and that this practice is sure to render them more active, strong, and vigorous. Three large covered baths, one hot, and two cold, are reserved for their use.

We were next conducted to the arena of gymnastics, where an uproarious sort of merriment, subjected, however, to regular movements, was the leading impulse. The evolutions and exercises appeared very proper to develop the muscular force of the young, and to serve as recreations after studies and sedentary labours.

The employment of time is measured out, by distributions, for every twenty-four hours, as follows:—Seven hours for sleep; half an hour, according to their religious profession, for prayers, or devotional exercises; half an hour for dressing and the toilette; ten hours for learning in classes, or for labour in the looms, frames, &c. and six hours for meals and bodily exercises or recreations.

There is no special mode of religious instruction, but simple moral sentiments, sincerity, veracity, the love of God and our neighbour, &c. are inculcated; particular points of faith and practice are left to the parents. The capacities and dispositions of the children are thoroughly attended to; they are addressed as reasonable beings, who ought to perform what is right by moral suasion. Pure and honourable motives are recommended, as giving a stamp and direct character to all the virtues.

For reading, select passages from the New Testament, little Biographical Narratives of Voyagers, Warriors, *Agriculteurs*, Artisans, and even of humble Labourers, that by their good conduct extended their reputation beyond the boundaries of their neighbourhood, supporting a consequence which opulence, alone, would not bestow. Mr. O'wen is not for humiliating man in his own opinion; his practice and experiments, far from degrading the human faculties, act as guarantees to their efficiency.

Besides the various modes of instruction here indicated, the girls are taught needlework and other matters suitable to their sex, after the rate of three shillings a-year for each. This price is so moderate, that all may take a part in the benefit. So many different articles of elementary instruction, in the establishments for education in England, would not cost less than twenty or twenty-five pounds per annum. The masters and mistresses are twenty in number. Their stipends vary, according to the nature of what they teach, from fifty or eighty shillings, to more than double per month. Children are admitted, at the age of ten, into the different manufactories, yet reserving some hours, every day, for their studies; they will then earn half-a-crown or three shillings a week.

In these manufactories, every thing has an air of neatness, and the rooms are well aired, and free from every disagreeable scent or insalubrious vapour. It would take up too much room to describe all the different labours, the air of contentment and satisfaction in the workmen, the various inventions of Mr. Owen in the working of cotton, &c. One is called 'The Devil'; it has a ventilator adapted to it, which carries off all the dust through an aperture in the wall, so that the people have the benefit



nefit of a pure air and free respiration. Here are foundries, forges, shops for carpenters, joiners, turners, painters, and glaziers. Whatever is necessary for the people to carry on their labours, is made by themselves and within the colony. About thirty thousand pounds weight of cotton are manufactured per week. The raw cotton comes from Glasgow, and is brought up along the Clyde; when spun, it is packed up and expedited for Glasgow, and thence into the interior of England, or sent abroad, to Hamburg, Petersburg, &c.

In the spinning, marks of four different colours, white, yellow, blue, and black, placed over each workshop, indicate, on the spot, the conduct and management of the workman. We were pleased to find almost all the marks with the white face, but few with the yellow, fewer still with the blue, and not a single one with the black. Most of the curious visitors, to the number of about 1800, that have come to visit the colony this year, express their astonishment at the few subjects of complaint that arise where the individuals are so numerous, and where the whole regimen of discipline is so lenient. Full-grown men get about 12s. a-week; women, 8, 9, or 10s. little girls, according to their ages and occupations, from 3 to 8 or 9s. The labourers, smiths, carpenters, masons, and others, get about half-a-crown a-day.

The mixture of the two sexes gives rise to no disorders; a few marriages every year are the only consequence, and these commonly turn out well, being the effect of a discreet selection. Here are individuals of different religious persuasions, Methodists, Anabaptists, Quakers, Independants, &c. but the greater number are of the Scotch Presbyterian church. No dissensions grow out of this heterogeneous assemblage; no one is found to be indifferent for the religion of which he makes profession, and yet a spirit of the most liberal toleration pervades all.

The Sundays are appropriated to devotion, tranquillity, and repose. The time is usefully and agreeably employed in pious readings, some exercises of religion, in household arrangements, and promenades. Cabarets, noisy sports and dancing, would only disturb the sanctity of such a day. Where there are families, little portions of land are allotted to them for the culture of leguminous plants.

No steam-engines are employed; all the trades are set to work by a vast piece of machinery, to which an impulsion is given by water. Mr. Owen explained to me, that by means of certain mechanical inventions, 240,000 persons could now go through the work, which, according to the ancient process, would have required nearly thirty millions of hands.

The founder of New Lanark, like Julius Cæsar,

"Nil reputans actum, si quid superesset agendum," (Lucan,)

thinks he has never done enough, if he sees any good that yet remains to be done. In 1819, he undertook a journey to Aix-la-Chapelle, to try if he could prevail upon any of the monarchs assembled at the Congress to enter, with their immense means of power and influence, into his philanthropic views. He then published a Memoir, in three languages, English, French, and German, addressed to the governments of Europe and America, on the subject.

May his countrymen be exhorted to cultivate a taste for the like application, studies, and pursuits! May they no longer be inattentive to those virtuous duties and exercises which are necessary to soften the austerities of poverty, in their dependents; and, in short, may the power of giving a sound education, as the substratum on which future knowledge and worthy habits are to be built and acquired, together with the means of subsistence and patronage, be ever vested in the hands of such men as Mr. Owen!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING observed that the very able mechanician, Mr. Brunel, is endeavouring to revive the project, on which Messrs. Dodd and Vazie made abortive attempts several years ago, of tunneling under the Thames, and so forming an archway for carriages, across under its bed, where the navigating of ships precludes the erection of a bridge, I beg to offer a few remarks on the subject.

Mr. B. proposes to effect an excavation thirty-four feet in breadth, and eighteen feet and a half in height: the body of his tunnel of bricks to be preceded by a strong framing of corresponding dimensions, made in eleven distinct parts, containing three cells in each, for protecting thirty-three men, whilst excavating the earth before them; in such a manner, that six alternate parts of the framing may be forced forwards by machinery, whilst the other parts remain stationary; and yet so as, to admit of bricking the tunnel close after the frames.

I cannot say that I comprehend how the framing is to be introduced into the ground, or how its parts are to be prevented from becoming immovably fixed, by the great and irregular pressure and giving way of the surrounding

ing earth; and, in short, entertain but faint hopes of ever seeing a large tunnel executed under a wide river by this or any other means, if subterranean perforation is resorted to. At the same time, the wonderful advantages that would attend an archway of this description, occasions me to regret that the practicable and certain methods of effecting this object, which have long ago been pointed out, have not received attention from the public. One of these methods, applicable to situations where the site of the river could not be changed, on account of houses on its banks, (as at Rotherhithe,) or on account of the height of those banks, consists in excluding the water of the river, in successive portions of its breadth, either by cofferdams of tall and close piling, or else by an immense tub-like caison, whilst the river's bed is deepened within such coffer-dam or caison, and a portion of the arch formed, and securely covered over, at no greater depth below the water than such security requires; by which means much greater ease of descent to and ascent from the archway would be attained, than by a subterraneously-excavated tunnel, which unavoidably must pass at a considerably greater depth under the river.

The other method is applicable wherever a crooked river winds round a low point of land, and consists in excavating on such point of land a portion of a new and straighter channel for the river, but leaving the ends thereof uncut, for excluding the river therefrom, until after the archway is completed across under such new channel, and thoroughly secured; and then proceeding to cut out and dredge the two ends, so as to turn the river in an uninterrupted course over the archway; and, when this is completed, forming an embankment across the old channel, and thereon constructing the road of approach from the opposite shore to the mouth of the archway.

The inhabitants of Gloucestershire were a few years ago led to expect, that an archway-road would be formed across, under the Severn river, several miles below Gloucester, but which undertaking failed, after a considerable sacrifice of property, in attempting a tunnel; instead of which, if the low point of land, consisting of tenacious clay strata below the Lias limestone, nearly opposite to the intended

tunnel, had been treated as above described, and as had then several years previously been recommended, the public might now have been enjoying the benefit of a new and important communication, and the undertakers receiving the just reward of their enterprise; at the same time that the navigation of the river might have been permanently improved by the alteration.

I make these observations from no feeling of hostility towards Mr. Brunel; for whom, on the contrary, I entertain the highest respect: but from a desire to promote the accomplishment of the public improvement and accommodation to the inhabitants eastward of London which he contemplates.

Somewhat connected with this subject, is the question now so keenly, and, I may add, so intemperately, agitated, as to the effects to be apprehended on the wharfs and low lands near the Thames, which the pulling down of London-bridge, and substituting one which shall offer little or no impediment to the passage of the tide, up or down: whereupon I beg to mention, that I entertain no apprehensions of mischief to arise from the removal of the present starlings, and unnecessarily numerous piers, which so much obstruct the waters: but, on the contrary, anticipate very great advantages from the proposed change.

The tides all around our island, and on the opposite coast of the European continent, have, from some yet unascertained cause, risen progressively higher during the last thirty or forty years, and perhaps much longer; and have, at short intervals, of late years occasioned much mischief on the banks of the Thames, even whilst London-bridge, with all its obstructions, has been standing. If, as I have conjectured, the cause of this increasing height of the spring-tides be connected in a chain of causes which as yet are mysterious, with the change of the magnetic variation, and the arrival of the same at its western maximum, which occurred in these parts in the spring of 1819, may we not hope, that now our tides have passed their maximum, and will decrease in height, and so the chief cause of apprehension be removed: but, should my conjecture prove ill-founded, and the tides, not having yet reached

reached their maximum, should continue still to advance in height, after the London-bridge impediments have been removed, I wish to put the public on its guard against confounding the two causes, and ascribing to the new bridge the evils those persons may experience whose wharfs and cellars are unfortunately too low situated, occasioned by still-increasing heights of the spring-tides, not only in the Thames, but in the mouth of every river and bay of our coasts; of which facts, observations, and enquiries, properly conducted, would afford the necessary proofs.

Sept. 2, 1823. LONDINENSIS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I** REQUEST you will be kind enough to insert in your Magazine the following facts and observations relative to the employment of women and children in the manufacture of straw-bonnets.

On the 20th of July, 1823, I pulled about a dozen plants of flax, in full blossom,—filled an old coffee-pot with rain-water: whilst boiling, immersed the plants,—shutting down the cover; and thus let it boil during the space of full twelve minutes.

*Observations.*—It is evident that the degree of heat very considerably increased beyond that of boiling-water in the open air: the steam being greatly confined by the cover. This operation appears to have completely destroyed the colouring matter of the plant, without the slightest injury to its wiry texture; and, I am apt to conclude, that it will be effectual. But, if it should, the English women and girls,—ay, and boys too,—will be able to live on the fruit of their own manual labour; for I will assume, that a single acre of flax, (as this was,) would be more than sufficient to form the material for a thousand bonnets, and another thousand for continuance of the growth of the plant, until it reach maturity in seed. From thenceforth it may be safely assumed, that a quantity of flax-seed, more than enough for the supply of the whole of Europe, may be produced,—estimating a million of acres for Great Britain, and half a million for Ireland; which would not be more than a twentieth part in the former, or of a twenty-fifth part in the latter, of the lands to be

appropriated; and it would be free from the seeds of weeds of all descriptions with which flax-seed of foreign importation are well known to abound.

On the 23d of July, I immersed about a dozen more flax-plants in boiling water, as before,—partly in full blossom, and partly with the seed-cap formed; and it boiled full twenty-five minutes.

*Observation.*—This operation appears to have had a similar result in discharging the colouring matter, and in preserving the strength of fibre.

I shall be truly happy, by all means within my power, to promote the domestic comfort of the people; but Mr. Cobbett is the originator of this highly interesting subject, and to him the praise decidedly belongs.

NEHEMIAH BARTLEY.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**T**HE French have given the name of Artesian to wells of a particular description. The water is sought for at a great depth, and it is sometimes requisite to pierce through other waters, not so deep, which are neglected. One part of the art is to find means to pass by the intermediate waters, which are commonly of a bad quality, while those of lower strata are very good. M. Garnier, engineer in the Royal Corps of French Miners, has lately made known, by geological observations, the proper places where the labours of mining and sounding may be exerted with almost a certainty of success. With the exception of some provinces, it is stated that there are few parts of France where Artesian wells might not be procured. M. Garnier calculates that a spring, at the depth of 200 feet, in earths the most difficult to penetrate, might be found, at a cost not exceeding 10,000 francs; and that in ordinary earths, at two-thirds of that depth, the cost would not exceed 900 francs. The expenses of aqueducts are much more considerable.

It may be added, that M. Garnier has obtained a prize of 3000 francs from the Society for the Encouragement of Industry, for the best elementary and practical instruction on the art of piercing the earth at stated depths.

X. Y.

To



To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

—The poor beetle that we tread upon  
In corporal sufferance feels a pang as great  
As when a giant dies.

SIR,

**T**HE very extensive circulation of your amusing and instructive *Miscellany*, has induced me to select it as the best mode of drawing the public mind to the consideration of a subject which seems not to have received that attention which might reasonably have been expected from a civilized and refined age: I allude to the *diversion* of shooting; as it is generally termed; upon which, though the propriety of my sentiments may be combated by many, it cannot be objected against me, at this period of the year, that my lucubrations are at all *hors de saison*.

I am fully aware, notwithstanding the superiority of country gentlemen of the present day over that class of which the admirably-drawn character of Squire Western is but too faithful a representative, that the great majority of them still labour under many prejudices; of which one is, that the practice of shooting is no impeachment of their characters, as men professing to regulate their conduct by moral principles. In this respect I consider their opinions to be quite erroneous; for it must be admitted, by every man of reflection and enquiry, that, though we are at liberty to take the life of a brute for the sustentation of man, we are under an imperative obligation to take that life with the least possible degree of suffering to the animal which human ingenuity can devise. If this position be not disproved,—and I am not aware that it can even be controverted,—it seems to follow undeniably, that the amusement of shooting is wholly unjustifiable, because it involves a very great and unnecessary degree of suffering to those animals which are the objects of sport.

Now, when I reflect that the chief impediments to the gratification of our selfish desires are derived from the salutary influence of our moral faculties, joined to the force of public opinion, I feel extremely anxious that this subject should be discussed with that attention and impartiality which conduce so materially to the establishment of truth; for, if once society at large can be clearly convinced that the cruelty necessarily attendant upon

the amusement of the sportsman ought to degrade him in the general estimation, it may be relied upon that a great step has been gained in the cause of humanity.

Prejudices, I am well aware, are hard things to encounter; but by dint of reason how many have been removed! Bacon, perceiving that the age in which he flourished was unable, from its ignorance and prejudice, duly to estimate his stupendous intellectual powers, and the vast services he had rendered to society, was induced to insert that singular clause in his will, wherein he bequeaths his name to posterity, after some ages shall have passed away. Now, comparing great things with small, it is upon a similar principle that I indulge the hope, that the period may arrive, and even be accelerated by the efforts of more powerful pens than my own, when a positive disgrace will attach to any gentleman pursuing amusements which necessarily subject the brute creation to pain and torture.

I have often been at a loss to account for the conduct of both town and country gentlemen, who, merely for the pleasure of shooting, inflict almost every day throughout the season the severest sufferings upon such numbers of the winged and four-footed animals. What would be the feelings of a gentleman, whose life in the main is amiable and unblemished, upon hearing himself compared to a Russian bullock-driver, a skinner of live eels, or a crimper of live cod-fish?—wretches who are daily execrated by all who have a touch of compassion in their breasts; though for these monsters may be pleaded an early familiarity with barbarous scenes, which tend so much to brutalize the feelings, and a state of mind deplorably ignorant of those principles which every moderately-informed gentleman cannot fail to acquire in the course of his education. These comparisons, I confess, are extremely degrading; but I know not how they can be fairly rebutted.

There can be no doubt that many a sportsman, who perhaps has left three or four brace of partridges in the field maimed and torn by his shot, has (at his own table, before the day had passed over his head upon which he had committed these disgusting cruelties,) severely censured, and deservedly

ly too, some unfeeling act of a dependant; and yet how appropriately might one of his own guests observe to him, in the language of the Roman poet—

Mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur!

It must strike a reflecting mind with surprise; that the brutality, which it is the object of this paper both to reprobate and expose, should be so common in the nineteenth century; when the spread of just opinions upon moral subjects has had so happy an effect in softening our manners. When I think seriously upon this subject, I am ready to exclaim with the poet—

Can such things be,  
And overcome us like a summer cloud,  
Without our special wonder?

It is, indeed, surprising that a being like man, indued with so much intellect, with such varied tastes, with so many sources of enjoyment, and with this fair world in which to gratify them all, should devote himself to pursuits almost beneath the dignity of his nature; for which, if any adequate apology can be found, it must be sought in those dark ages when the human mind was enveloped in Cimmerian darkness by the crafty policy of the Romish church. But since the mercy of Providence has cast the lot of the present generation in a happier era, it becomes the members of it to regulate their conduct by those moral lights which, if we would but follow, they would marshal us the way to happiness.

I will conclude by observing, that it appears extraordinary at this particular season, when the blessings of the Almighty come more directly under our notice,—when the fields have yielded up their golden stores,—when our trees are loaded with fruit, and our vines are bowed down with clustering grapes,—in short, when the bounty of Providence meets us at every turn, and when the rich and mellow hues of autumnal scenery,—all conspire to gladden the heart of man, and to awaken in his breast a deep sense of gratitude; that he should at this moment ruthlessly and recklessly step forward to commit those acts of cruelty which are the subject of my unqualified reprobation, on the very ground from which he has recently reaped such plentiful stores of grain, and, be it remembered, made plentiful by that Being whose de-

clared will he so daringly violates: but—

Man, proud man!  
Dress'd in a little brief authority,  
Plays such fantastic tricks before high  
Heav'n,  
As makes the angels weep.

HUMANITAS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ANALYSIS of the JOURNAL of a VOYAGE round the WORLD, in the YEARS 1816-1819, by M. DE ROQUEFEUIL, LIEUTENANT in the FRENCH NAVY.

(Concluded from page 104.)

THE North-west Coast, properly so called, is the special theatre of the commercial speculations of M. Roquefeuil; for the famous ukase had not yet forbidden strangers to approach it. The French navigator, while in the pursuit of the otters, made many observations, which interest both geography and history. The currents bring to Kodiak various articles; among others, trees, and sometimes even fragments of Japanese ships. M. Roquefeuil was informed by Capt. B. Pigot, of the English ship the Forester, that he had met, 300 leagues west of California, with a Japanese vessel, which had been several months at sea, kept from the coast by repeated storms. Of seventeen men, who originally formed the crew, only three remained; one of whom was the captain. The English navigator conveyed these unfortunate men to Kodiak, whence they were sent to their own country.

The north-west coast is generally formed by a chain of high mountains, which extend from New Mexico, and, stretching to the north-west, approach the shores of the ocean. These shores themselves, and those of the adjacent islands, are generally steep. Queen Charlotte's Islands are an exception, at least those near the branch of the sea called Masset. The land in this part is different from what is generally seen on the north-west coast; it is low, gently sloping, without either those steep rocks or indentations which are elsewhere so frequent; the foliage of the trees has a less sombre tint, and the whole appearance of the country is much less rude: the inhabitants, too, are the finest men on the north-west coast. In their persons, and every thing belonging to them, there is an appearance of opulence and

and neatness superior to what has been hitherto observed: they reside in large villages, particularly remarkable for the colossal figures which decorate the houses of the principal inhabitants, and the gaping mouths of which serve as doors. Above the largest of these villages there is a fort, the parapet of which is covered with a fine turf, and surrounded by a palisade, in good condition.

Itomtchou, the principal chief of Masset, came on-board with his three wives, and was so satisfied with the reception given him, that he wished to change names with M. Roquefeuil; who, to oblige him, because he could not pronounce the whole name, made the diminutive Roki. They conversed by means of a native of Skitigats, one of the principal of Queen Charlotte's Island, named Intchortge, who made himself well understood in English, and piqued himself on having the manners of Boston; for the inhabitants of this coast, who have hardly any intercourse except with the ships of that city, consider Boston as the capital of the civilized world.

The inhabitants of Friends' Cove (*Anse des Amis*,) are always at war with their neighbours: they probably have been, and perhaps still are, Anthropophagi. It is only to the Europeans that they show any good-will. Their chiefs, who are at the same time their high-priests, call themselves relations of the sun. The members of their families, to the third degree, form the class of patricians under the name of *Tahis Calati*; the others, who are a kind of slaves, are called *Mitschimis*. The miserable half-naked chiefs of these hungry tribes, dirty inhabitants of smoky and filthy huts, are as proud of their illustrious origin as the first potentates of the civilized world; and it is a frequent subject of their conversation. Their wives and daughters participate in this pride.

A wife is not to be had but by making presents to her relations. The poor Mitschimis are for the most part obliged to live in celibacy; while there, as on the whole north-west coast, the plurality of wives is the privilege of the chiefs and nobles. Very different from the South-Sea islanders, the women of this country behave with great modesty.

The dialect of Noutka is full of consonants and aspirations; which, however, are not so harsh as in the lan-

guages of the northern part of the coast,—“in which” (says the author,) there are sounds resembling the kind of hissing that cats make when angry: we frequently met with terminations in *tz*, *tl*, or *tzl*, as in the Mexican. This little tribe is indolent, poor, and weak; but they are generally pretty sensible, inclined to good, and grateful for kindnesses.

It unfortunately appears that it is now much more dangerous to deal with the Indians of the north-west coast, since they have become acquainted with the Europeans, and have obtained fire-arms. M. Roquefeuil relates various instances of their having attacked European ships. He himself made an agreement, at the Russian settlement of New Archangel, with Mr. Heigmeister, the governor; according to which the Russian Company was to furnish him with thirty baidares, for the purpose of taking sea-otters. Each baidare was to be manned with two Kodiak hunters; the whole under the superintendence of two agents: the produce was to be equally divided, and an indemnity of 200 piastres paid for every Kodiak who should lose his life in an attack from the Indians. With every prospect of success, M. Roquefeuil proceeded to the north-west part of the Prince-of-Wales's Island. Having reconnoitered the country for several leagues round, and found no signs of population, the Kodiaks were landed; and even allowed to *bivouac* on shore. Some Indians, but in small numbers; showed themselves from time to time, to sell their furs. On the 18th of June, 1818, the Indians suddenly disappeared; which exciting Mr. R.'s suspicions, he resolved not to let the Kodiaks pass that night on-shore: but, not thinking there could be any fear of the Indians during the day, he deferred recalling the Kodiaks till the evening. However about noon, walking alone at some distance from the camp, he was surprised at hearing a musket-shot, immediately succeeded by a brisk and continued discharge. Judging, therefore, that the Indians must have attacked the camp, he was proceeding in that direction; but, seeing the Kodiaks fly without resistance, in complete disorder, he thought it necessary to provide for his personal safety, and called to the boat which had brought him on-shore, and had not yet reached the ship; but he was not



not heard: he therefore undressed, and threw himself into the sea, with his watch in his mouth.

Meantime the ship fired upon the Indians, and sent out the long-boat, which steered first towards the camp, but, perceiving M. Roquefeuil, turned aside, and reached him not far from shore. It was soon received by a very brisk fire from the Indians, which it returned. "I made an unsuccessful attempt to get into the boat, in which I perceived several persons that were wounded; unwilling to detain the boat under the fire of the Indians, who were very numerous, and seeing no Kodiak to assist on that side, I ordered it to stand off, without losing time to take me up. I kept close to it as it retired, firing towards the camp, and got in when it could stop without danger. Of the seven men on-board; four were wounded, two of them only slightly. The result of this unfortunate affair was, that of the forty-seven Kodiaks who were in the camp at the moment of the attack, twenty were killed, twenty-five escaped by swimming, or were saved by our boats, and two were missing; supposed to be drowned. Of the twenty-five who escaped the massacre, twelve were wounded, most of them very severely. The Indians, it seems, had approached under the cover of a wood, and suddenly fell upon the Kodiaks; who were lulled in the most perfect security: they were all killed by musket-shot, and most of them had several wounds."

It is indispensable to employ the greatest prudence in the communications with the natives of the north-west coast. Vancouver, and all the navigators who first visited them, experienced their hostile and perfidious dispositions, which have been only increased by the means of destruction which the possession of fire-arms has put into their power. Though their confidence is augmented in the same proportion, they never attack but by surprise. Ten or twelve American vessels have been attacked by them in this manner at different times; most of them suffered considerable loss, and two were seized and carried off about twelve years ago.

Capt. Told, of the American ship *Tonquin*, after having re-victualled the establishment on the *Columbia*, where he had lost a boat and several men by his obstinacy and rashness,

was killed by the Indians, subjects of Maconina, at an anchoring-place under Woody Point. The second catastrophe, at Clayoquot, was also caused by imprudence. Wicananich had gained the confidence of the captain: the latter being very eager to take advantage of a breeze to leave the port, where he had been detained by contrary winds, the chief offered to send some of his people on-board to assist him; the captain having been so incautious as to receive these perfidious auxiliaries, they suddenly fell upon the crew, and killed or wounded the captain and most who were on deck. Fortunately, the chief mate and some of the crew had time to take refuge in their quarters, where their sick comrades were, and escaped the first fury of the attack, as well as those who were employed in loosening the sails; these latter made such good use of the balls that were kept in the round top, that they enabled their comrades to sally from their retreat, and act offensively. These brave men, after extraordinary efforts, repulsed their perfidious enemies; and, having procured arms, entirely drove them from the vessel. The ship having run aground during the unequal contest, the remainder of the brave crew abandoned it in the night, and arrived safely in the long-boat at *Columbia*.

Some visits, which M. Roquefeuil made to the islands of the Great Ocean, have procured some new information, of which the following remark on the *Marquesas Islands* is an instance. The isle of *Oevaloa*, the most fertile of this Archipelago, where M. Roquefeuil procured 4000 lbs. of sandal-wood, possesses a kind of bards, who go to the neighbouring islands to sing their poems to very monotonous airs, which have much resemblance to church-music. They accompany their voice either by clapping their hands, and striking on different parts of their body, or with large drums, which appear to be their only instruments. These concerts procure them numerous presents. For these *fêtes* there is in every valley a rectangular space, from a hundred to a hundred and thirty yards long, and from twenty-five to thirty broad, surrounded by a parapet, breast high, ten feet thick; often bordered with a row of trees, and surrounded by avenues, which afford pleasant walks.

The necessity of taking in wood, water

water, and provisions, induced our author to visit Hanarura, in the island of Woahoo, one of the Sandwich Islands, and an excellent port, which nature has formed in the coral reef on the southern side of that island. The inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands, notwithstanding their frequent intercourse with civilized nations, have changed little in their abodes and mode of living; but they have adopted the tools of our carpenters, and use them dexterously. They are familiar with our fire-arms; and like some of our manufactures, particularly light-blue cloth.

Their cattle have increased; they have considerable herds of oxen, sheep, and goats; and also horses, which came originally from California. The natives cultivate hardly any thing but cucurbitaceous plants; but M. Roquefeuil found at Woahoo an old Prussian soldier, who practised gardening with success, and furnished ships with excellent vegetables. Another European obtained pretty good wine from vines which he brought from California.

The Americans have obtained several cargoes of sandal-wood from Woahoo; and Tameamea himself sent some to China, on-board one of his ships, the flag of which had seven horizontal white and red stripes. This wood is still common in the four principal islands; but it has ceased to be much in request in Canton, and the Russians, who had formed an establishment on this latter island to procure it, have given it up, because the expenses exceeded the profit. So much the better: we could have wished that all these pretty islands in the Great Ocean had been reserved for the unfortunate, who seeks a peaceful asylum; for the missionary, who feels himself called to preach the Divine Word; for some founder of a virtuous society, who, in subduing the savage tribes before they were acquainted with fire-arms, would have civilized them by the power of his benefits, the example of his companions, and the regular education of their children. Providence has ordained otherwise: sailors, merchants, exiles, have spread new vices, and new means of destruction. However there are still many positions where, with some slender means of cultivation and defence, a colony, well composed, subject to wise laws, and skilfully governed,

would become in a few years a flourishing republic.

M. Roquefeuil gives us some idea respecting the immense trade which the Americans carry on with Canton. Thirty of their ships, the burthen of which amounted all together to 2200 tons, arrived there from the 1st of July, 1815, to the 30th of June, 1816. In the following year there were thirty-eight ships, the total tonnage of which was 13,096 tons; the next year thirty-nine, carrying 14,325 tons; and lastly, forty-seven vessels in the first ten months of the season of 1818 and 1819. This commerce occasions a great exportation of money, to the prejudice of the United States. The total amount of the importation into China by American ships was, in the three first years above mentioned, 15,213,000 piastres, of which 12,068,000 was in ready money.

The English, on the contrary, have found means to make the Chinese accept in payment the woollen goods and metals of England, also cottons, opium, and other articles of British India. In the season 1817-18 there arrived in China sixteen of the Company's ships sent from England, and thirty-nine private vessels fitted out in India. The English goods imported amounted to the value of 3,670,000 piastres, and those of India to 12,456,000 piastres.

The numerous nautical and hydrographical observations in the narrative of this voyage do the greatest honour to the talents of M. Roquefeuil.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,*  
SIR,

THE passage mentioned by Mr. Lacey occurs in the second part of Shakspeare's "Henry the Fourth," but no particular set of chimes appears to be alluded to. Falstaff, when reminded by Shallow of their juvenile frolics, simply says, "We have heard the chimes at midnight." Shallow, it is true, in a previous scene remarks, that he "was once of Clement's Inn;" yet the chimes heard by him and fat Jack might be those of any other parish, since their rambles appear to have been very excursive: he says to Falstaff, presently after, "Do you remember since we lay all night in the Windmill in St. George's-fields?" So much for this momentous point.

I wish your correspondent had been somewhat more minute in his account  
of

of the parish; for he has left unnoticed several interesting spots: amongst others, the forum of Orator Henley, in Portsmouth-street, and the Black Jack, close by,—once the resort of all the wits and good fellows about town connected with the press. The adjoining inn, too, he has treated with utter neglect, though there are several curious anecdotes connected with it. Like Shallow, I was of Clement's once myself, and therefore feel a peculiar attachment to the neighbourhood. THE DRUID IN LONDON.\*

September 3.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OF those diseases which do not endanger life, nor destroy any part of the animal organization, few are of more importance than that which is well known by the popular appellation of *ring-worm of the scalp*, the *Porrigo scutulata* of medical writers. This disease, which is peculiar to children, has long been a source of terror in schools; having materially injured many respectable seminaries. In families it has been a tedious and very expensive visitor; remaining, in many instances, for years, resisting protracted and painful modes of treatment, and excluding the little sufferers from desirable places of instruction.

Dr. Bateman declares it to be a very unmanageable disease, and many members of the medical profession coincide with the doctor in that opinion. Viewed in this light, it is most certainly an affection of importance, and an efficacious remedy is worthy the attention of the public. Fifteen years of successful practice in this disease, the writer considers to be a sufficient authority for the assertions he may make respecting its cure.

A malady so well known does not require a tedious definition in this place; it may, however, be proper to state, that in its progress two states or stages are distinguishable: the first may be called the irritable, the second the indolent, stage; to this latter the plan about to be proposed is particularly applicable. In those cases which have resisted the ordinary means, which are of long standing and obstinate, the following treatment has been

very efficacious:—The head should be frequently shaved, and kept covered with an oiled-silk cap, or instead of which a thin bladder has sometimes been used. An ointment should be formed, by mixing together spermaceti cerate and finely pulverized supertartrate of potass, in such proportions as to make it of a very firm consistence; of which a piece the size of a nutmeg, or larger, according to the extent of the surface affected, should be well rubbed on the part with the palm of the hand, every night, for three or four minutes; the head should be well washed with soap and water every third night, previously to the application of the ointment.

Internal medicines are seldom requisite in this advanced stage, except where the character of the affection is irregular, or there is a peculiarity in the constitution of the patient; in which cases some modification of treatment will necessarily be required: these variations will readily be made by any respectable practitioner.

The above plan, if diligently pursued for from three to six weeks, will rarely disappoint the expectations of those who try it, even in the most inveterate cases. JOSEPH HOULTON.

Grove-place, Alpha road;

Aug. 15, 1823.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE just read the letter from J. M. of Market Harborough, and beg leave to inform him, through you, that I have seen Mr. Nichol repeatedly perform the freezing experiment,—which, indeed, he has done with my own apparatus,—and it was seldom more than fifteen minutes in completion: he never failed in my presence, but he was always a most neat and successful experimenter. My glass dish, to contain the sulphuric acid, is nine inches diameter, and an inch and a half deep. The vessel to contain the water was given to me by Mr. Nichol, and is a flat saucer, three inches in diameter and one deep, of porous earthenware, having no glaze about it; which he considered very important. The stand for the saucer is three inches high, of course supported by glass legs, and placed about the centre of the acid: simple water and the acid alone were used; the stronger the acid, of course the better.

I can have no doubt of your correspondent's

\* We shall be glad to hear farther from this correspondent.—EDIT.



pendent's success, if he procures a proper saucer for the water, which will be proved by the fluid pervading its substance. When the trial has been made, I shall be glad to see a statement of the result in your excellent Miscellany. W. C. F.

Aug. 18, 1823.

P.S.—The tea-cup form would not present a sufficient surface for speedy success. The saucer was about three parts filled with water.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ELUCIDATIONS OF PORTIONS OF ENGLISH HISTORY improperly REPRESENTED in our GENERAL HISTORIES.

*History of the Invasion of England by the Normans in the Eleventh Century; and the Consequences of that Invasion down to the Thirteenth.*

(Continued from p. 500 of our last Volume.)

**F**IFTY Saxons, who through these days of misfortune had probably preserved some fragments of their former possessions,—the mass having become the prey of the foreigner,\*—were accused of having taken, killed, and eaten, some stags.† They denied the charge: they were brought up for trial, and ordered to undergo the ordeal of burning fire,—an ordeal which the ancient Anglo-Saxon laws never allowed to be applied except with the consent and on the requirement of the accused. To this torture they were condemned without mercy. "It was a horrible sight;" says a contemporary historian.‡ Whether by chance or by previous management, they escaped from the fatal effects of the ordeal; and when it was reported to the Norman king, that, after three days, their hands remained unburnt. "What is that to me? (exclaimed the impious one,) what should God know about such matters? They belong to me, and I will judge them:§ but the result is not recorded.

The Saxons continued to be pursued by the red king|| even more cruelly than by his father, for their transgressions against the laws of the chace. Their only vengeance was to denominate him "guardian of the forests," and the "keeper of wild

beasts."\*\* They told to one another strange histories of the woods, where no Englishman could enter without risque of life; they said that the evil spirit appeared there in a variety of forms to the Normans, threatening vengeance to the king, to his ministers, and to their nation;† and this popular superstition obtained wonderful strength from the circumstances which made the chace fatal to the family of the Conqueror in the forests of England, and especially in their favourite New Forest.‡

In the year 1081, Richard, the son of the Bastard, was mortally wounded there; in the month of May, of the year 1100, Richard, son of the Duke Robert, and nephew of William the Red, was killed there by an arrow carelessly drawn; and, strange event! it was by a similar accident that the Red King himself perished there in July of the same year. In the morning of the last day of his existence he celebrated a great feast in the royal castle of Winchester, and immediately girded himself for the chace. He was in great good humour, laughing with his guests, when a workman presented him with six new arrows:§ he took them,—kept four for himself, and gave the other two to Gualtier Tirel, saying, "Good arms for him who uses them well."|| Tirel was a Frenchman, who had large possessions in the country of Poix and of Ponthieu: he was the favourite of the king, and his ever-present companion. Just as they were starting, there arrived a monk from the convent of St. Peter, at Gloster, who delivered letters from his abbot. This abbot, whose name was Serlon, sent to say that a monk of his monastery had had a vision of evil augury, and had seen Jesus Christ seated on a throne, and a woman at his feet, crying, ¶ "Saviour of the human race! look down in mercy on thy people, mourning under the yoke of William." On hearing this, the king burst into violent laughter: "Do they take me for an Englishman, then, with their dreams? Do these people believe that I am one of those who leave their way.

\* Eadmer 47.

† Ib.

‡ Erat ergo miseriam videre. (Ib.)

§ Ib. 48.

|| Li rois roux. (Nor. Chron.)

\* Jo. Brompton, 996.

† Sim. Dunelmensis, 215.

‡ Nove Forest. (Nor. Ch.)

§ Ord. Vit. 782.

|| Ib.

¶ Ib.

way, or their business, because an old woman slumbers or snores. Come, Gaultier de Poix, to horse." Henry, the king's brother, Guillaume de Breteuil, and many other chiefs, accompanied him to the forest. The hunters dispersed themselves, but Gaultier Tirel remained with the king, and their dogs ran together. Each was at his post, opposite the other; their arrows upon their cross bows, and their fingers on the lock.\* At the moment when the sun went down, a large stag, roused by the rangers, advanced between the king and his friend. William drew, but the string of his cross-bow broke, and the stag, surprised at the noise, stood still, and looked around him.† The king made a sign to his companion to draw; but whether he saw not the stag, or misunderstood the signal, he did nothing; on which the king cried out impatiently, "Pull, Walter, pull,—in the name of the devil;"‡ and, at the word, an arrow, whether that of Tirel or some other person, entered the king's breast. He fell,—he uttered not a word,—and expired. Gaultier ran towards him, and, finding him breathless, he mounted his horse, galloped to the sea-shore, passed into Normandy, and from thence to France.

On the report of the death of William, all the party fled to their own business. Henry, the late king's brother, hurried to Winchester, in order to seize the royal treasure.§ The corpse was left abandoned, as had been that of the Conqueror: the charcoal-burners who passed by saw it yet transfixes with the arrow; they placed it on their cart, and covered it with ragged linen, through which the blood dropped all along the road.|| Such was the procession of the king's remains towards the castle of Winchester,—of which Henry had already taken possession, and where he was furiously demanding the keys of the royal treasure. While the keepers were hesitating, Guillaume de Breteuil arrived breathless¶ from the forest to oppose the pretensions of Henry. "Thou and I (said he,) must loyally remem-

ber the faith we have engaged to Duke Robert, thy brother. He has received our oath of homage.\* Absent as well as present he has his rights." A violent quarrel took place: Henry put his hand upon his sword, and, assisted by the crowd that had gathered together, soon possessed himself of the treasures and the insignia of royalty.

It was true, in fact, that, according to the treaty of peace lately concluded between William and Robert, and sworn to by all the Normans, the crown of England devolved to the duke: but he was at the Crusade, and his partizans, having no leader, could not support his pretensions successfully against those of Henry, who, with the money he had seized, hurried towards London, where the Norman chiefs assembled, and, three days after the death of his brother, they† elected him king; and he was solemnly crowned. He was supported by the ecclesiastics; for he was their friend, and the protector of the literature of the time; in consequence of which he was honoured with the title of *Clere* or *Beauclerc*. The Saxons even preferred him to his brother, because he was born in England.‡ He promised at his coronation to observe the good laws of Edward, as they had been amended by his father.§ but he declared that he would maintain, as his father did, the exclusive guardianship of the forests.

While these events were passing, Robert was in Apulia with the Norman chiefs, who reigned over that country under the same title as the Normans reigned in England. He had espoused there the daughter of one Godefroy, who by the lance and the sword had become Count of Brindes. As soon as he learned the death of one brother, and the coronation of the other, he hastily made sail for Normandy; but his voyage was a tedious one, and Henry had time to consolidate his strength for the preservation of the crown he had seized, in violation of his own oaths, and of the oaths of the Normans in England and in Normandy. To entrench himself more strongly, he did what had never

\* H. Knighton, 273.

† Ib.

‡ Tire, tire de par le diable.

§ Ord. Vit. 782.

|| Matt. Par. 54. Will. Malm. 126.

¶ Ord. Vit. 782.

\* Ord. Vit. 782.

† Chron. Sax. 268.

‡ Will. Neubrig. 297.

§ Jo. Brompton. 998.

never been done by his sterner brother,—he put off for a moment the character of tyrant and stranger, and held out the hand of fellowship to the humiliated English. They, though hopeless, credulous in their misery, were but to be flattered in the day of danger, that they might be crushed when the danger was past. Henry summoned their principal men together, and addressed them (probably through an interpreter,) in the following words:—“Ye friends and faithful ones! born in the land where I was born. You know that my brother wants to seize my kingdom: he is a proud man, who cannot live in peace,†—he manifestly despises you,—he treats you as cowards and gluttons,‡ and wants to trample on you. But I, a gentle and pacific king, mean to preserve to you your ancient liberties,—to govern you according to your own will, reasonably and moderately. I will, if you wish it,§ make a writing, which I will sign with my hand, and confirm with my oath. Be faithful to me,—repel with courage the attacks of my enemies. If the bravery of the English support me, I care nothing for the attacks of the Normans.”|| The promise of Henry was recorded as an authentic act, which the Normans called a *charte*. A copy was made for every province; and, to give it more solemnity and inviolability, a seal was engraved for the sole purpose of being attached to it.¶ These copies were placed in the principal churches, but did not continue long. They were removed when the king retracted his promise; when, to use the frank expression of an old historian, he infamously lied to his own word. Three copies escaped by accident, at Canterbury, York, and St. Alban’s, for the instruction of the antiquary, and for the consolation of the credulous beings who put their trust in the oaths of despot kings.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*  
SIR,

YOU have provided a great accession of amusement to your invaluable *Miscellany*, by the favourite

article “*Stephensiana*.” I knew Stephens well, and a worthy and liberal man he was: I also knew John Wilkes well,—too well, indeed, to rank him, in a moral view, with Stephens. On a certain part of the character of Wilkes, which has hitherto not been so much noticed, I have a few words to say, from my own knowledge and recollection. He is generally described as the model of a “fine gentleman.” He certainly affected that character to as great a degree as my Lord Chesterfield himself, but was superior to that noble lord in this respect,—he had two strings to his bow; for no man breathing could enact the true-bred blackguard better than John Wilkes, in which Nan Catley (Mrs. Lascelles), an exquisite judge and practitioner, fully agreed with me. This notable qualification served him no little during his elections, and with the *canaille* generally; with whom he at one period was the dominant favourite. In this, his competitor Tooke could never succeed, after various trials, which brought infinite ridicule upon him. It used to be a standing joke, which was the completest blackguard, old Toby Smollett or John Wilkes. Somewhat before the general election in 1768, Wilkes actually availed himself of this talent, in writing popular songs; and I was assured by one of his cronies and assistants in that famous, or rather infamous, celebration of the sacrament at Oxford, that he was the author of both “*Wilkes’s Wriggle*” and “*the Pilgrim*,” two of the most popular ballads, both with respect to the melody and the words, that have hitherto appeared in England. From motives of curiosity, I took the pains to go into the City, to the great ballad-manufactory then in Long-lane, to make the enquiry; and the answer I obtained was to the same effect. Though talked of frequently in the circle of Wilkes’s intimates, I believe this is the first time the anecdote has been published.

Dr. Kitchener, our celebrated and unrivalled provoditor for things of the first necessity, has lately published a series of national melodies; but his book has this inherent defect,—they are all on one side, loyal to the hilts; indeed, so enormously loyal and national, that they fatigue our appetite,—voracious, however,—like too much of a good thing. A mixture of

\* Chr. Sax. 195.

† Matt. Paris. 42.

‡ *Ib.* ignovos et glotonos.

§ *Ib.* si providentis.

¶ *Ib.*

¶ Tho. Rudborne, 274.



a more liberal and equally interesting nature would have pleased more generally. The doctor being a collector of old rarities in this line, I would thank him for the information—who wrote the celebrated “Vicar of Bray,” at what period it appeared, who set it to music, and where the music is to be found? The same of “Old Chyron thus preached to his pupil Achilles;” both great ornaments to our lyrical list.

CURIOSUS.

*Grosvenor-place; Aug. 13.**To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE notice in your last Number in regard to the transfer of part of the interest in the far-famed books on the Interrogative System of Instruction, leads me to speak for myself and my brother pedagogues, through your pages. I have used this system, in a seminary of one hundred pupils, during the last fifteen years; and have, in consequence, turned out a great number of well-informed youth, whose general and perfect intelligence on many popular subjects has surprised and delighted their connexions. At fifteen they possess more general information than most men of thirty, although the latter may have been moderately studious.

It is, indeed, an undeniable fact, that no branch of knowledge can be practically taught, or effectually acquired, by any other means. The pupil must be made to think, by an obligation to answer dodging, and sometimes complicated, questions. Mere reading, answers little purpose, and makes no lasting impression. At the same time, the questions must not be in the order of the text, nor be obvious, or answers be to be found without some examination and trouble. I have seen many books accompanied by such questions; but these are not of the slightest use. They afford no exercise of thinking; and this is the sole design of questioning. Many book-makers seem to have conceived, that, if they appended a few questions at the end of a chapter, following one another in the very order of the text, they thereby rendered their book accordant with the Interrogative System; but nothing can be more erroneous and futile. Dodging and involved questions are the only ones of any use to the scholar, while they are sufficiently simplified for the master

by a key, referring to the page or passage for the answer.

For my own part, and I am not alone, in this part of the country, in the same opinion, I regard the true Interrogative System of mixed questions *without* answers, formed on able textbooks, and provided with a key for tutors, as the greatest practical improvement that ever was made in the education of youth; and I cheerfully subscribe to this testimony on the subject.

A. SMITH, B.A.

*Newcastle U. L. Sept. 4.**For the Monthly Magazine.*

## NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.

NO. XXVII.

*De Berenger's Poems; with Translations.*

A De preceding a French name is commonly meant by the prefixer to indicate something about as distantly grand, and immeasurably antique, as an O' similarly put will signify in Ireland, or a Mac in Scotland; or in England—ah! they have no nominal partitive of nobility; no, nor any national song, and therefore, as a vaunting Frenchman once assured us, on the strength of a long heraldic authority, which we forgot almost as soon as uttered, are neither a noble people, nor a musical people,—superlative samples these of *non sequiturs*,—and therefore, according to their own Shakspeare,—“He that hath not,” &c.—decidedly a barbarous people! We will confess, we were then unable to dispute, and are now to decide, the matter; but we protested, with true Bull bluntness, *that the current of our ideas did not at all flow with the consequence.* Had we known as much at the time of the rank confusion of heraldical anomalies, as a person nameless has since instructed us by, we perhaps had better spoken to the point. However, every rule has its exceptions,—a known truth; the exception, too, proves the rule,—an asserted truth: on the supposition, therefore, that all good and strong argument is on the Frenchman's side, England, in the case before us, proves the rule; and that's our answer to the next Gaul who says as much. I. P. de Berenger,—our theme,—is a sort of exception to the rule from amongst themselves; for, notwithstanding the *de*, his ballads have very pleasantly informed his friends and admirers in particular, and the read-

ing public generally, that his grandfather was no more noble in his deeds, or rather in his stitches, than an honest tailor may be, and himself no more illustrious than an innkeeper's fag,—otherwise and subsequently a printer,—otherwise and more recently a clerk. But, as an author, though in modesty he does not allude to the honour, he has done something to deserve the partitive distinction; and his approving country has given him reputation for the fair exertion,—a compliment more, as we fearfully opine, than can be paid to all the partitive folkery. The following citation,—brief, bold, fond, and lively,—breathing personal independence, and kindling national spirit,—is in that style he best soars in, and a favourable proof of his happiness in it:—

Dans ma retraite où l'on voit l'indigence  
Sans m'eveiller, assise à mon chevet;  
Grâce aux amours, bercé par l'esperance  
D'un lit plus doux je rêve le dâvet.  
Aux dieux des cours qu'un autre sacrifie:  
Moi qui ne crois qu'à des dieux indul-

gents,  
Le verre en main, gaïement je me confie  
Au dieu des bonnes gens.

Un conquérant dans sa fortune altière  
Se fit un jeu des sceptres et des lois;  
Et de ses pieds on peut voir la poussière  
Empreinte encore sur le baudou des rois.

Vous rampez tous, O rois, qu'on déifie!  
Moi pour braver des maîtres exigeants  
Le verre en main, gaïement je me confie  
Au dieu des bonnes gens.

*Translation.*

'Neath this lonely roof cold frugality sits,  
Without breaking my sleep, on the  
crown of my bed;

Yet love lingers, and hope sometimes o'er  
me here flits,

And dreams of a pillow more soft  
smooth my head:

To the god of the court others incense  
may burn,

For myself I believe in more kind-  
fashioned power,

With a glass in my hand, and o'er joyously  
turn

To the god of good fellows.

The conqueror, careering o'er fortune and  
fame,

Full sportively trifles with sceptres and  
laws,

And the dust oft we traced, as it all ho-  
nour'd came

From his feet, dim a crown and hide flaws.  
Yet ye fall, mighty kings, tho' your altars  
bright burn!

While I, for content under rude-hearted  
power,

Seize my glass, and find help, as I joyously  
turn

To the god of good fellows.

Our next song is a lover's, and gives a happier indication of what the author can touch in that strain than many of his productions on the same subject show. There is perhaps but one line which separates the pure from the offensive in amatory poetry; and, if so, De Berenger certainly wants all that delicacy of apprehension and nicety of tact, which bears the bard sprightly while he plays on its bounds. The observation is the more particular, because our French Anacreon, and the Moore of France, are phrases trying to get themselves current; and as unhappily as improperly. For in the convivial and amatory style of ode with which the names of Anacreon and Moore are deservedly harmonized, De Berenger is least successful. His merit is distinct, and is also enough for one acquisition. Amongst a people proverbially tame in poetry, it principally lies in the feeling energy with which he flings brave things into good measure; he has a generous spirit of vocal exhortation, which quickly rouses, and with strength; but first to different proof:—

Vous vieillerez, O ma belle maîtresse,  
Vous vieillerez, et je ne serai plus;  
Pour moi le temps semble dans sa vitesse  
Compter deux fois les jours que j'ai  
perdus.

Survivez moi; mais que l'âge pénible  
Vous trouve encore fidèle à mes leçons;  
Et, bonne vieille, au coin d'un feu paisible,  
De votre ami répétez les chansons.

Lorsque les yeux chercheront sous vos rides  
Les traits charmants qui m'auront in-  
spiré;

Des doux récits, les jeunes gens, avides  
Diront, quel fut cet ami tant pleuré?  
De mon amour, peignez, si l'est possible,  
L'ardeur, l'ivresse, et même le soupçon;  
Et, bonne vieille, au coin d'un feu paisible,  
De votre ami répétez les chansons.

On vous dira,—savait-il être aimable?  
Et sans rougir, vous dirai, je l'aimais;  
D'un trait méchant, se montrait-il capable?  
Avec orgueil vous répondrez, jamais.  
Ah! dites bien qu'amoureux et sensible,  
D'un luth joyeux qu'il attendrit les sons;  
Et bonne vieille, au coin d'un feu paisible,  
De votre ami répétez les chansons.

Vous que j'appris à pleurer sur la France,  
Dites surtout aux fils des nouveaux  
peux,

Que j'ai chanté la gloire et l'esperance  
Pour consoler mon pays malheureux.  
Rappelez

Rappelez leur que l'aiglon terrible  
 De nos lauriers détruit vingt moissons ;  
 Et, bonne vieille, au coin d'un feu paisible,  
 De vôtre ami répétez les chansons.  
 Objet chéri, quand mon renom futile  
 De vos vieux ans charmera les douleurs,  
 A mon portrait quand votre main débile  
 Chaque printemps suspendra quelques  
 fleurs ;  
 Levez les yeux vers ce monde invisible—  
 Où pour toujours nous nous réunissons,  
 Et, bonne vieille, au coin d'un feu paisible,  
 De vôtre ami répétez les chansons.

*Translation.*

Old must you grow, my own fair mistress,  
 Old must you grow, and I shall sing no  
 more ;  
 Time seems to double in its quickness  
 The few last years I number to a score.  
 Ere long in age, and but my memory's bride,  
 True to this theme, as in our love's  
 blithe spring ;  
 Then, good dame, by your clean hearth's  
 quiet side,  
 Sing o'er the songs your lover lov'd to sing.  
 And when beneath each trait then hoary,  
 Quick eyes shall seek for charms that  
 beam no more ;  
 And young maids, eager of fond story,  
 Shall ask what vivid power your sighs  
 deplore ?  
 Tell them, if words such love's glow can  
 describe,  
 Its joy, its madness, e'en its jealous sting ;  
 And, good dame, by your clean hearth's  
 quiet side,  
 Sing o'er the songs your lover lov'd to sing.  
 Then will they murmur, love is often blind,  
 While you confess you blush'd to love  
 him never ;  
 Or truant whisper, he could be unkind,  
 While generous vow ye he was tender ever.  
 Tender he was—your still devoted pride,—  
 And happy woke his lyre's e'er tender  
 string ;  
 Then, good dame, by your clean hearth's  
 quiet side,  
 Sing o'er the songs your lover lov'd to sing.  
 You have I taught to weep o'er shame yet  
 gory,  
 Teach then the next brave issue of our  
 race ;  
 My song was hope, and still my theme  
 was glory ;  
 When the land's sorrow needed comfort's  
 grace.  
 Tell, too, of twenty laurel'd years of pride,  
 Lost, when that north wind doom'd  
 our hills to ring ;  
 And, good dame, by your clean hearth's  
 quiet side,  
 Sing o'er the songs your lover lov'd to sing.  
 And, cherish'd soul, be mine aught partial  
 fame,  
 To cheer of pain that drooping fall of  
 years,

Tho' wan the hand, hang o'er my pictur'd  
 frame  
 Each spring, a flower made faithful by  
 thy tears.  
 Then to yon hidden heaven those faint  
 eyes guide,  
 Where, bless'd together, we shall ever  
 cling,  
 And, good dame, by your clean hearth's  
 quiet side,  
 Sing o'er the songs your lover lov'd to sing.  
 De Berenger's clerkship happened  
 to be in a government office. That  
 any little gentleman in such a situa-  
 tion should rhyme points against the  
 ministry, and in favour of the opposi-  
 tion, and retain his seat at the desk,  
 was not to be expected. The oppor-  
 tunity was soon taken to inform the  
 bard that his songs were not at all in  
 tune for ears of feeling in a certain  
 quarter. The author of course was  
 sorry ; but his were mere trifles, to help  
 to get over a dull hour with. Notwith-  
 standing, they were disliked ; and the  
 broad hint followed, that Monsieur  
 De Berenger must either divorce his  
 muse, or lose his place ; or at least  
 change his tune, *i. e.* change sides.  
 Unfortunately, the songster could not  
 be brought to think he could put his  
 lively odes into the other key. "They  
 are but trifles," he repeated, "and I  
 submit that I now rhyme only once a-  
 month or so from habit ; but, if you  
 turn me out on the world, *faute de  
 nécessité*, I shall rhyme every day."  
 Trifles though in truth they were, still  
 out went the poet, and kept his word,  
 —sang every day, and by popularity  
 soon made the trifles serious. The  
 songs were collected together in print,  
 applauded, prosecuted, and proscribed.  
 The bard, who generously lost a place  
 for his muse at first,—it is pleasant  
 here to observe, passing, that Lafitte,  
 the liberal banker, immediately offered  
 De Berenger a larger salary at one of  
 his desks than he had been dismissed  
 from, though the favour was not ac-  
 cepted,—next lost money and his  
 liberty for her : a punishment, how-  
 ever, which the sympathy of his coun-  
 trymen, the feelings of classical Eu-  
 rope, and what else enlightened re-  
 mains on our globe, has converted  
 into a distinction ; for he has shared  
 that seclusion with almost every man  
 whose name is eminent on the living  
 page of French literature. So much  
 for the government which was restored  
 with a vow of freedom in its mouth,  
 and the monarchy still talkative of its  
 liberality.

The



The stirring lines that follow were laid great stress upon by the Attorney-general for Paris at De Berenger's trial, which terminated with a verdict of guilty on the fourth count of the indictment, "for an outrage on public morality and religion;" and a sentence of imprisonment for three months.

De mes vieux compagnons de gloire  
Je viens de me voir entouré;  
Nos souvenirs m'ont enivré:  
Le vin m'a rendu la mémoire.  
Fiers de mes exploits et leurs  
J'ai mon drapeau dans ma chaumière.  
Quand secourai-je la poussière  
Qui ternit ses nobles couleurs!

Où je dors pauvre et mutilé  
Il est caché sous l'humble paille,  
Lui qui sûr de vaincre a volé  
Vingt ans de bataille en bataille!  
Chargé de lauriers et de fleurs,  
Il brilla sur l'Europe entière.  
Quand secourai-je la poussière  
Qui ternit ses nobles couleurs!

Ce drapeau payait à la France  
Tout le sang qu'il nous a coûté;  
Sous la sein de la liberté  
Nos fils jonaient avec sa lance.  
Qu'il prouve encore aux oppresseurs  
Combien la gloire est roturière!  
Quand secourai-je la poussière  
Qui ternit ses nobles couleurs!

Son aigle est resté dans la poudre  
Fatigué des lointains exploits:  
Rendons lui le coq des Gaulois  
Il sût aussi lancer la foudre.  
La France oubliante ses douleurs  
Le rebénira libre et fière:  
Quand secourai-je la poussière  
Qui ternit ses nobles couleurs!

Las d'errer avec la victoire  
Des lois il deviendra l'appui;  
Chaque soldat fût grâce à lui  
Citoyen au borde de la Loire.  
Seul il peut voiler nos malheurs,  
Deployons-le sur la frontière:  
Quand secourai-je la poussière  
Qui ternit ses nobles couleurs!

Mais il est là près de mes armes,  
Un instant osons l'entrevoir;  
Viens mon drapeau, viens mon espoir,  
C'est à toi essuyer mes larmes.  
D'un guerrier qui verse des pleurs  
Le ciel entendra la prière:  
Quand secourai-je la poussière  
Qui ternit ses nobles couleurs!

*Translation.*

Souls that career'd in war with fame,  
Have just a comrade's threshold past;  
How sad the parting look they cast,  
Bright o'er our cups how memory came!  
Proud of those feats of matchless proof,  
Our colours lie 'neath this mean roof;  
When, chasing, shall the brave be seen,  
The dust that dims their noble sheen!

There poor and mangled where I rest,  
They wrap the straw that makes my bed;  
Full twenty years from strife that led  
To strife by valour e'er caress'd:  
All laurell'd, bright, by victory flower'd,  
Their fearful shade o'er Europe pour'd;  
When, waving, shall the brave be seen,  
The dust that dims their noble sheen!

That flag has well repaid our France:  
The noble blood it won to flow;  
At Freedom's breast in generous glow  
Our children sported with her lance.  
Still to oppression may they prove  
The people's heart makes glory's love;  
When, chasing, shall the brave be seen,  
The dust that dims their noble sheen!

Pois'd, tir'd of war, i' th' midmost sky,  
Intent her eagle's plume is drest:  
O, crown the beak with Gaul's proud  
crest,  
And he shall launch the bolts on high.  
Then France, forgetful of her woes,  
Shall bless him free and in repose;  
And, chasing, shall the brave be seen,  
The dust that dims their noble sheen!

Wandering no more in Victory's ear,  
He then shall best uphold the laws,—  
By Loire's fair bank who won applause;  
—A citizen, each son of war,—  
Alone these flags our grief may hide,  
Then o'er the frontier wave their pride;  
And, chasing, shall the brave be seen,  
The dust that dims their noble sheen!

But there beneath my rusty arms  
A moment courts they wou'ded scope;  
Unfur! my flag,—thou dearest hope,—  
Dry each big tear, quell our alarms,  
And heaven shall hear the soldier's pray'r,  
Thy former joy who weeps to share;  
And, chasing, shall the brave be seen,  
The dust that dims thy noble sheen!

These lines display with much force their author's particular strength: the enthusiasm of his nationality, the freedom of his imagination, and the vigor with which he has embodied them in verse,—a great usurpation in the literature of his country,—have deservedly established him in great popularity. Familiarity in phrases is with difficulty surmountable in French poetry; and perhaps the greatest deduction from De Berenger's merit, is the frequency with which he becomes low in thought. The allusion to Napoleon, in the preceding ode, as *le coq des Gaulois*, is an instance of the vulgarity to which he is betrayed; in some of his love-songs, he is at times not only indelicate, but repulsive.

Except in the two volumes which occasioned his imprisonment, De Berenger has not appeared in print: even those volumes have been formally sup-

suppressed, and are not now easily to be had. Yet his muse has not been idle; indeed she is too vivacious, too truly French in character, for any such honourable repose; and many a verse of his has since been encored in the fashionable saloons of Paris; and, by an applauded circulation, confirmed the lady's previous fame. Wit, however, is one of her vanities, and she has remembered not to halloo before out of the wood. If the first publication enabled his tasteless enemies to make the author an inhabitant of St. Pelagie, it is very probable his later lucubrations would obtain a repetition of the hospitable favour. From among others we have heard, we copy one ode, which, in our opinion, sufficiently evinces that the free spirit of De Berenger's muse, if not incorrigible, is as yet at least untamed; her flight is still as high as ever. The words are adapted to the popular waltz, "*C'est l'amour, l'amour,*" ("Tis love, 'tis love.)

Chers enfans, dansez, dansez,  
Votre age  
Echappe à l'orage;  
Par l'espoir gaiement bercés  
Dansez, chantez, et dansez.  
A l'ombre des vastes charmillés  
Fuyant l'école et les leçons,  
Petits garçons, petites filles,  
Vous voulez danser aux chansons:  
En vain ce pauvre monde  
Craint de nouveaux malheurs,  
En vain la foudre gronde,  
Couronnez vous de fleurs.

L'éclair sillonné le nuage  
Mais il n'a pas frappé vos yeux;  
L'oiseau se tait dans la feuillage,  
Rien n'interrompt vos chants joyeux.  
J'en crois votre allégresse,  
Où bientôt, d'un ciel pur  
Vos yeux brillant d'ivresse  
Reflechiront l'azur.

Vos pères ont eu bien des peines  
Comme eux ne soyez point trahis;  
D'une main ils brisaient leurs chaînes,  
De l'autre ils vengeaient leur pays.  
De leur char de Victoire  
Tombés sans deshonneur,  
Ils vous lèguent la gloire—  
Ce fut tout leur bonheur.

Au bruit des lugubres fanfares,  
Hélas! vos yeux se sont ouverts;  
C'était le clairon des barbares  
Qui vous annonçait nos revers.  
Dans le fracas des armes,  
Sans nos toits en débris,  
Vous mêliez à nos larmes  
Votre premier souris.

Vous triompherez des tempêtes,  
Où notre courage expira,  
C'est en éclatant sur nos têtes  
Que la foudre vous eclaira.  
Si le Dieu qui vous aime,  
Crut devoir vous punir,  
Pour vous sa main resème,  
Les champs de l'avenir.

Enfans, l'orage qui redouble  
Du sort presage le courroux;  
Le sort ne vous cause aucune trouble,  
Mais à mon age on craint ses coups.  
S'il faut que je succombe,  
En chantant nos revers;  
Déposez sur ma tombe  
Des couronnes de fleurs.  
Chers enfans, dansez, dansez,  
Votre age  
Echappe à l'orage;  
Par l'espoir gaiement bercés  
Dansez, chantez, dansez.

*Translation.*

Hail! dearest infants, dance, still dance,  
Your happy years  
No tempest fears;  
Yet fondly nurs'd in hope's gay trance,  
Dance on, and still sing, and still dance.  
To the shade of the old broad tree,  
Escap'd from dull task and all care,  
Wild boy, and light girl, instant flee,  
Winding after the blithesome air.  
In vain our poor world dreads  
Its fate of dangerous hours;  
In vain Heaven's darkness spreads,—  
Ye twine your wreaths of flowers.

Yon wild lights quiver o'er the cloud,  
But they strike not the joy-lit eyes,  
Each silent bird where thick leaves shroud,  
And earth and heaven the sport defies.  
Unmeet that ye should mourn!  
Heaven soon shall beam all bright,  
While on in transport borne  
Those eyes shall catch new light.

Your sires have long had many pains,—  
Like them ne'er may ye be betray'd!  
Their one hand dash'd their chains,  
Our country's weal their other staid!  
From the car of Victory  
They have fallen without shame;  
All they leave ye—Glory  
Their joy, their wealth but fame.

The clang of sorrowful alarms  
Broke first to fix your free eye-ball;  
While the rude tramp of barb'rous arms  
Proclaim'd, alas! the patriot fall.  
In that strife, and with fears,—  
Without home, and thro' guile,—  
It broke on our big tears  
The light of your first smile.

Yet o'er the storm triumphant led,  
That our best bravery overthrew;  
The flash that levels this low head,  
Shall brighten high the steep for you.

And if our god of love  
Has doom'd a time to pain;  
Already kind, above  
He gen'rous moulds your gain.

And lo! the doubling tempest spreads,  
And distant tells the ire of fate,  
Yet the quick stroke mine old age dreads,  
Ye meet all fearless and elate.

Nay,—bear it my last doom,  
E'en as I sing our woes;

But strew your bard's lone tomb  
With flowers that love repose.  
Then, dearest infants, dance, still dance,  
Your happy years  
No tempest fears,

Yet fondly nurs'd in hope's gay trance,  
Dance on, and still sing, and still dance.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

**A**T page 485 of your fifty-fifth volume, your correspondent Philodikaosunes comes forward as the advocate of the letter N, whom, or which, he considers in danger of being unjustly dismissed from the word *contemporary*, which is by many persons spelled *cotemporary*.

His argument is borrowed from Bentley, who observes, that the Latins never use *co* for *con* except before a vowel. This may be a law of Latin grammar, but it is not a law of English grammar; for we always write *copartner*, not *compartner*; *cosecant*, not *consecant*; and Bailey and Johnson record the word in question *cotemporary*.

There are three classes of formative syllables in English: 1. Some which will unite only with words of Saxon origin, as the affix *th* used in forming *truth*, *breadth*, *length*, *width*, &c. 2. Some which will unite only with words of Latin origin, as the prefix *in* privative, used in forming *insane*, *insensible*, *innumerable*, *impossible*, &c. And 3. Some which will unite with Latin or Saxon words indifferently, as the prefix *un* and the affix *ness*, used in forming *unapt*, *unattempted*, *unsound*, *untrue*, *loveliness*, *goodness*, *pleasingness*, *odoriferousness*. This last class of syllables, having become truly English, can unite with any root already pre-existing in our own language.

Now I contend that *co* is a formative syllable of this class; and that we can say *co-helper* for *coadjutor*, *coheir*, *coheirress*, *cohabitation*, *co-rival* for *cor-rival*, which would be the Latin form; *coparcenary*, *co-sine*, *copartnership*, and even *co-sleeper* for *bedmate*.

If this be allowed, as the word *tem-*

*porary* pre-exists in English, it must be legitimate to form from it the word *co-temporary*, and so from *temporaneous* and *to temporize* the analogous words *cotemporaneous* and *to cotemporize*. Thus the lawyers say rightly, *co-tenants at will*, and never *contentants at will*. Domestic analogy is a legal die for coining words.

In some cases the Latin spelling would occasion equivocation: thus *co-missioner* would signify a fellow-missionary, and *commissioner* one included in a warrant of authority.

I shall not contend that to employ the *n* is always a solecism, but merely apologize for its occasional omission.

EN PASSANT.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*The MIRACLES of HOHENLOE.*

**I**T is lamentable to read of the miracles of Prince Hohenloe, and grievous to find that such blasphemies on nature, reason, and God, should find believers. Yet implicit faith in miracles, and powers operating miraculously, has disgraced human nature in all ages; and, although generally disavowed, is as prevalent now as at any former period.

In these new miracles, all that can be alleged against this princely empiric, is the circumstance that he pretends to act *where he is not*. Yet, is not this the very fundamental principle of the doctrine of attraction, as taught in all our universities, in all our books of science, and believed by all the *soci-disant* learned of the present age?

D      O A . . . C . . . B O      E

If the body A is so affected by the presence of the body B, and B by A, as that they meet in C,—then this affection is ascribed to their mutual attraction, or to a principle of power inherent in all bodies. It is then assumed as undoubted that such principle exists, and it is even described as an essential property of all matter. Nature is thus tortured to render its phenomena subservient to this principle; and, whenever bodies, in spite of it, do not fall together, then other still more silly hypotheses are raised, to show that its action in those cases is counteracted; and, if exceptions exist again to these secondary hypotheses, then other hypotheses are invented to remove these difficulties, till the whole of nature is caricatured. We will instance



instance the case of the sun and planets. If no attraction exist in the sun, then nature does not require that monstrous hypothesis about a projectile force and the hurling of the planets into space; nor, to confirm perpetuity on these chimeras, is it necessary, as is asserted, that all space should be a vacuum! Such absurdities are the consequence of an original absurdity; yet the philosophical sophists of the day affect to say that it is indifferent whether an absurdity be the basis of knowledge or not. All who do not believe it an absurdity, are however qualified by faith to become disciples of Hohenloe, and they must abandon their philosophy if they presume to decry this German charlatan.

If the body A attract or affect the body B, and B attract or affect A, so that they meet in C, then A must be supposed to push B from the part E, *where A is not*; and B must be supposed to push A from the part D, *where B is not*. For, when A moves towards C, the force which moves it must be in the direction of the line of motion; and, as B is said to be the cause of A moving towards C, so B must be acting in the parts at D, *where it is not*. So also, when B moves towards C by a force in the direction B C, the force said to exist in A, as the attracting or moving body, must proceed from the part E, *where A is not*. Both inferences are manifestly absurd, — grossly and ludicrously absurd; yet such are the doctrines taught in the lectures of every university, in every volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society, and in every authoritative modern book on natural philosophy and chemistry.\*

The doctrine that *bodies act where they are not*, is in truth the very basis

of all the modern explications of nature. It was promulgated in the dark ages, is the foundation of the entire system of Newton, and woe to him who should dare to deny or controvert it! He must either burn like Bruno, suppress like Copernicus, be imprisoned for life like Galileo, or be deprived of his social rank and obliged to *recant* like Lawrence. It is on this very principle that it is pretended the sun attracts or pushes the planets from their opposite sides, that the earth pushes the moon on its opposite side, that the moon pushes up the waters from the bottom of the sea, that atoms push each other in pretended chemical affinities; and yet the teachers of such doctrines deny the same principle when it is claimed and acted on by Prince Hohenloe!

Why should not this prince act where he is not, as well as A act from the parts E on B, or B in the parts D on A? According to the modern philosophers, it is not necessary that B should be at D, or A at E; why, then, should it be necessary that Prince Hohenloe should be present with his patients? It is not pretended that he might not be able to cure them, if he were actually present; but if A act on B from the parts E, and push it from E towards C, then, by parity of reasoning, believers in this last miracle are bound to believe in the miracles of Prince Hohenloe; at least not to justify their incredulity by his absence, and they will not affect to deny, that if present he might work cures like other medical practitioners.

In point of fact, it is heresy to say that miracles have ceased; for so convinced were the heads of the Anglican Church, a few years ago, of the palpable absurdities, humanly considered,

of

\* Of course it is not denied that A and B may have the appearance of affecting one another; but such affection, whenever it appears, is owing to no inherent properties of their own, but to the action of the gaseous and invisible fluids in which they are situated, or to some action of other bodies near them, the cause of which, if honestly and carefully studied, might be easily explained. But, if it be assumed that they attract one another, and a central force is ascribed to the larger, we then get into a new and erroneous train of reasoning, and build up a false system of philosophy. Thus the sun may act on the planets, and its force may be inversely as the square of the distance; but, if it is not

an attractive converging force, the doctrines of projectile force and of the vacuum in space become chimeras, and the Newtonian explication of the planetary orbits is erroneous. Action and re-action through the gas filling space is the sufficient cause of the law and the orbits; and, if the sufficient and palpable cause, then miracles, and chimeras, and hypotheses, are wholly unnecessary. In simplifying nature, we best prove our homage to the Creator, whose works require none of the sophistications and complicated machinery invented by man to cover his ignorance. Truth is the shortest and only certain road to knowledge.

of the doctrine of attraction, and of universal gravitation, (founded on it,) that they prevailed upon the late Professor Vince to write and publish a formal demonstration, that attraction is a constant standing miracle, and altogether miraculous wherever it appears; and his *luminous* tract on this subject may still be bought of any of the booksellers to the university of Cambridge. In the better days of the Edinburgh Review, it was ably answered by Playfair; but, as the Review lost many admirers owing to its honesty on this occasion, its conductor has since become more wary in the exertion of that quality.

If Professor Vince were now alive, I have no doubt that he would in like manner, and with equal conviction and ability, demonstrate the cures of the German prince to be in no other manner accounted for than as miracles; and then Hohenloism would rank with the miraculous and superstitious philosophy of the age. Science in power and authority will not, however, suffer for want of supple Vincés; and there are Jacobs to parrot for the Quarterly Review, and other sycophants for the Edinburgh, who, excited by the alarm felt by the *craft* of the schools, will not permit Hohenloism to be decried while profit is to be made of the very same principles in the chairs of philosophy.

In plain truth, lamentable though it be, and piqued as the parties will be at the association, the doctrine of attraction and Hohenloism are exactly analogous in fundamental principles. Their flagrant errors are sustained by similar confederacies and imposing machinery, in proud societies and ancient universities on the one hand, and in a proud hierarchy and ancient establishments on the other; and, though each party is flattered by all the credulity and superstition in society, yet both are laughed at by every person who troubles himself to think, and who possesses the smallest share of independance and

#### COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

It seems to be my fate to differ in opinion from Mr. Bartley (July Magazine): I can assure him, however, that with me such circumstance is not the slightest indication of disre-

spect. On the contrary, there are many men, with whom I am compelled to differ on matters of fair controversy, whom I, nevertheless, hold in the highest degree of respect.

I must acknowledge, I have no very exalted opinion, so far as I am able to understand it, of our modern Martinet and ultra system of political economy. It appears to me, in its grammatical structure, much to resemble that of the philosophy of Kant, the full-blown superstructure of which so completely overshadows, that it conceals the slender foundation. A seeker after truth, in either of them, will find himself so embarrassed and entangled in the outworks, that his wearied and confused intellect will scarcely be able to arrive at the *penetrals*, the *sanctum sanctorum*, of his object. There is yet a true and legitimate system to be formed of political economy,—a fair and equitable adjustment of the rights of things, as of the rights of man; and which, in conjunction, will lead to a just and proper regimen of the rights both of men and things. This, however, I regret to say, I cannot discover in the lucubrations of our modern teachers, who have refined away nearly all the common sense of Decker, Quesnai, and Smith.

With respect to the laws against usury, like their kindred navigation laws, and those against monopoly and forestalling, all such are emanations from the wisdom of former and less enlightened times, when it was supposed that both men and things could be no otherwise safely governed than by arbitrary specific regulations and restrictions; and when the human will was retained in swaddling clothes, and at nurse. So attached were these legislators to their functions of legal control, that they would, if possible, have subjected the very elements, and have confined the winds themselves in an Æolian bag. The philosophy of restriction, that is, the point at which the legitimate species ends, and oppression, inutility, and folly, begin, had not been revealed; or, if revealed, could be comprehended but by few. It was destined to be the glory of another age to unfold the sublime truth, that not one shackle beyond the well-proven and obvious necessity, should be imposed on the human will,—that law and government, if nominally the masters, ought to be essentially



tially the servants, of the human race; and that the unlimited freedom of the human mind is the high road to every thing true, every thing useful, every thing moral. There was yet an esoteric, an undiscovered, signification in the noble and pithy old adage—*Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurrit.*

The advocates for restraining and regulating the use of money, like our early economists, religious or political, see but one side of the question. Do they imagine that regulation and restraint will augment the general *quantum* (the object) of either money or bread? They indeed see, or seem to see, an immediate advantage in enacting a low price, without being aware that nature laughs to scorn their imbecile acts; that weight and measure, abundance and scarcity, must in time be conquerors, in spite of all the parchment and wax enactments, and *le roi le veut*, of all the legislatures on earth. In vain did the law restrict the rate of interest to five per cent. during the scarcity of money; in the aggregate, at that period, as it must in all others, the price or rate was regulated by the demand at market; and individuals were, in the ultimate, proportionally affected, notwithstanding the plausible but deceptive appearance of temporary advantage. No concomitant circumstance better illustrates the case than the following, and that universally. A man dealing on credit, although sound at bottom, shall be tardy in his payments. His creditor, on perceiving this, either openly raises his price, or takes certain other steps, dictated by the usual craft of trade, tending to the same effect; which, far more commonly, exacts the payment of ten, rather than of the Act of Parliament five per cent. for the loan of money implied in the extended credit. As to the ancient and customary modes of evading the statute, they are too common and well known to demand particular recital. In the mean time, has the old musty law, or plenty of money at market, occasioned the present reduction of interest? Surely then a new act, for the reduction of interest to "two and a half or three per cent." must be a mere interloper in our hot-bed of legislation. It would, indeed, be an easy mode of "adjustment," and not savouring so highly as a certain other mode of Dr. Warburton's domi-

cil, though about on a par as to real effect.

Serjeant Onslow's hitherto unsuccessful exertions, do great honour to his economical principles and his patriotism; but his patience must be put to the test, as it will, no doubt, take further time to scour off the rust of ancient prejudice. In all considerable changes, inconveniences of some weight must be expected. We must comply with the nature of things, or remain eternally stationary. The money-market being thrown open, capital would be attracted to the loan business, and competition would keep the rate of interest as low as the *universal interest* would admit; and that would inevitably be as low, and in all probability lower, than under the ancient restriction. It is sincerely and patriotically to be wished, that not only the usury-laws, but that every similar restraint on the freedom of commerce, and men's minds and exertions,—those sickly fancies, arbitrary caprices, and maggots of monster-breeding brains, may be gradually, but with the least possible delay, erased from our cumbrous and overlaiden statute-book. Indeed a parchment bonfire at Smithfield, enlivened by the frying and hissing of the seals, and the huzzas of a people relieved from such a burden, would be a far more pleasant, patriotic, and national, show, than certain bonfires we have seen.

JOHN LAWRENCE.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

AN EVENING'S WALK near BATH in AUTUMN; or a CONTEMPLATION on MEN and THINGS.

IT was one of those evenings when nature may be said to be on the wane,—enough of vegetation remained to remind the spectator of those gay and festive days when the busy labourer toils over the field strewn with the luxuriant crop, or smiling with myriads of enamelled flowers; but man had scarce resumed his winter habits and occupations: an evening indeed when,—although, as Thompson expresses it;

The bright Virgin gives the beauteous days,  
And Libra weighs in equal scales the year,  
—the "attemper'd" sun, and the deep tint of the foliage mellowed by a hundred variegated hues, proclaimed that winter would soon trench upon the golden days of autumn. Tempted by the serenity of the weather, and feel



ing more than ordinary propensity to meditation and solitude, when twilight began to close its shades around the various objects of nature which had recently shone in the mild radiance of a clear autumnal day, I left the social board, and strolled abroad into the fields which skirted the village at the extremity of which was situated the house of my friend.

The summer had been unusually fine and dry, and the season, in consequence, exhibited a more advanced appearance than generally characterizes it at the commencement of this period. The forest and the brake, painted with the exquisite colouring of nature, held forth their unnumbered tints and hues, proclaiming to the spectator that their gay and motley dress was only an ephemeral costume, preparatory to those ravages which the silent but steady hand of winter was soon to make upon them. The fall of leaf had already, in some districts, commenced among the minor shrubs and saplings which diversified the plain; and while the poplar and willow, half stripped of their verdure, associated the forlorn majesty and "latest glooms" of "dread winter" with the fading honours of "sober autumn;" the oak and the sycamore, monarchs of the field, extended their umbrageous shadows, scarcely as yet impaired by declining suns and innovating frosts. The elements were now hushed to serenity; and nature, lately agitated by equinoxial blasts, which had swept over the field and the moor its desolating storms; now reigned in that calm and repose which is wont to awaken the latent energies of thought, and bid them flow with spontaneity of utterance.

I turned my footsteps towards the coppice which formed a boundary to the small domains of my friend's possessions, and, having reached it, stood in pensive, though pleasing, musing, surveying the tall forms of the beech, the plane, the chesnut, and the oak, as, swelling with ample volume against the blue ether of the darkening sky, they lorded the ascendancy over the minor tenants of the grove. Nature, fast fading around me, dimly reflected her objects through a veiled medium; and the increased chilliness of the atmosphere proclaimed that the sun, after having for a time performed the functions of invigoration in the countries on this side our tropic, was gone

to visit and to perform the like office of resuscitation on lands of the southern hemisphere of our globe.

An unusual light presently brightened in the east; and the moon, with surpassing splendor and majesty, and crimsoned with that ruddy and meteor-like aspect which she is wont to assume when near the full, emerged from the bosom of the horizon, and, glowing like some vast furnace through the trees, illumined the surrounding heavens with a fiery circlet, and shed over terrestrial objects a deep tinge of renovated animation.

Inspired by the rising beauty of the scene, I continued my walk, and passed over various meadows; and at length found myself about a mile from home, on a sequestered spot, where during the summer I had frequently adjourned to enjoy, in my moments of retirement, the pleasures of a book heightened by the beauty of landscape. Sheltered by the overhanging beeches, and finding a spot well covered with dried grass and fallen leaves, I here remained stationary, and stood for some moments regarding the scenery which rose before me. The hum of the distant village, rendered not less distinct by the approach of nightfall, still broke on the listening ear; the faint sounds of revelry, partly absorbed by the hollow gale, disturbed at intervals the growing stillness; while the solitary bark of the house-dog, from the neighbouring farms, diversified the surrounding silence, if not with the melody of the summer choristers, yet with the power of contrast, which was not lost on the meditative breast.

The moon now beamed from the eastern sky, and poured a full flood of mild but refulgent glory upon all the objects within my circle of vision. A thin haziness or exhalation, rising from the earth, obscured the distance, and mantled the surface of the ground with a fleecy veil, indicative of the advanced season. Before me, and at the foot of the declivity on which I was standing, the Avon rolled its deep and tranquil waters; its sluggish wave, reflected by the light of the moon, scarce gave motion to the fallen leaf, or disturbed with its hoarse murmurs the tranquillity of the hour. The soft pellucid light shot from the cerulean of the heavens slumbered upon the stream, from whence it reflected in its turn to the mirror of the soul its mild radiance,

ance, and imparted a diffusive feeling of benevolence, whilst it opened a meditative train of thought.

This, I exclaimed, is the retreat where, during the intensity of summer heats, I was wont to repair when nature was in her gayest costume, and her most sportive colours, to while away the lazy hours. When the illusions which are wont to steal over the mind, while perusing a poet of high descriptive powers, energy of expression, and bright exuberances of thought, are enjoyed in some sequestered scenery, they are assuredly much heightened by these rural accompaniments. When meadows clothed with the verdure and luxuriance of spring checquer his path,—when a river, whose margin, crowned with pendant willows, affords cool pasturage and shade to the recumbent cattle, glides at the distance of a few paces, soothing with its deep murmurs,—when a forest of trees, of majestic size and foliage, shade the upland landscape,—the pleasurable emotions which assail the spectator from without, assist and strengthen the intellectual associations of his mind. A cast of thought and train of imagery is more easily generated by these stimulants; and the lucubration revolves, with invigorated feelings,—upon the various walks by which mankind aspire to fame and to distinction. If in unison with his subject, he will often ruminate upon the innumerable springs and motives which prevail in the human breast, and incite it to action. He sees that, while one man courts pleasure in all its forms and varieties, and seeks an eminence in this respect, another woos danger, and even death, for the sake of certain immunities and privileges, “seeking the bubble reputation even in the cannon’s mouth.” Some are engrossed daily and nightly in the concerns and anxieties of business, in amassing wealth, and aiming at the honours that accompany it; whilst others, the slaves of an inveterate habit, or a groveling taste, follow some sordid occupation from the mere satisfaction of its drudgery. He sees that in literature and science men embark in its various walks and departments, and each individual often discerns, in that branch to which he has applied himself, an exclusive interest and importance. While one buries himself in the smoke of the laboratory, another is no less emulous of discovering some

occult principle in geometry or metaphysics; one invokes all the fires of his breast in the strains of poetry, another devotes all the powers of his mind to ascertain and illustrate a portion of the past records of mankind. The fine arts have always been proverbial for their impassioned votaries; he sees genius unfolding its resources, and the most indefatigable industry, employed in attaining renown, and raising the character of their profession.

Whilst ruminating on topics such as these,—on the various ends which agitate society, and the various fates which mark the lives of men of genius, in whatever pursuit engaged, through the indiscriminate favour or neglect and ingratitude of mankind, the noon-tide, I recollected, of a summer’s day was wont to glide imperceptibly away, until accident or the lateness of the hour roused me to the claims of other engagements and other duties.

How changed is now, I resumed, the appearance of things! what innovating ravages has the lapse of scarcely more than three months wrought in the economy and aspect of vegetable nature! The rude attacks of storms, aided by the withering influences of excessive drought, had swept with desolating hand the forest and the plain, and showed that nature, capricious and inconstant in our island, only adorns with munificent hand her numerous offspring, in order again ingloriously to strip them, and shroud her fairest creations with naked sterility. I at present (thus I pursued the course of my meditations, as I fixed my eyes on the nut-brown foliage of the hazel, and the sickly hue of the willow,) inhale an atmosphere, and am arrested by objects, which indicate full surely the rapid approach of winter. In other latitudes, and in other hemispheres, vegetable nature in all her realms is brightening under the effects of a more vertical sun; and their inhabitants, already emancipated from the tedium and dreariness of an atmosphere almost continually obscured by mists and fogs; hail the approach of that season, which is to mature all the treasures of the plain. The constant mutation and roll of the seasons may be traced in imagination over earth’s surface; like (for example,) as some black impending cloud overshadows an enamelled field,—first blending its dusky margin with the gay and dimpling sun-shine which



had previously played on its surface, and then shutting it under a more total eclipse:

While nature is in her wane throughout the countries on this side the tropic of Cancer, the southern parts of our globe are again resuming their verdure, teeming with that animation which remained for a time suspended, and gradually approximating to a state of maturity.

How wisely and how munificently is the obliquity of the ecliptic, or, in other words, the inclination of the axes of the poles to the plane of the earth's orbit, ordained and appointed by an omniscient and all-providing Being! And doubtless the other planets of our system have an equal provision in the economy of their structure and appointment, for varying and diffusing the influences of the sun on their superficies. Venus and Saturn, from observations, have not only been found to have a rotatory motion on their own axis, but also that the axes of their poles were, like our earth, inclined to the axis of their orbit; and the Moon is also somewhat inclined, although, as it appears to us, not sufficiently so to have much effect on her seasons.

Thus to the myriads who inhabit these orbs, (as facts sufficiently strong have been ascertained for building a more than well-founded presumption, that these realms, appointed and regulated by the same laws; and characterized by appearances so nearly approximating those of our own planet, are destined to precisely the same purposes,) an alternation and more general diffusion of the solar rays is also experienced. On this alternation it is evident depends the culture of one-half of the regions which cover their surface. The beings which receive life and vigour, and enjoy the blessings which attend this alternation of light and heat, are thus the perpetual recipients of heaven's most benign blessings of a physical kind; and, in the case of Jupiter, whose axes are most inclined, the process of vegetable production is carried forwards in a degree exceeding ours, although doubtless shorn of its strength in the immediate neighbourhood of the poles.

This could not by any possibility have happened, either with them or our earth, were the axes of their poles perpendicular to the axes of their orbit. The sun would be vertical in

places of the same longitude and latitude throughout the year; one unvarying line would always mark his course in the heavens, and every spot on our globe of the most trifling latitude experience its rays obliquely. The lands under one perpetual equator would be scorched with unintermittent and intolerable heat, and the soils of a no very high latitude be bound in perpetual ice.

It may possibly be urged by some philosophic investigator, that nature always accommodates the exigency and feelings of her sons to the circumstances of their situation: but, if this be admitted, it is certain, on the other hand, that the earth, thus appointed in its physical economy, would be incomparably more unfitted for the process of production and maturation; as certain spots in its centre, continually exposed to perpendicular rays of the sun, would be nothing but one wide waste of arid sands; while lands far below the arctic and antarctic circles would at once suffer under the perpetual privation of its light and heat. As it is now ordained, many of these excessive inconveniences are considerably lessened, if not wholly removed. The centre of the earth is not scorched to that degree as to render it unfit for animal or vegetable life; and one-third of the temperate, including the torrid and frigid zones, is not enveloped in total darkness and perpetual winter. Climates are not only graduated in every degree of latitude, but pleasantly relieved; the prodigious fertility engendered between the tropics is modified by the recurrence of partial winter; the temperate zones, although for a great part of the year desolated by frosts and wintry storms, have yet their salubrious gales and their genial varieties of atmosphere and production,—while soils that lie between the sixtieth and eightieth degrees of latitude have their partial sunshine, and their vicissitude of season.

Dreary, however, and uncomfortable, we are apt to imagine, must be the condition of those who inhabit these higher latitudes, almost perpetually exposed to every physical privation. But here, wisely ordained by heaven, we find that man, possessing sympathies and propensities which generate local attachments; and indeed form a high place in the code of social virtue, is generally found to give a fond, and even an enthusiastic, preference



ference to the soil which has nurtured and matured him; a preference which would otherwise rather be regulated by the relative proportion of abstract good to be found in each. The hardy Norwegian, whose bleak and barren mountains scarcely afford nourishment for the pine, the birch, and the yew; the frozen Greenlander, who for three months in the year is deprived of the light of heaven, and for the space of six months is buried in one unvarying mass of snow; the phlegmatic Hollander, immersed in fogs, and mists, and exhalations; the Ethiopian, the Caffre, or the inhabitant of Guinea, each appreciate the peculiarities, the comforts, or the phenomena, of their own climate, to the prejudice of all others. The swarthy negro, toiling under the heats of a tropical sun; the Italian, under serene skies, inhaling a balmy and equable atmosphere; the Highlander and the Dutchmen, a great portion of their time shrouded in mists and fogs; and the Laplander, inhabiting regions which, speaking generally, are the most dreary that can be imagined,—although respectively differing so essentially in their allotments of physical blessings, may however all of them be taken as illustrations of the thesis, that man is a creature of local attachments and sympathies; that he clings to his native soil; and that, under every deteriorating and unpropitious circumstance, he feels his own peculiar endearments, which probably in their character are unknown to his brethren of other latitudes. Ask the Swiss, shut up within his native vallies, and enjoying all the physical blessings, in his delicious retreats, which poets have feigned of an earthly Paradise, he will class, and perhaps with some justice, his native home among the fairest in the universe, and, of all others, the most capable of inspiring happiness and content. But ask the question of a Greenlander, existing between the seventieth and eightieth degree of north latitude, whose frozen soil is one perpetual privation of physical blessings,—whose circumstances in the abstract are the very reverse of the former,—and he also will cling to the atmosphere and the soil which gave him birth, and reply that he has local endearments in the occupations and amusements of his leisure around his social hearths, while snows and intense frost have spread one common desolation throughout his native

bourne, which he prizes beyond those which foreign climes can offer.

Upon these points, however, Bolingbroke, it is worthy of remark, entertained a somewhat different opinion. In his “*Reflections upon Exile*,” he has endeavoured, with all the aid of his powerful eloquence, to demonstrate the fallacy of the idea, that men have, in truth, any prejudice in favour of the country which gave them birth. He has enforced this opinion by various arguments, which bespeak no unsound philosophy; among which we find somewhat like the following. “Wherever we may be placed (thus flows the tenor of his speculations), we shall find creatures of the same figure, endowed with the same faculties, and born under the same laws of nature. We shall see the same virtues and vices flowing from the same general principles, but varied in a thousand different and contrary modes, according to that infinite variety of laws and customs, which is established for the same universal end,—the preservation of society. We shall feel the same revolution, and the same sun and moon will guide the course of our year. The same azure vault, bespangled with stars, will be every where spread over our heads: there is no part of the world from whence we may not admire those planets which roll like ours in different orbits round the same central sun; from whence we may not discover an object still more stupendous,—that army of fixed stars hung up in the immense space of the universe; innumerable suns, whose beams enlighten and cherish the unknown worlds which roll around them; and, whilst I am ravished by such contemplations as these,—whilst my soul is thus raised up to heaven,—it imports me little what ground I tread upon.”

Passages such as these, contain doubtless, in theory, much philosophical force and propriety; and, if addressed to a being wholly engrossed by the speculations of science, and divested of moral sentiments, might be unexceptional. But it must be recollected, on the other hand, that St. John wished to furnish himself with arguments drawn from philosophy for bearing his own exile; and it seems pretty certain, that the hypothesis which he labours here to establish, is by no means consonant to all past and present experience. In ancient history, the discontent and the grief of Marcellus,

lus, Marius, and Themistocles, may be thought to have arisen from other sources than the privation of that same and those honours in the gift of their countrymen; and those who in modern days have been driven to foreign shores, have always cherished fond recollections of their own soil. In spite of the admonitions or the arguments of a science, which in its view soars above the prejudices of our nature, these sympathies, rooted within us, gain strength with years, and often predominate over every other consideration.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I MOST sincerely regret that I have lately occupied so considerable a portion of your useful pages; but, trusting to your love of practical science, I once more, and I hope for the last time on the subject in question, venture on your indulgence by a few observations in answer to the kind suggestions of J. S. H. at page 33 of your number for August, whose friendly hints I should consider it as ingratitude absolutely to neglect; however, for the above reason, I hope J. S. H. will excuse my brevity. Fig. 1, page 33, is a more portable form of the instrument; but, in the present case, I do not perceive that it would on that account be more "convenient." After all, when prepared for use, it puts on nearly the same shape as the one originally constructed by me. Fig. 2 is most decidedly of an elegant shape; and, were it practicable, ought to be preferred for beauty of design to any other perhaps which could be adopted. When I invented my first instrument, many plans and forms of the outward figure were under trial and consideration; and, in this way, an ingenious artisan whom I employed, wasted a great deal of time, labour, and materials, to little purpose, for theories are too often found incompatible with actual experience. Fig. 2 requires to be fashioned on a solid block or model; and this implies, that it must be composed of a great number of slips of thin fir, which consequently require numerous joinings with glue or other cement. I say thin fir, because no other species of wood will succeed so well in propagating the vibratory impulse of sound. Now I beg to assure J. S. H. from the result of actual experiment in

this way, that the requisite exposure of the apparatus to atmospheric effects, would speedily unglue the joinings of this outward case of the instrument; and, if not, the action of the solar beams, dry winds, &c. would literally warp the machine to pieces.

Much time and application to the subject induced me to think that the form I have suggested, (many having been tried,) though not the most elegant, as J. S. H. has shown, is at least the most effective: however, I do not hint that I consider it above improvement. I will merely remark, that it is my opinion, if your correspondent could see the *musicus ventusorum* neatly constructed, he would not think it an inelegant instrument. The proposition to place the float-wheels within-side the outward machine, was tried in the course of the experiments I have alluded to, and I am very sorry it did not answer equal to their external situation. J. S. H.'s remark at the conclusion of his third paragraph,—“thus the wheel will stand still,” is perfectly just. You, sir, I believe, are in possession of the remedy. A sketch, with some observations having been forwarded during the month of July, I presume they came to hand too late for the current number, though I doubt not you will do me the favour to insert them hereafter.

The defect alluded to by J. S. H. actually occurred when the *musicus ventusorum* was constructing; and, the drawings being made separately, one of them was unfortunately mislaid, and not sent or incorporated with the original description.

The propagation and improvement of practical science must give pleasure to every impartial and rational mind; J. S. H. will therefore accept my unfeigned thanks for his friendly suggestions, which I hope he will not conclude, from any of the foregoing observations, that I undervalue.

W. H. WEEKES.

Sandwich, August 2, 1823.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I LIVE in a principal street in the north-west part of London, and, happening lately to have had a couple of young country friends married from my house, soon after the return of the bridegroom and bride from the church, (where they had been saluted by, and had paid, a gang of idle fellows called ringers,)



ringers,) one of another gang of similar persons, who had assembled before my door, knocked at the same, and sent in a printed card, which is enclosed. This card might perhaps afford amusement to some of your readers, might serve to record a disgraceful custom now existing in the British metropolis, and it may, perhaps, if it be made public, tend towards abolishing this custom: on which accounts, I request the favour that you will, when occasion serves, give it a place in your useful and entertaining pages; it is as follows:—

*His Majesty's Royal Peal of Marrow-Bones and Cleavers of the County of Middlesex, instituted 1714.*

Honored Sir,—With permission, we, the *Marrow Bones and Cleavers*, pay our usual and customary respects, in wishing, sir, you and your amiable lady joy of your happy marriage; hoping, sir, to receive a token of your goodness,—it being customary on these happy occasions.

Sir,—We being in waiting your goodness, and are all ready to perform, if required.—Book and medal in presence to show.

It was intimated, through the servant, by the man who left this card, that, unless their *customary fee* was sent out, they should begin, and continue their *rough music* before the house, as would also the *drummers*, with whom they were connected, he said, and who were in attendance near at hand. My young friends, to whom this card and message were delivered, not wishing to be the cause of a disturbance in the street, had, before I knew it, sent out several shillings to these vagabonds; who, on enquiry, I have since been told, almost daily, and often at several places in the same day, make similar exactions on newly-married persons.

Conceiving, sir, this practice to be an illegal one, would it not be a proper act of the police magistrates of the adjoining districts, to direct a party of their officers to be in attendance, near the doors of any houses from whence they could learn that weddings were taking place, in order to apprehend, and bring before them, the card, “book and medal,” bearers, of this and any similar gangs; to whom, I think, the salutary exercise of the *tread-mill* would be most applicable; as also to as many of their rough-music performers as should

not instantly disperse, when their leaders were taken into custody.

*St. Pancras; LONDINENSIS.*  
Aug. 4, 1823.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

JOURNAL of a LADY, during a recent TRIP to FRANCE.

TUESDAY, July 16, 1822.—Left London at eight in the morning by Mathews's Safety-coach; arrived at Brighton at five in the afternoon.

Wednesday, 17th.—Went to the Custom-house, to have the passports and trunks examined. Left Brighton by the Swift steam-packet at half-past ten in the morning. Our voyage was very pleasant till five o'clock, when a part of one of the wheels of the steam-engine broke; all on-board were panic-struck: for three hours and a half we were detained in a state of dreadful anxiety. It was about mid-way: we had been out of sight of land about three hours. There were about fifty persons on-board.—Hot dinner provided at four; of which most partook. Our friend, Madame —, had a bad accident in getting out of the packet, —her foot was crushed between the small boat and the packet; a severe contusion, but fortunately no bone was broken. I suffered much from sickness, as did many others who went below: the captain desired a mattress to be brought on deck for me, and, as soon as I laid myself down, the sickness went off; it was the only way I could get relief. We did not arrive off Dieppe till half-past two in the morning: a fishing-boat came out to pilot us into harbour; French sailors on-board, singing a Hymn to the Virgin. Sounded the depth, and found we could not get in. Cast anchor, and made up our minds to remain on-board all night; some few went on shore in the fishing-boat: we, with others, then went below, into the captain's cabin, which we were unwilling to do before, as there was no accommodation but on the floor.

Thursday, 18th.—The tide would not allow of our going into harbour from the packet: at half-past six we left the packet in a fishing-boat, and arrived at the Hotel de l'Europe at half-past seven; took breakfast, walked about the town and the market: saw the church,—nothing remarkable in it; pictures very indifferent; it is; however, a fine building. Dieppe is a



very clean town, and much business and cheerfulness reigns throughout; many shops of ivory-turnery, beautifully executed; the price of a carving of a pair of card-players a hundred franks. We were much amused by the dress of its inhabitants, — the high Norman cap, short petticoats, cushions in the hair behind, very long waists, blue stockings, wooden shoes, and red handkerchiefs, long ear-rings, and large gold crosses. Went to the Custom-house to have our trunks examined, and passports changed. Hired a barouche to take us to Rouen. Left Dieppe at one; dined at a village called Tôtes; walked out and chatted with the villagers, who were seated in parties, at work outside their doors. Miss N — purchased a Norman cap. The roads most excellent; delightful fertile country; no hedges, apple-trees at the side of the road all the way. Arrived at Rouen at half-past ten in the evening: Hôtel Vatel, 70, Rue des Carmes, kept by Dusailly; — took coffee, and then retired to bed. As we approached Rouen we passed through Halle and Bouville, famous for cotton-manufactories, some English in particular, some of the Eatons of Manchester; most beautiful country places. The caparison of the horses amused us much, the collars are very large and heavy; and have the appearance of wings; rope traces. Dieppe is 12 leagues from Rouen.

Friday, 19th. — Took a fiacre to see the Church of St. Ouen, a fine old building; viewed the Musée des Peintures. Maclon is a magnificent church, every stone being carved; it was founded A.D. 990, by Robert, Archbishop of Rouen, brother of Richard, II. Duke of Normandy, not finished till 1062; 410 feet in length, 83 in breadth; length of cross-aisles 164 feet, height of the spire 395 feet; there are seven entrances, and 130 windows. It contains the bodies of John Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, Henry, brother of Richard the First, and the heart of Richard Cœur de Lion, and many other illustrious personages. Crossed over in our fiacre the beautiful bridge of boats, which rises and falls with the tide, and opens for the passage of large vessels, contrived by Nichal Bourgeois, an Augustine Friar. In the Marché des Innocens, or Square aux Vaux, there is a fine statue of Joan d'Arc, named the Maid of Orleans. Walked about

the town while Mr. S — attempted the summit of St. Catharine's Hill, from which there is a beautiful view of the surrounding country. Dined at the Table d'Hôte: the company were twenty-two in number, all French, excepting one Welch gentleman and ourselves; we partook of a most excellent dinner, consisting of a great variety of dishes, at four franks a-head, not including wine. Mr. S. and Miss N. went to the theatre to see Mme. Mars perform in Moliere's play of the *Tartuffe*. The afterpiece was the *Marriage Secret*; they paid five franks each, — three and a half is the usual price in the boxes. Took our places in the Diligence, — the Bureau des Diligences is the remains of a very fine chapel and convent, now in ruins.

Saturday, 20th. — Left Rouen at half-past five; sat in the centre coach; a French gentleman and his son made our party in that part of the Diligence, — a very agreeable and intelligent man. The French Diligence consists of three carriages, the cabriolet or calache in front, holding three persons, the centre containing six, and the rotund, four; the conductor at top, and one with him: it is drawn by six horses, three abreast, driven by one postilion seated on the near shaft-horse, dressed in a cocked hat, hair powdered and tied, thick short queue, short blue jacket with red collar, and pair of jack boots, so heavy that I could with difficulty lift them. Some stages we had only five horses; two, and three in front. They use a long whip, which they crack in famous style when they enter a town; the horses are all strong, stout, long-tailed cart-horses, but they trot at a good pace; their stages or posts are much shorter than ours. We went the lower road; the country and views are beyond description beautiful, the roads are excellent, the carriage easy, horses good, and the conductor respectable and obliging. The cabriolet is the best from which to see the country, it is the same price, and is always taken some days before. Passed through a pretty village called Pont de Ladche, crossed the Seine, breakfasted at a town called Louvier, famous for its broad-cloth manufactory, — the best in France is made here. Gallian is a pretty village. Vermont: — Rosny here is the country residence of the Duchess of Berry; the park and gardens are beautiful; she had just entered the gate as

we passed, I saw her and sults walking towards the house. We dined at Mantes la Jolie, (remarkable for a fine stone bridge over the Seine, with 39 arches,) at the Table d'Hôte; a most excellent dinner. There is a little hill in the jurisdiction of this city that produces the best wine in France. Passed through Poissy, and St. Germain, famous as the residence of kings and the aqueduct which raised the water for the gardens to an amazing height. Formerly the court was held there; King James II. of England held a court there. The entrance to Paris is most beautiful; in the Champs Elysées we rode in the cabriolet, and were delighted with the prospect; passed the beautiful Barrière de Neuilly, across the Place Louis XV. Place Vendome, Boulevard Italienne, and through the best parts of Paris;—arrived at half-past five in the evening at Paris, highly pleased with our journey from Rouen in every respect. Madame P. met us, we took a siacre to the Hotel de Londres, Rue de l'Echequer, No. 70, Quartier Poissonniere; some of the servants English;—took coffee, and retired to bed.

Sunday, 21st.—It rained all day, the only day it rained all the time we were in France,—did not go out,—a little fatigued with our journey; dined at the Table d'Hôte; English fare, a little Frenchified; seventeen sat down to dinner, all speaking English. The Hotel was Maurice's, and now is kept by a French woman, named Mari.

Monday, 22nd.—Walked to the Louvre (it was shut) and through the gardens of the Tuilleries, and called at the Hotel de France. Dined at the Table d'Hôte. Evening: called at Hotel de France with Madame P. she returned with Madame S. we walked with Mr. S. in the Palais Royal; the fountains were playing; looked in at the Theatre des Aveugles, where you enter without paying, and to the Caffée de la Paix likewise, only required to take tea, coffee, or some refreshment; there is rope-dancing, &c. like our minor theatres; it is an elegant building, up two pair of stairs, and was intended for an opera-house. We then went to the Café Mille Colonnes.

Tuesday, 23d.—Mr. S. and Miss N. went to Pere la Chaise, and to see the model of the elephant. Walked in the evening with Miss N. Madame C. B. and her daughter called.

Wednesday, 24th.—Walked to the Palais Royale and the gardens of the Tuilleries. Dr. T. Mrs. D. and Madame C. B. called. Went to the Caffée de la Paix.

Thursday, 25th.—Went with Mr. and Mrs. B. to see the Pantheon, or new church of St. Genevieve; the building of this majestic temple was commenced by Louis XV, fulfilling a vow he made during his illness at Metz. He laid the first stone, Sept. 3, 1764; the vaults were, during the Revolution, intended for the marshals and generals and men of learning; Voltaire and Rousseau are there, as well as several of Bonaparte's Marshals. There is a remarkably strong echo; the columns are very beautiful; the chapters highly finished; bas-relief figures reckoned very fine; went to the top,—fine view of Paris, it being quite clear from smoke. This magnificent edifice but badly represents St. Genevieve; an humble girl who took care of sheep; the patroness of Paris was a shepherdess. The old church of St. Genevieve, curious from its antiquity; there are two very fine large shells containing the holy water, given by Louis XVIII. There is a fine stone staircase, cut out of one stone, and a finely-carved pulpit of wood, executed by a Flemish artist. Saw the Courts of Justice, and the Library of Records, which is very extensive and kept in the greatest order; we were shewn the trials of Joan of Arc, of Ravallac, and several others; the coat of Damian, and the skull of Ravallac. From the Palace of Justice we overlooked the Conciergerie; saw the cell of Lavalette. In our walk passed the Temple, saw the window of the room in which Marie Antoinette was confined. Passed through the Marché des Innocens, in the centre of which is a superb fountain, exceeding any made by Bonaparte; on the angles are four lions, modelled at Rome from those of the fountain Termini; from each there is a *jet d'eau* it is dedicated to the nymphs of fountains. In this market the fish-women had, before the revolution, the privilege, on the birth of an heir of France, or of a marriage, or great victory, and on new-year's day, to pay their respects to the Queen and Princes; they were then served with a good dinner at Versailles, and one of the principal gentlemen officers of the palace was charged to do the honors

honors of the table. These ladies obtained the enjoyment of their ancient privilege on the entrance of Louis XVIII. of Monsieur Comte d'Artois, &c. Passed the monument erected to commemorate Bonaparte's victories, Marengo, Lodi, &c. there is a fine bas-relief eagle on the base, the only one now left in France. Went to the Royal Manufactory of the Gobeline Tapestry: it was a private day; several very fine pieces from the history of Henry IV. saw the people at work: the picture they are copying is placed behind them, and traced on oil paper, and placed before them on the white worsted threads on which they are at work; they work with coloured threads; the colours are very fine; they were copying from a beautiful picture by Gerard; a large piece (such as we saw) will take five, and sometimes nine, years to finish; they were about one of St. Genevieve for the Pantheon. Some of our party had a bottle of good wine outside the Barriere d'Italie, for seven-pence halfpenny: being outside, it pays no duty; the Custom-house officers search all waggons and carriages, &c. as they enter. The Gobeline tapestry takes its name from a "Teinturier," named Gille-Goblin, from Rheims, who had built his workshops in this place. Found Madame P. on our return. Dined at the Table d'Hôte.

Friday, 26th.—Miss N. and I walked to Pere la Chaise, a most beautiful burial-ground: each tomb is decorated with some device, chaplets and plantations, in some the miniature of the deceased is sunk in the tombstone; it is situated on a mount, outside the Barriere d'Italie, and commands a delightful view of Paris: there is an ancient monument of Abelard and Heloise, and very fine one of a Russian princess. One day in the year the widows walk in procession to weep over the tombs of their deceased husbands. Some have little grottos, and flowers, &c. that the deceased most delighted in; on the whole it is reckoned a very beautiful spot. Passed the beautiful Fountain of St. Martin, eight lions, jets of water from each. Dr. T. Mrs. D. Miss H. and Madame C. B. called. Madame C. B. recommended Hotel du Danube, Rue Richempanse. After dinner we rode there, and agreed to take up our abode there.

Saturday, 27th.—The Boulevards of

Paris surround the city; they are the ancient ramparts of Paris. The Faubourgs are the streets leading from the Barriers down to the Boulevards. Called to shop with Madame S. walked to the Hotel du Danube, and through the gardens of the Tuilleries. Left the Hotel de Londres for the Hotel du Danube.

Sunday, 28th.—Heard mass at the church of St. Roch: at the end of the church there is a very fine statue of our Saviour on the cross, placed in a recess; the light at one part of the day falls only on the head, and has the effect of glory; a monument lately put there of Corneille, a bas-relief bust only; he was buried there, and was born at Rouen. Mrs. D. came; she went with us and Mr. S. to the gardens of Bonjou; looked in at the gardens of Mars and Flora, saw the Bourgeois dancing. Mrs. D. and Mr. S. went down the Russian mountains.

Monday, 29th.—Walked to the Palais Royal, left my Letters of Introduction, and walked in the Tuilleries gardens.

Tuesday, 30th.—Went to the garden of plants: it consists of a garden of exotics, a collection of animals in separate situations, with a hut and small range of ground; there is a fine collection of bears, a fine buffalo, two lions and lionesses, one lion has a dog in the den with him. The Museum of Natural History is far superior to the British Museum; the things are beautifully arranged and in high preservation, (there are two public days in the week,) the cases are filled and extremely clear; there is an hippopotamus, two elephants, two camelopards, a rhinoceros, a whale, and a very fine collection of butterflies. Saw the church of St. Sulpice: there is a subterranean church; at the end of the church is a statue of the Virgin and Child, enclosed, with the effect of the light managed as at St. Roch. While I was out, Dr. C. called to take me to see the private collection of the Duchess of Berry's pictures. Miss H. Madame P. and the Marquis de S. called. Went to the Luxemburgh Palace, the Gallery of Paintings closed the day before; the gardens are extensive and beautiful; and laid out very similar to those of the Tuilleries. The Chamber of Peers hold their sittings in this Palace.

(To be continued.)



*For the Monthly Magazine.*

PARTICULARS of a METHOD that has been used in EUROPE for EMBALMING BODIES; by BARON LARREY.

**I**F the subject, whose body is to be embalmed, died of a chronic disorder; with marasma; if the viscera are found to be clear of purulent matters; if no symptoms of putrefaction have appeared, and the body be *intact*, or whole and sound, as to the exterior, the entrails may be retained in their respective cavities, with an exception of the brain, which must always be extracted;—in a case of this description, the first part of the process is to wash the whole body with clean fresh water, then to inject into the larger intestines clysters of the same liquid; the diluted matters which cannot be extracted by reason of their weight, and the pressure exercised on the lower belly, may be absorbed by the syringe. Matters contained in the stomach may be absorbed by the same means. An oesophagian probe might be adapted to the siphon of the syringe, and introduced into the last mentioned viscera by the mouth, or by an aperture made in the oesophagus, on the left side of the neck; the stomach and the intestines are afterwards filled with a bituminous matter infusion, the apertures are closed up, and the next part of the process is the injection of the vascular system. To effect this, a lamboidal part is detached from the interior on the left side of the breast, opposite the *crosse* of the aorta; one or two of the cartilages that cover it is cut; in the interior of this artery, a siphon with a cock or spout is placed, by the aid of which, a fine infusion, coloured red, is infused to fill the capillary vessels of the whole membranous system. Immediately after this, and by the same means, a second infusion of a more common sort is injected, to fill the arteries and their ramifications, and a third for the veins, which must be by one of the crurals. The corpse is then left to get cool, and to let the matter of the injections get fixed.

To empty the skull, a large trepan (*couronne de trepan*) is applied to the angle of union of the sagittal suture with the occipital suture, after making a longitudinal incision in the skin without touching the hair, which must be preserved, as also the hair of the other parts of the body. When this

aperture is made, the adherent parts and foldings of the dura mater are broken, with a long and narrow scalpel of two edges; the lamboidal parts of this membrane are plucked off with a blunt hook, and the whole mass of the brains and their hinder part is extruded by the same instrument. After this, injections are made of cold water, to dissolve speedily the cerebral substance; the edges or borders of the division of the teguments are then closed up with a few seams of suture.

If the subject be fat and corpulent, more or less, and if his death was occasioned by some putrid or malignant disorder, and in a hot climate or season, it will be impossible to preserve the entrails from putrefaction; in this case, they must be extracted by a semilunar incision in the right flank, about the region of the loins. First the intestines, then the stomach, liver, milt, then the reins and kidney, are to be brought away; the diaphragm must be cut circularly, then the mediastinum, also the trachean artery and the oesophagus, where they enter the breast; the lungs also, and heart, should be removed, but without impairing this last organ, which must be prepared separate, and carefully preserved. These two cavities must be washed with a sponge; and a certain quantity of superoxygenated muriate of mercury, reduced to powder, must be applied to the fleshy parts of their sides and interior. They should afterwards be stuffed with horse-hair, washed, and dried; the forms of the lower belly to be reinstated or replaced, and the two edges of the incision to be fixed by a strong suture. Lastly, the body, thus prepared is to be plunged in a sufficient quantity of a solution of superoxygenated muriate of mercury, as strong as it can be procured. In this liquor it must remain imbued about ninety or a hundred days. When it is well saturated with this solution, it must be placed on a hurdle, and exposed gradually to the action of culinary heat, in a dry and airy place. On getting dry, the natural forms and features of the face to be reinstated and adjusted, as also the limbs; two eyes of enamel may be placed for the extruded globes of the eye, and, if necessary, a colour resembling the natural may be added to the hair. A lightly-coloured varnish may then be

be laid over the entire body, to give an air of freshness and animation to the skin; after which, the corpse may be placed under a glass for public inspection, or inclosed in a coffin. The above process will ensure its conservation for thousands of years, should it be requisite, thus to perpetuate the images of illustrious warriors, great statesmen, or philosophers.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

NO. XXXIII.

*Edinburgh Review, No. 76.*

THE first article of this Number of the *Edinburgh Review* relates to the *New Censorship of the Press*, assumed by Lord Eldon. It is a long piece of special pleading, which would have been excellent if delivered in support of an injunction before his lordship; but it is here perfectly useless: for we believe there is scarcely another man in the kingdom for whom the argument is not a work of supererogation. The new system is equally inimical to every party, and to every creed. The censorship of the press now resides, for all practical purposes, in the breast of the Lord Chancellor; and it is only when no one will buy it, that a book can escape his power. The opinion of the Lord Chancellor is not that of an inferior tribunal: from his fiat there is no appeal; it is the law of the land. All this might be well, were the present incumbent immortal; for we might then entrust our religion to his orthodoxy, and our philosophy to his wisdom: but the sovereign possibly may, and death certainly will, remove him from his seat of power; and who can foretell whether his successor shall be a wise man, or a fool? The Chancellor of to-day objects to the Unitarian doctrine of the materiality of the soul, apparently promulgated in the Lectures of Mr. Lawrence; he of to-morrow may feel equally shocked at the luxuriant description of the Mahometan heaven, which is promised to the faithful, in the Orations of Mr. Irving.—It has been generally supposed, that the article before us was written by Mr. Brougham; but we do not believe it, because we cannot conceive it to be likely that the following paragraph could have escaped his pen:—"Injus-

tice unfortunately is still injustice, though clothed in sentimental language; and only bows him out of the room, instead of kicking him down stairs. We have always felt it as a clap-trap for a gallery of pirates, who of course excuse it, though with a vehemence short of what is showered down on the less complimentary judgments of Lord Eldon. But (for ourselves,) we see no reason for congratulating the friends of public honour, or public morals, in the fact, that Hone or Benbow is enriched with the spoils of Moore or Byron. Fame is very good as garnish, but something more immediate is required. The literary thief knows he cannot be indicted: himself a pauper, he laughs at the damages of an action."—It is well known that Benbow was convicted of having pirated a work of Mr. Moore's; but we would ask this anonymous stabber of reputations, if ever a similar conviction has been found against Mr. Hone? Nevertheless, Mr. Hone is here branded as a "literary thief;" and the reviewer must be aware that, whether his assertion be true or false, he is a *libeller*; and, if it be not true, he is a *calumniator*.

The second article is an account of Sir William Gell's *Journey in the Morea*. The shameless trick of the publisher in advertising as the present state of the Greeks what was written nineteen years ago, is properly exposed; and we wish it were the only bookselling trick of which the public have reason to complain. Excepting a few vulgarisms, such as "diddled by the English gentlemen," "a dawdling guide," &c. the article is spiritedly written. It has nothing, however, of the sober character of a serious review. It is a skirmishing attack of partisan warfare, —more careful to discover the weak points of the camp than to reconnoitre the strength of the enemy. What is the real character of the Greeks, and whether or not they be worthy of freedom, are metaphysical questions which cannot be answered. A nation is a being of whom we know little, and to whom, as a whole, we can seldom ascribe a definite character. It is composed of individuals, and in every nation of Europe there are to be found virtue and talents that would do honour to any age or country. But, looking at the whole mass, we fall continually into error. It is from the

mass

mass that were raised, at no very distant interval, the army that defended republican France, and that which now fights for the despot of Spain.

The Edinburgh Review is confessedly a work of Whig politics, and, in many cases, the supporter of party views. We have often found that its discussions were directed to particular, rather than to general, objects; and that a motion in Parliament often followed, as if it had been the necessary consequence of the *unanswerable* reasonings of an article in the Review. The ridiculous introduction of the *Builder's Guide*, in the last Number, is an instance in point: it preceded the motion for a repeal of the "duty on stones carried coastwise," and must give additional value to the stone-quarries of Mr. Stewart, of Duncarn. In the present Number a sheet is devoted to a detail of the advantages of Capt. Manby's *Apparatus for Wrecks*. The additional grants to the captain and his friend Mr. Wheatley, recommended by the late Select Committee of the House of Commons, will, we dare say, be found too poor a remuneration for their services,—services which, for our part, we feel no wish to depreciate.

We are next favoured with thirty pages of strictures on the *Periodical Press*, written by a veteran in that walk of literature,—one who is a regular contributor to almost all the publications which he has deigned to praise. From a critic so situated, it would have been vain to have expected an unbiassed award: but the fault lay with Mr. Jeffrey, and not with Mr. Hazlitt. When this gentleman was picked out and paid to characterize the periodical press, it was not to be expected that he should *censure* either his own labours, or those of his friends; and he must have been more than man could he have *praised* those publications the editors of which are known to be his political and personal enemies, and who have invariably ridiculed and condemned all his literary productions. The bias of the bowl was, therefore, natural; and it was necessary that it should have rolled as it has done. Had Mr. Jeffrey done us the honour to employ the writer of these remarks, the criticism would have been different. The Monthly Magazine would then have taken a more distinguished stand; and, being

neither *Optum-caters*, nor adepts in *Table Talk*, we might have assigned to *some others* a lower niche in the temple of Fame. Not having heard of him for some time past, we might have possibly forgotten that Coleridge was still an inhabitant of this sublunary world; and, never having had any direct quarrel with Mr. Gifford, we should not have revived the horrible accusation, that he was the murderer of Keats!

The account of the management of the British Museum, which forms the fifth article, seems to be another of those subjects that are the preludes to parliamentary discussion; and, if half of what is here stated be true, it is high time to enter upon the investigation. The whole of the animal and vegetable departments of natural history are said to be in a state of rapid decay, approaching to total ruin. Of the 19,275 articles, connected with animal life, which belonged to Sir Hans Sloane's collection, we are assured that little or nothing remains. "The insects alone amounted to upwards of 4500 specimens. Of these not one remains entire; but the scattered ruins may be found, with the piled-up cabinets, in a corner of one of the subterranean passages."—"The ornithological department of Sloane's Museum contained 1172 articles. This was augmented seven years ago by the purchase of an extensive collection of birds, and by a prodigious number of presents, it is said, both from foreigners and natives; amongst which the magnificent collection of birds, formed by Sir Joseph Banks during his voyages, stood pre-eminent."—"Of these various collections, we are informed, by those who have taken much pains to investigate the subject, that there are now but 322 specimens left!"—"The sale of Sir Joseph Banks's collection appears almost incredible, yet not the less true. Will it easily be believed, that this noble collection has disappeared from the Museum?" The purchases made two or three years ago, which included several rare and splendid humming-birds, that cost three and four guineas a-piece, are said to be "swarming with insects;" and the writer adds, "that except *moths*, *ptini*, and *dermestides*, busily employed amid the splendors of exotic plumage, or roaming through the fur of animals, we do not know that a single



gle insect is visible to the public, of all that have been deposited in the British Museum." The destruction of quadrupeds is, it seems, equally complete. "Sloane's Museum contained 1886 specimens of *Mammalia*; but, except what may be preserved in bottles, or falling to pieces in the vaults, all Sloane's quadrupeds have been annihilated." Of his immense herbarium of 334 volumes, only 50 or 60 now remain; and these are the prey of worms. All this, and much more, is asserted; and the trustees are called upon *by name*, as gentlemen, as men of science, and as Englishmen, to consider the *responsibility* under which they lie. The parliamentary grants, and other resources of the Museum, are stated as amounting to about 10,000*l.* a-year.

William Rae Wilson's *Travels in Egypt and the Holy Land* is the subject of the next article, and appears to us to be very fairly criticised. The ridiculous fanaticism of the author is treated rather with kindness than contempt; and, altogether, it is written in a style very different from what is usually to be found in the Edinburgh Review.

Two French works (*A Geology of Scotland*, by M. Boué, and *Travels in Scotland and the Hebrides*, by M. Necker de Saussure,) enable the writer of the seventh article to amuse himself with twenty-four pages of ridicule and hypercriticism. According to the reviewer, those authors are the veriest book-makers that ever employed paste and scissars. All their geological information is stolen from Dr. Macculloch and other writers; and yet, it would seem, they are invariably in the wrong. Not having seen the works in question, we will not pretend to say how far the criticism is just, and what parts of it are captious; but we suspect there is much of the latter. The imaginary science of geology, with its unutterable terminology, has produced as much bitterness of controversy as if the eternal happiness of mankind hung upon its theories. The party-spirit of the reviewer is obviously strong; and Professor Jameson receives his share of the unsparing ridicule. In the botanical part, M. de Saussure is accused of having made two errors. He has spoken of the *Erica vagans* as a native of Scotland, and the *Betula nana*, or dwarf-birch, as growing in Arran. Much foolish

wit is expended on the latter mistake, and probably without foundation. "The dwarf birch (says the reviewer,) is one of the rarest Scotch plants, growing only in the remote mountains of Athol, and in one or two *equally insulated spots*." We would ask the critic on what authority he has made this assertion? Lightfoot, who was no careless observer, says, "It has been found also in the Lowlands,—in *Clydesdale*,"—in the very neighbourhood of Arran. And why not in the Isle of Arran itself, if the critic be not well assured of the contrary? Is not Arran (an island) an *equally insulated spot*?

A pamphlet, entitled *Observations relative to Infant Schools*, by Dr. Thomas Pole, comes next under consideration, and serves to introduce an essay on early moral education. The principle laid down is, that moral education ought to begin before the child is eighteen months old. But the poor have neither leisure nor information to attend to the tempers of their children; and therefore infant-schools are proposed, in which the child may be admitted throughout the day for a small fee; thus giving the mother more time for labour, and superseding the use of dame's schools, where such children are usually taught their A B C. An infant school on this plan has been established in Westminster, and another in Spitalfields. Dr. Pole (who is a Quaker,) gives an account of the origin of these establishments, and gives the credit of the plan to Emmanuel de Fellenberg and Robert Owen. These gentlemen have succeeded in thus separating the infants from their mothers during the day; and, if they chose, they might take them away altogether; for both mother and child are dependant on the establishment for the means of existence. It seems, however, that in Westminster a considerable prejudice prevails in favour of dame's schools: the mother preferring to send her infant to an old woman of whom she knows something, (and who already has the care of the children of her neighbours,) to the giving it in charge to a man of whom she knows nothing, to run about in a large yard, with 2 or 300 others,—the children of strangers. This to us is not wonderful. The article, altogether, is very prosingly written; and in such English as might be expected from a well-meaning old lady, who has

has qualifications sufficient for being the mistress of a *dame school*. Societies must exist, because man is a gregarious animal; but they are virtuous and happy in the inverse ratio of their size. Great schools, like great cities, are great evils; because they defy minute superintendence.

The account of *Highways and Byways, or Tales by the Roadside*, is a very excellent review of a very interesting volume. It is written in the good old style (which seldom appears in the *Edinburgh*), and gives us a sufficient quantity of extract to enable us to judge for ourselves of the nature of the work reviewed. Of the tales, this is not the place to give any abstract; besides, they must already be well known to most of our readers.

The tenth article treats of Carnot's celebrated work *De la Defence des Places Fortes*. We say *celebrated*, because, on the Continent, numerous fortresses are so constructed as to be defended on his plan. In this country we have no fortresses to defend, and consequently all the investigation that our engineers have bestowed on the subject has been matter of mere amusement. Carnot's work was published in 1811, and the experiments made by Sir Howard Douglas, with a view to demonstrate the inefficacy of the system, appeared in 1819. What has induced the *Edinburgh Review* to take up the subject, at this late period, we are not informed. Carnot has lately paid the debt of nature, having left behind him an imperishable name; but his death appears not to have been known to the reviewer when he wrote his remarks. Our readers will remember, that Carnot's system is that of "vertical fire." When the besiegers have formed the third parallel, horizontal fire has little effect, and therefore M. Carnot proposed their destruction by a shower of bullets, shot from a mortar, so as to fall upon their heads. These bullets were to be a quarter of a pound in weight, and Sir H. Douglas says they would not kill. The reviewer agrees with Sir H. D. on this subject, objecting only to the manner in which he has treated a person of Carnot's acknowledged celebrity. Sir Howard made experiments with four-ounce balis, both of cast and of wrought iron, shot at different degrees of elevation, and found that they made a very trifling indentation in a deal-board, and sunk

in a soft meadow only two or three inches. The inference then is, "that it is not possible to give to a four-ounce ball such a descending force as will inflict a mortal wound on a head of ordinary strength." We say that the experiment has not been fairly tried, and that it ought to have been made upon real human heads. Our skull is not, perhaps, so hard as Sir Howard's, but we should not like to venture it beneath a bullet, descending with a force capable of penetrating three inches into meadow-ground. Besides, we should be afraid lest the engineer, discovering that it was too light, might oblige us with a ball of a greater diameter.

The observations on the *Warehousing System and the Navigation Laws*, give a very good history of the origin and progress of these several commercial regulations, from the reign of Richard II. to the present time; and would make a useful pamphlet, which might be purchased by those who are, or wish to be, conversant in such matters, and should be distributed among the several Members of Parliament, who alone are able to give that relief to the shipping-interest which it appears to require.

The twelfth and last article is on the never-ending subject, the Emperor Napoleon. It professes to speak of Lord Ebrington's *Conversations at Porto-Ferrajo*, and the six volumes of the *Life and Conversations of Napoleon*, written by Las Cases. We have repeatedly remarked, that *Edinburgh Reviews* are often written to serve a particular purpose, rather than to give information to the reader; and the present appears to be a glaring instance of that kind. It is throughout an enlogium on Mr. O'Meara's work, and it is obviously with this view alone that we are introduced to that of Las Cases. "The work of Las Cases is of the highest interest." Why?—Because, "like Mr. O'Meara's, it assumes the form of a journal, but is more minute and regular." "Mr. O'Meara's work contained a body of the most interesting and valuable information,—information, the accuracy of which stands unimpeached by any of the attacks lately made against its author; and the work before us yields not in importance and entertainment to that of Mr. O'Meara." So it is in every page,—nothing but O'Meara! "The personal attacks upon its author merit scarcely

scarcely greater regard. He (O'Meara) seems to have been somewhat imprudent; and there are several matters requiring explanation in his communications to the governor,—an explanation which he would probably have given in the most authentic form, by an affidavit, in answer to Sir H. Lowe's rule for a criminal information, had not that proceeding been quashed by reason of the extraordinary length of time during which Sir Hudson had suffered the statements against him to pass unnoticed." Now we consider this as a very extraordinary sort of review, and a very improper interference with a question that remains to be settled in a court of

justice. When Mr. O'Meara's work appeared, we were among the first to speak in its praise. The author's political principles were professedly liberal, and we have a deep-rooted prejudice against despotism: but, *liberales* though we be, we are not partizans. Mr. O'Meara has been accused of *political tergiversation* of the worst kind; and his letters, which have been published, are appealed to as *prima-facie* evidence. A true bill has been found before the tribunal of the public: he has *promised* to prove his innocence, and we wait for that proof before we reiterate our praise.

## BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SKETCH of the LIFE of ROBERT MORRIS,\* one of the FOUNDERS of the NORTH AMERICAN REPUBLIC; by JAMES MEASE, M.D. of PHILADELPHIA.

**R**OBERT MORRIS was the son of a respectable merchant of Liverpool, who had for some years been extensively concerned in the American trade; and, while a boy, he was brought by his father to this country, in which it appears he intended to settle. During the time that he was pursuing his education in Philadelphia, he unfortunately lost his father, in consequence of a wound received from the wad of a gun, which was discharged as a compliment by the captain of a ship consigned to him, that had just arrived at Oxford, the place of his residence, on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay; and he was thus left an orphan at the age of fifteen years. In conformity with the intentions of his parent, he was bred to commerce, and served a regular apprenticeship in the counting-house of the late Mr. Charles Willing, at that time one of the first merchants of Philadelphia. A year or two after the expiration of the term for which he had engaged himself, he entered into partnership with Mr. Thomas Willing. This connection, which was formed in 1754, continued for the long period of thirty-nine years, not having been dissolved until 1793. Previously to the commencement of the American war, it was, without doubt, more extensively engaged in commerce than any other house in Philadelphia.

Of the events of his youth we know little. The fact just mentioned proves, that, although early deprived of the benefit of parental counsel, he acted with fidelity, and gained the good-will of a discerning and wealthy young friend, the son of his master. The following anecdote will shew his early activity in business, and anxiety to promote the interests of his friend. During the absence of Mr. Willing at his country seat near Frankford, a vessel arrived at Philadelphia, either consigned to him, or that brought letters, giving intelligence of the sudden rise in the price of flour at the port she had left. Mr. Morris instantly engaged all that he could contract for, on account of Mr. Willing, who, on his return to the city next day, had to defend his young friend from the complaints of some merchants, that he had raised the price of flour. An appeal, however, from Mr. Willing to their own probable line of conduct, in case of their having first received the news, silenced their complaints.

Few men in the American colonies were more alive to the gradual encroachment of the British government upon the liberties of the people, and none more ready to remonstrate against them, than Mr. Morris. His signature on the part of his mercantile house to the non-importation agreement, as respected England, which was entered into by the merchants of Philadelphia in the year 1765, while it evinced the consistency of his principles and conduct, at the same time was expressive of a willingness to unite with them in showing their determination to prefer a sacrifice of private interest to the continuance of an inter-

\* Written for the Philadelphia edit. of the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, and transmitted to us by the author.



course, which would add to the revenue of the government that oppressed them. The extensive mercantile concerns with England of Mr. Morris's house, and the large importations of her manufactures and colonial produce by it, must have made this sacrifice considerable. His uniform conduct on the subject of the relative connexion between England and the colonies, his high standing in society, and general intelligence, naturally pointed him out as a fit representative of Pennsylvania in the national councils, assembled on the approach of the political storm; and he was accordingly appointed by the legislature of Pennsylvania, in November 1775, one of the delegates to the second congress that met at Philadelphia. A few weeks after he had taken his seat, he was added to the secret committee of that body, which had been formed by a resolve of the preceding congress, and whose duty was "to contract for the importation of arms, ammunition, sulphur, and saltpetre, and to export produce on the public account to pay for the same." He was also appointed a member of the committee for fitting out a naval armament, and specially commissioned to negotiate bills of exchange for congress; to borrow money for the marine committee, and to manage the fiscal concerns of congress upon other occasions. Independently of his enthusiastic zeal in the cause of his country, of his capacity for business, and knowledge of the subjects committed to him, or his talents for managing pecuniary concerns, he was particularly fitted for such services; as the commercial credit he had established among his fellow citizens probably stood higher than that of any other man in the community, and of this he did not hesitate to avail himself whenever the public necessities required such an evidence of his patriotism. These occasions were neither few nor trifling. One of the few remaining prominent men of the revolution, and who filled an important and most confidential station in the department of war, bears testimony that Mr. Morris frequently obtained pecuniary and other supplies, which were most pressingly required for the service, on his own responsibility, and apparently upon his own account, when, from the known state of the public treasury, they could not have been procured for the government.

Among several facts in point, the following may be mentioned:

During the rapid march of Cornwallis

through New-Jersey, in pursuit of the American army, Congress, as a measure of security, removed to Baltimore, and requested Mr. Morris to remain as long as possible in Philadelphia, to forward expresses to them from General Washington. The daily expectation of the arrival of the enemy in the city, induced Mr. Morris to remove his family to the country; while he took up his abode with an intimate friend, who had made up his mind to stay in the city at every hazard. At this time, December 1776, he received a letter from General Washington, who then lay with his army at the place now called New-Hope, above Trenton, expressing the utmost anxiety for the supply of specie, to enable him to obtain such intelligence of the movements and precise position and situation of the enemy on the opposite shore, as would authorise him to act offensively. The importance of the occasion induced the general to send the letter by a confidential messenger.\* The case was almost hopeless from the general flight of the citizens; but a trial must be made, and Mr. M. luckily procured the cash as a personal loan, from a member of the Society of Friends, whom he met, when, in the greatest possible anxiety of mind, he was walking about the city, reflecting on the most likely means or person, by which, or from whom it was to be obtained. This prompt and timely compliance with the demand, enabled General Washington to gain the signal victory at Trenton over the savage Hessians; a victory which, exclusively of the benefits derived from its diminishing the numerical force of the enemy by nearly one thousand, was signally important in its influence, by encouraging the patriots, and checking the hopes of the enemies of our cause; and by destroying the impression which the reputed prowess of the conquered foe, and the experience of their ferocity over the unprotected and defenceless, had made upon the people. Upon another occasion, he became responsible for a quantity of lead, which had been most urgently required for the army, and which most providentially arrived at the time when greatly wanted.† At a more advanced stage of the war, when pressing distress in the

\* The messenger was Capt. Howell, afterwards for several years governor of New-Jersey.

† See the particulars related by Judge Peters, in Garden's interesting *Anecdotes of the American War*, p. 334. Charleston, S. C. 1822.

army had driven congress and the commander-in-chief, almost to desperation, and a part of the troops to mutiny; he supplied the army with four or five thousand barrels of flour, upon his private credit; and, on a promise to that effect, persuaded a member to withdraw an intended motion to sanction a procedure which, although common in Europe, would have had a very injurious effect upon the cause of the country: this was to authorise General Washington to seize all the provisions that could be found within a circle of twenty miles of his camp.\* While U. S. financier, his notes constituted, for large transactions, part of the circulating medium. Many other similar instances occurred of this patriotic interposition of his own personal responsibility for supplies, which could not otherwise have been obtained.

In the first year in which he served as a representative in congress, he signed the memorable parchment containing the Declaration that for ever separated us from England; and thus pledged himself to join heart and hand with the destinies of his country, while some of his colleagues, who possessed less firmness, drew back and retired from the contest. He was thrice successively elected to congress, in 1776, 77, and 78.

The exertion of his talents in the public councils, the use of his credit in procuring supplies at home, of his personal labour as special agent, or congressional committee-man, and of those in his pay, in procuring others from abroad, were not the only means employed by him in aiding the cause in which he had embarked. The free and public expression of his sentiments upon all occasions, in the almost daily and nightly meetings of the zealous; in the interchange of friendly intercourse with his fellow-citizens, and the confident tone of ultimate success which he supported, served to rouse the desponding, to fix the wavering, and confirm the brave. Besides, the extensive commercial and private correspondence which he maintained with England, furnished him with early intelligence of all the public measures resolved on by the British government, the debates in parliament, and with much private information of importance to this country. These letters he read to a few select mercantile friends, who regularly met in the insurance room at the Merchants' Coffee-

house, and through them the intelligence they contained was diffused among the citizens, and thus kept alive the spirit of opposition, made them acquainted with the gradual progress of hostile movements, and convinced them how little was to be expected from the government in respect to the alleviation of the oppression and hardships against which the colonies had for a long time most humbly, earnestly, and eloquently remonstrated. This practice, which began previously to the suspension of the intercourse between the two countries, he continued during the war: and through the medium of friends on the continent, especially in France and Holland, he received for a time the despatches which had formerly come direct from England.

The increasing and clamorous wants of the army, particularly for provisions, and the alarming letter written by the commander-in-chief to congress on the subject, on being communicated to Mr. Morris, induced him to propose to raise an immediate fund to purchase supplies, by the formation of a paper-money bank; and, to establish confidence in it with the public, he also proposed a subscription among the citizens in the form of bonds, obliging them to pay, if it should become necessary, in gold and silver, the amounts annexed to their names, to fulfil the engagements of the bank. Mr. Morris headed the list with a subscription of 10,000l.; others followed, to the amount of 300,000l. The directors were authorised to borrow money on the credit of the bank, and to grant special notes, bearing interest at six per cent. The credit thus given to the bank effected the object intended, and the institution was continued until the Bank of North America went into operation in the succeeding year.\* It was probably on this occasion that he purchased the four or five thousand barrels of flour above mentioned, on his own credit, for the army, before the funds could be collected to pay for it.†

On the occasion of the important, and, as regarded the fate of the Union, the decisive measure of the attack on Corn-

\* Of ninety-six subscribers who gave their bonds, six only are alive, viz. Charles Thompson, Richard Peters, Thomas Leiper, Wm. Hall, John Donaldson, and John Mease. For the original list, and account of the bank, see the Pennsylvania Packet for June 1781.

† Debates on the Bank of North America, p. 47.

\* Debates on the renewal of the charter of the Bank of North America, p. 47. Philadelphia, 1786.

wallis, the energy, perseverance, and financial talents, of Mr. Morris were eminently conspicuous.

By previous agreement, the French army, under Count Rochambeau, and the French fleet under de Barras, with that expected to arrive under De Grasse from the West-Indies, were to assist the American army in an attack upon New-York, the strong-hold of the British. At that time, the American army lay at Philipsburg on York island, waiting for the fleet under Count de Grasse, who changed the destination of his squadron, and entered the Chesapeake bay. The communication of this occurrence, by one or other of the two first-named commanders, induced an immediate change of measures, and it was determined by General Washington if possible to proceed to the South; but the want of means to move the army, was a serious difficulty; and this consideration, with the disappointment of his long settled plans and arrangements, and in the breach of a positive engagement on the part of De Grasse, produced an agitation in the high-minded and honourable chief, which those who witnessed it "can never forget." Most fortunately Mr. Morris, and Mr. Peters the secretary of war, had arrived the day before, as a committee from congress, to assist the general in his preparations for the attack on New-York; and, the embarrassing situation of affairs being laid before them, they gave such consolation and promises of aid, each in his particular department, as to encourage his hopes and calm his mind. The utmost secrecy was enjoined on both, and so faithfully observed, that the first intelligence congress had of the movement of the army, was the march of the troops, on the third of September, through Philadelphia. It was not, however, until it had passed the city fifteen miles, that Mr. M. was relieved from his anxiety respecting his promise to General Washington of a competent pecuniary supply to effect the transportation of the army. His object, for this end, was the loan of the French military chest, and the proposition was made to the French minister Luzerne, who refused in the most positive manner to assent. His persuasive talents succeeded in part with Count Rochambeau; and at Chester, whither Mr. Morris had gone in company with General Washington, it was obtained. It is probable that the joy naturally felt on meeting at that place an express from the Marquis Fayette,

announcing the arrival of Count de Grasse in the Chesapeake, with an assurance from Mr. Morris that our army could not move without funds, hastened the negotiation of this fortunate loan.

In the year 1781, Mr. Morris was appointed by congress "superintendent of finance," an office then for the first time established. This appointment was unanimous. Indeed, it is highly probable, that no other man in the country would have been competent to the task of managing such great concerns as it involved; for none possessed, like himself, the happy expedient of raising supplies, or deservedly enjoyed more of the public confidence. As the establishment of the office of finance, and the appointment of Mr. Morris to fill it, form an epoch in the history of the United States, and in the life of that officer, it merits particular notice.

It is well known that the want of a sufficient quantity of the precious metals in the country, for a circulating medium, and the absolute necessity of some substitute to carry on the war, induced congress, from time to time, to issue paper bills of credit to an immense amount. For a time, the enthusiastic zeal and public spirit of the people induced them to receive these bills as equal to gold and silver; but, as they were not convertible into solid cash at will, and no fund was provided for their redemption, depreciation followed, as a necessary result, and with it the loss of public credit. "In the beginning of the year 1781, the treasury was more than two millions and a half in arrears, and the greater part of the debt was of such a nature, that the payment could not be avoided, nor even delayed: and therefore Dr. Franklin, then our minister in France, was under the necessity of ordering back from Amsterdam moneys which had been sent thither for the purpose of being shipped to America. If he had not taken this step, the bills of exchange drawn by order of congress must have been protested, and a vital stab thereby given to the credit of the government in Europe. At home, the greatest public as well as private distress existed; public credit had gone to wreck, and the enemy built their most sanguine hopes of overcoming us upon this circumstance;"\* and "the treasury was so much in arrears to the servants in the public offices, that many of them could

\* Debates on the renewal of the charter of the Bank of North America, p. 49.



not, without payment, perform their duties, but must have gone to gaol for debts they had contracted to enable them to live." To so low an ebb was the public treasury reduced, that some of the members of the board of war declared to Mr. Morris, they had not the means of sending an express to the army.\* The pressing distress for provision among the troops at the time has already been mentioned. The paper bills of credit were sunk so low in value, as to require a burthensome mass of them to pay for an article of clothing. But the face of things was soon changed. One of the first good effects perceived, was the *appreciation*† of the paper money; "this was raised from the low state of six for one, to that of two for one, and it would have been brought nearly if not entirely to par, had not some measures intervened, which, though well meant, were not judicious." The plan he adopted was, "to make all his negotiations by selling bills of exchange for paper money, and afterwards paying it at a smaller rate of depreciation than that by which it was received; and at each successive operation the rate was lowered, by accepting it on the same terms for new bills of exchange, at which it had been previously paid. It was never applied to the purchase of specific supplies, because it had been checked in the progress towards par; and therefore, if it had been paid out in any quantity from the treasury, those who received it would have suffered by the consequent depreciation.

A slight reflection will show the arduous nature of the duties which he undertook to discharge.

In old organized governments, where a regular routine of the department has been long established, and the details, as it were, brought to perfection, by gradual improvement, derived from the experience and talents of successive officers, little difficulty is experienced by the new incumbent in continuing the customary train of operations. Simple honesty, attention to duty, and a careful progress in the path previously pointed out, are all the requisites; but the state of public affairs, and especially in the fiscal department of the United States at the time alluded to, furnished none of these helps. Every thing was in the greatest

confusion; and a new system of accounts was not only required to be devised, but the means of supplying the numerous and pressing wants of the public service to be discovered, and attention paid to those wants. The task would have appalled any common man; but the natural talents of Mr. Morris, together with his experience and habits of despatch, derived from his extensive commercial concerns for a long series of years, and an uncommon readiness, great assiduity and method in business, with decision of character, enabled him to surmount all the difficulties that lay in his way. An inspection of the official statement of his accounts, will at once show the serious nature of the multifarious duties attached to the office, and the pressure of his engagements; but an opportunity of so doing, even if wished for, can be had by few. Some idea may be formed of them, when it is known, that he was required "to examine into the state of the public debts, expenditures, and revenue: to digest and report plans for improving and regulating the finances, and for establishing order and economy in the expenditure of public money." To him was likewise committed the disposition, management, and disbursement, of all the loans received from the government of France, and various private persons in that country and Holland; the sums of money received from the different states; and of the public funds for every possible source of expense for the support of government, civil, military, and naval; the procuring supplies of every description for the army and navy; the entire management and direction of the public ships of war; the payment of all foreign debts; and the correspondence with our ministers at European courts, on subjects of finance. In short, the whole burthen of the money operations of government was laid upon him. No man ever had more numerous concerns committed to his charge, and few to a greater amount; and never did any one more faithfully discharge the various complicated trusts with greater despatch, economy, or credit, than the subject of this sketch. The details of his management of the office of finance may be seen in the volume which he published in the year 1785.\* It is well worth the inspection of every American.

\* Debates on the renewal of the charter of the Bank of North America, p. 47.

† This word appears to have been coined during the revolution, and used as the opposite of *depreciation*.

\* A Statement of the Accounts of the United States of America during the administration of the superintendent of finance, commencing February 1781, ending November 1784.

The preface,\* in particular, should be read attentively, as he will from it form some idea of the state of public affairs, as to money, at the time; of the difficulties attending the revolutionary struggle on that account, and the means by which our independence was secured, or greatly promoted, and for the enjoyment of which he ought never to cease to be thankful.

The establishment of the Bank of North America forms a prominent item in the administration of Mr. Morris. The knowledge which he had acquired of the principles of banking, and of the advantages resulting to a commercial community from a well-regulated bank of discount and deposit, in enabling merchants to anticipate their funds in cases of exigency, or of occasions offering well-grounded schemes of speculation,† rendered a hint on the subject of the importance of a bank to the government enough; and he accordingly adopted it with warmth. Such an institution had been previously suggested, and, as already said, an attempt at one, although with paper money, but backed by the bonds of responsible men, had been made the preceding year. The greater facilities which one with a specie capital promised, in enabling the government to anticipate its revenue, and to increase the quantity of circulating medium, and promote trade, were forcibly impressed on his mind, and induced him to propose it to congress. In May 1781, he presented his plan, which was approved by that body. Subscriptions were opened shortly after; but, in the following November, when the directors were elected, "not two hundred out of a thousand had been subscribed, and it was some time after the business of the

bank was fairly commenced, before the sum received upon all the subscriptions amounted to 70,000 dollars." Mr. Morris, no doubt, became sensible that such a capital would go but a little way in aiding him in his financial operations for government, and at the same time accommodate the trading part of the community. He therefore subscribed 250,000 dollars of the 300,000 dollars, (which remained of the money received from France,) to the stock of the bank, on the public account: 450,000 dollars had been brought from France, and lodged in the bank, and he "had determined, from the moment of its arrival, to subscribe, on behalf of the United States, for those shares that remained vacant; but such was the amount of the public expenditure, that, notwithstanding the utmost care and caution to keep this money, nearly one half of the sum was exhausted before the institution could be organized."\* It was principally on this fund that the operations of the institution were commenced; and before the last day of March, the public obtained a loan of 300,000 dollars, being the total amount of their then capital. This loan was shortly after increased to 400,000 dollars.† Considerable facilities were also obtained by discounting the notes of individuals, and thereby anticipating the receipts of public money; besides which, the persons who had contracted for furnishing rations to the army were also aided by discounts upon the public credit. And in addition to all this, the credit and confidence which were revived by means of this institution, formed the basis of the system through which the anticipations made within the bounds of the United States had, in July, 1783, exceeded 820,000 dollars. If the sums due (indirectly,) for notes of individuals discounted, be taken into consideration, the total will exceed one million! It may then not only be asserted, but demonstrated, that without the establishment of the national bank, the business of the department of finance could not have been performed."

Besides this great benefit to the public cause, derived from the bank, the state of Pennsylvania, and city of Philadelphia, by loans obtained from it, were greatly accommodated. It enabled the first to provide for the protection of the

\* Debates on Bank, p. 48.

† The sum total brought into the public treasury, from the several states, not amounting to 30,000 dollars upon the last day of June.

\* It commences thus:

"To the Inhabitants of the United States.

"FELLOW-CITIZENS,

"That every servant should render an account of his stewardship, is the evident dictate of common sense. Where the trust is important, the necessity is increased; and, where it is confidential, the duty is enhanced. The master should know what the servant has done. To the citizens of the United States, therefore, the following pages are most humbly submitted."

† Mr. Morris stated, in his speech on the renewal of the charter of the Bank of North America, that before the American war, he had "laid the foundation of a bank, and established a credit in Europe for the purpose. From the execution of the design, he was prevented only by the revolution." Debates, p. 37.

frontiers, then sorely assailed; and to relieve the officers of the Pennsylvania line from their distress, occasioned by the failure of the internal revenue, which had been mortgaged for payment of interest of certificates granted them for military services. It enabled the merchants to clear the bay, and even the river Delaware, of the hostile cruizers (which destroyed the little commerce that was left, and harassed our internal trade,) by fitting out, among other armed vessels, the ship "Hyder Ally," which, under the command of the late gallant Barney, in four days after she sailed, brought into port the sloop of war General Monk, which the British, with accurate knowledge of all public movements, had fitted out at New-York, with the particular object of capturing her.\* By loans from the bank the city authorities relieved the pressing wants of the capital, which suffered in a variety of ways from the exhausted state of its funds, the necessary consequence of the war. But the support of public credit, the defence of the state and harbour, and relief of the city funds, were not the only results from this happy financial expedient of Mr. Morris. By accommodations to the citizens it promoted internal improvements, gave a spring to trade, and greatly increased the

circulating medium by the issue of bills, which, being convertible at will into gold or silver, were universally received as equal thereto, and commanded the most unbounded confidence. Hundreds availed themselves of the security afforded by the vaults of the bank to deposit their cash, which, from the impossibility of investing it, had long been hid from the light; and the constant current of deposits in the course of trade, authorized the directors to increase their business, and the amount of their issues, to a most unprecedented extent. The consequence of this was a speedy and most perceptible change in the state of affairs, both public and private.

In the same year, an additional mark of the confidence reposed in the talents and integrity of Mr. Morris, was evinced by the legislature of Pennsylvania, by their appointment of him as their agent to purchase the supplies demanded of the state for the public service. By the nature of the organization of the general government, the annual necessities of the public funds, provisions and other supplies were apportioned among the several states, and large demands were made upon Pennsylvania in 1781. Mr. Morris was appointed to furnish them, and a particular resolve of congress permitted him to undertake the trust. The supplies were furnished in anticipation, before the money was obtained from the state treasury; and while he thus enabled the state promptly to comply with the demands of congress, he shows, by his account of the transaction, that the plan of his operations was more economical than any other, which, under the state of things at the time, could have been adopted. Those only who are old enough to recollect the state of parties at the time in Pennsylvania, or have made themselves acquainted with them, can duly appreciate the extent of the compliment paid to Mr. Morris by his appointment upon the occasion mentioned. Political feuds, arising in part from a difference of opinion on the subject of the constitution of Pennsylvania of 1776, prevailed to a great extent; and the conduct of the ruling party, who were opposed to any change in that feeble instrument, was on many occasions marked by want of both intelligence and liberality of sentiment. Mr. Morris was considered the head of what they chose to term the aristocratic party; that is, that portion of men of wealth, great public consideration, superior education, and liberal ideas, who

ardently

\* The following statement of the comparative force of the two vessels, was published in a newspaper of the day:

1. The General Monk carried eighteen nine pounds; the Hyder Ally carried only four nines and twelve six pounds.

2. The General Monk carried 130 men; the Hyder Ally only 120 men.

3. The General Monk was completely fitted for sea, and was officered and manned with a crew regularly trained, and perfectly disciplined, by long experience, in the British navy. The Hyder Ally was a letter of marque a few days before the battle. Most of her officers were young men. Her captain brought up in a counting-house, who had become a sea-officer; as many of our farmers, lawyers, and doctors, became generals from necessity and patriotism. The crew was picked up the week before in the streets of Philadelphia; many of them were landsmen, and most of them had never been in action before.

4. The General Monk lost fifty-three men in killed and wounded; the Hyder Ally lost only eleven.

Add to these circumstances, that the victory, under all these disparities, was obtained in twenty-five minutes; and it will appear to be one of the most honourable exploits to the flag of the United States that occurred during the war.



ardently wished a more energetic form of state government than could exist under a single legislature, and numerous executive council; and, could the legislature have dispensed with his services, or had there been any man among the party in power capable of fulfilling the trust, it is probable that he would not have been appointed to it. That man, however, did not exist. The manner in which Mr. Morris executed it, showed how well he merited the confidence of the legislature, and also a skilfulness of management, which none but himself could have effected.\*

In the year 1786, Mr. Morris served as a representative of Philadelphia, in the state legislature. Always ready to lend the aid, either of his talents, time, or purse, when required by the cause of his country, or state, he yielded to the wishes of his fellow-citizens in standing as a candidate, for the express purpose of exerting his influence in favour of the renewal of the charter of the bank of North America, which had been taken away from that institution by the preceding assembly. The ostensible reasons for this unjust measure were ill-grounded fears of the evil effects of the bank on society, (and especially the agricultural interest,) its incompatibility with the safety and welfare of the state; an improbable possibility of undue influence from it on the legislature itself; with other arguments of equal weight and truth. But the real cause must be ascribed to the continuance of the spirit of the same party which had been so violently opposed to Mr. Morris, and the society with which he associated during the whole of the American war. The debates on the occasion, which excited great interest among all classes of society, were accurately taken down, and published in a pamphlet.† Mr. Morris replied to all the arguments of his opponents with a force of reasoning that would have produced conviction in the mind of any man, not previously determined to destroy the bank, if possible, at all hazards. The question, however, was lost by a majority of 13, (28 to 41). The succeeding legislature restored the charter.

The next public service rendered by Mr. Morris to his country, was as a

member of the convention that formed the federal constitution in the year 1787. He had, as a part of his colleagues, Benjamin Franklin, George Clymer, and James Wilson, with whom he assisted in the councils that led to the memorable and decisive measures of the year 1776; and now with them again united in forming the bond of union, which was to lay the foundation for the future and permanent prosperity of their country. The want of an efficient federal government in conducting the war, had been severely felt by all those at the head of affairs, either in a civil or military capacity, and most particularly by Mr. Morris, while a member of Congress, and afterwards when the financial concerns of the Union were exclusively committed to him; and the necessity of it, "one, which would draw forth and direct the combined efforts of United America," was strongly urged by him, in the conclusion of his masterly preface to the "Statement of his Finance Accounts," already referred to.

The confidence of his fellow-citizens was again shown, in his election as one of the representatives from Philadelphia, in the first Congress that sat at New York after the ratification of the federal compact by the number of states required thereby, to establish it as the grand basis of the law of the land.

It adds not a little to the merit of Mr. Morris, that notwithstanding his numerous engagements as a public and private character, their magnitude, and often perplexing nature, he was enabled to fulfil all the private duties which his high standing in society necessarily imposed upon him. His house was the seat of elegant but unostentatious hospitality, and his domestic affairs were managed with the same admirable order which had so long and so proverbially distinguished his counting-house, the office of the secret committee of congress, and that of finance. An introduction to Mr. Morris was a matter in course with all the strangers in good society, who for half a century visited Philadelphia, either on commercial, public, or private, business; and it is not saying too much to assert, that during a certain period, it greatly depended upon him to do the honours of the city; and certainly no one was more qualified or more willing to support them. Although active in the acquisition of wealth as a merchant, no one more freely parted with his gains for public or private purposes of a meritorious nature,

\* See the Statement of his Finance Accounts, before referred to.

† For this interesting document, we are indebted to Mr. Mathew Carey, as writer and publisher.

nature, whether these were to support the credit of the government, to promote objects of humanity, local improvement, the welfare of meritorious individuals in society, or a faithful commercial servant. The instances in which he shone on all these occasions were numerous. Some in reference to the three former particulars have been mentioned, and many acts of disinterested generosity in respect to the last could easily be related. The prime of his life was engaged in discharging the most important civil trusts to his country, that could possibly fall to the lot of any man; and millions passed through his hands as a public officer, without the smallest breath of insinuation against his correctness, or of negligence, amidst "defaulters of unaccounted thousands," or the losses sustained by the reprehensible carelessness of national agents.

From the foregoing short account we have some idea of the nature and magnitude of the services rendered by Robert Morris to the United States. It

may be truly said, that few men acted a more conspicuous or useful part; and, when we recollect that it was by his exertions and talents that the United States were so often relieved from their difficulties at times of great depression and pecuniary distress, an estimate may be formed of the weight of obligations due to him from the people of the present day. Justly, therefore, may an elegant historian of the American war say, "Certainly the Americans owed, and still owe, as much acknowledgment to the financial operations of Robert Morris, as to the negotiations of Benjamin Franklin, or even the arms of George Washington."\*

After the close of the American war, Mr. Morris was among the first in the States who extensively engaged in the East India and China trade. He died in Philadelphia, in the year 1806, in the 73d year of his age.

\* Botta's Hist. Am. War. vol. iii. p. 343.

## STEPHENSIANA.

NO. XXII.

*The late ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Esq. of Park House, Chelsea, devoted an active and well-spent life in collecting Anecdotes of his contemporaries, and generally entered in a book the collections of the passing day;—these collections we have purchased, and propose to present a selection from them to our readers. As Editor of the Annual Obituary, and many other biographical works, the Author may probably have incorporated some of these scraps; but the greater part are unpublished, and all stand alone as cabinet-pictures of men and manners, worthy of a place in a literary miscellany.*

JAMES I.

"**K**ING James I. (says Clarendon,) was a prince of more learning and knowledge than any other of that age, and really delighted more in books, and the company of learned men; yet, of all wise men living, he was the most delighted and taken with handsome persons and fine clothes."—*Hist. of the Reb. b. 1.*

FOX-HUNTERS.

Though fox-hunters are absolutely void of understanding, yet we have found some of them, like Fielding's Squire Western, who set up for wits. One of these gentlemen answered his sister, who invited him to London to hear Farinelli,—"Sister, I wouldn't give a farthing to hear your Farinelli, and your whole Italian opera: I have here twenty voices, with which I join in chorus, and make them sing; one while in the woods, and another in the

plains; and 'tis the only music I am fond of."

ETON.

Dr. Watson, after ridiculing too nice an attention to prosody, terms this institution "a noble mart of metre."

FENELON.

This modest prelate was the only Archbishop of Cambray that declined the pompous reception attendant on the solemn entries of great ecclesiastical dignitaries into their instalments. On such occasions there had been brilliant and expensive fêtes at Cambray, from the twelfth century. Fenelon's successor, at his entrance, distributed among the people medals, with his portrait, and the legend, "*Sacerdos et Princeps*." The history of particular towns is occasionally of use to illustrate facts and dates of general history.

## CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Bishop of Llandaff (Dr. Watson) proposes an equalization of bishoprics, and large church livings or vacancies, as a great benefit to the establishment, in his letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury. This would tend, he thinks, 1. By preventing translations, to render the prelacy more independent in the House of Lords; to render their residence in their respective dioceses more constant, and their habitations more comfortable; while the whole body of the clergy would be then more suitably provided for, in sixty or seventy years, than by waiting for the slow operation of Queen Anne's Bounty, which will not operate in less than 2 or 300: (100,000*l.* per annum has since been granted in aid of this bounty.)

The church has been gradually increasing since the reign of Henry VIII. Bishop Kennet quotes a petition to Queen Elizabeth, sanctioned by Archbishop Whitgift, in the forty-third of her reign, stating, "that of eight thousand eight hundred and odd benefices, there are not six hundred sufficient for learned men."

Dr. Warner, in the Appendix to his "Ecclesiastical History," published in 1757, observes as follows:—"Of the nine thousand and some hundred churches and chapels which we have in England and Wales, 6000—I speak from the last authority—are not above the value of 40*l.* a-year."

Dr. Burn, in his "Ecclesiastical Law," observes, "that the number of small livings capable of augmentation has been certified as follows:—1071 small livings not exceeding 10*l.* a-year; 1467 livings above 10*l.* and not exceeding 20*l.* a-year; 1126 livings above 20*l.* and not exceeding 30*l.* a-year; 1049 livings above 30*l.* and not exceeding 40*l.* a-year; 884 livings above 40*l.* and not exceeding 50*l.* a-year: so that in the whole there are 5597 livings certified under 50*l.* a-year."

Dr. Watson, late Bishop of Llandaff, proposes,—1. Nearly to equalise the bishoprics, as vacancies occur, both in respect to revenue and patronage; 2. To preclude translations; 3. To render the prelacy more independent in the House of Lords; and 4thly. That they might be enabled to keep their residences in good order, by dwelling for life in one place.

He also wishes to appropriate, as they become vacant, one-third of the

income of every deanery, prebend, or canonry, of the churches of Westminster, Windsor, Christ Church, Canterbury, &c., for the same purpose, *mutatis mutandis*, as the first fruits and births were appropriated by the fifth of Queen Anne. Dr. W. maintains, that the whole revenue of the church of England, including dignities and benefices of all kinds, and even the two universities, did not amount, when he wrote, upon the most liberal calculation, to 1,500,000*l.* a-year. "The whole provision for the church is as low as it can be (adds he), unless the state will be contented with a beggarly and illiterate clergy, too mean and contemptible to do any good, either by precept or example, unless it will condescend to have tailors and cobblers its pastors and teachers." He is adverse to pluralities, commendams, &c. and praises the dissenting clergy.

## SOLICITING JUDGES.

"Lindsey (says Clarendon,) was so solicitous in person with all the judges, (in the ship-money cause,) both privately at their chambers, and publicly in the court at Westminster, that he was very generous to them."—*Hist. of Rep.* book iii. p. 182, octavo edition.

## DR. JOHNSON.

On entering Mr. Burke's park at Beaconsfield,—to which he was conducted by the author,—whom he knew in great penury, the ponderous lexicographer, first eyeing the owner, and then the house and grounds, thus exclaimed from the line of the first eclogue of the "Bucolica" of Virgil:—

*Non equidem invidio, miror magnus.*

## CREBILLON.

When the Muses crowned his long and great success on the stage by opening their sanctuary to him, the Parisian public, who had long desired to see him a member of the Academy, charmed to hear the father of "Electra" and "Rhadamistus" speak the language in it that was worthy of him,\* evidenced their approbation, by the flattering applauses they are accustomed to give at the playhouse. It is remembered how sensibly they were affected to hear him say, "I never dipped my pen in gall,"—a thought that does as much honour to his heart as to his understanding. How happy  
is

\* M. Crebillon returned his thanks in verse.



is the man that can with justice say this of himself? There are but few of the greatest men that can. Most men of talents, giving way to a mean jealousy, have dishonoured themselves by the use they have made of them.

DR. PALEY,

When Dr. Watson, bishop of Llandaff, was moderator at Cambridge, brought him the following question for his act:—"Æternitas peccatorum contradicit Divinis attributis." He, however, was frightened out of this thesis by Dr. Thomas, dean of Ely, master of his college.

THE METEORS, THE COMET, AND THE SUN.  
*Lines on the Dowager Duchess of Rutland, (then Marchioness of Granby,) said to be by the Right Hon. Charles James Fox.*

Ye meteors, who with mad career  
Have rovd thro' fashion's atmosphere;  
And thou, young, fair, fantastic Devon,  
Wild as the comet in mid-heaven,—  
Hide your diminish'd heads! nor stay  
T' usurp the shining realms of day:  
For see, th' unsully'd morning light,  
With beams more constant and more  
bright,

Her splendid course begins to run,  
And all creation hails the sun.

PICCADILLY.

See Clarendon's "History of the Republic," p. 241, book iii. vol. 1, octavo edition, for a most curious account of the bowling-green and gardens there, in the time of Charles I. and also of the custom of that day of playing at bowls, &c.

SOCIETY OF KINGS.

This society charms at first, and it is grateful to kings to be allowed to be familiar, while the royal favour crowns the wishes of the courtier: but there is no intimacy which is attended with more inconveniences, nor which is subject to more vicissitudes. An unfounded disadvantageous rumour may hurt a man in society, but there his judges are more considerate, as being subject to similar inconveniences, and as being in the habit of estimating the credit due to such reports; kings, on the contrary, so much separated from the rest of the world, cannot enter into this calculation; and they resign themselves absolutely to the public voice, to that of their mistresses, or their society, if they have any.

Sovereigns are men, and, as such, more disposed to yield to unfavourable than to good impressions. Often with them a word is sufficient to im-

pair the reputation of a person, to put a stop to his good fortune, and even to ruin him. Let it, then, be judged under what continual constraint an honest and honourable man must be placed, who enjoys the familiarity of kings; unless he constantly restricts himself to the inglorious part of applauding, excusing, or of being silent.

With kings there is no subject of conversation. We certainly are not to speak of politics to them, nor of the news of the day; neither can administration be made the topic. Many events which happen in society cannot be related to them; and not a word must be said to them on religion, of which they are the guardians.

Former wars, ancient history, facts which are even but little remote, sciences, and belles lettres, might furnish conversation; but where are the courtiers who are conversant with these points? The kings also are not numerous to whom this strain would be intelligible. The subjects, then, for this high converse, must be supplied by common-place affairs, the theatres, and the chace. Let us not persuade ourselves that we can interest kings by flattering their taste, since they rarely have any. They find so much facility in gratifying it, that it passes before they have even fully enjoyed it. In order to participate in pleasures, we must combat contraries, surmount difficulties, and feel privations. The love of glory or the chase can alone place kings in this situation; and we always see the one or the other of these predilections form their ruling passion; the love of glory has possession of those of an elevated disposition, while the chase is the pursuit when the mind is of the ordinary standard.

Since the regard for kings cannot be otherwise than interested, suspicion becomes the basis of their character; and this feeling renders intimate connexions impossible. Accustomed to homage, they believe that all is due to them, and that nothing is due from them. The courtier who is most injured by them must redouble his attentions, lest his imperious master should suspect that he resents the treatment, charge him with insolence, drive him from his presence, and thus cut him off from the hopes which his whole life has been employed to realize.

The circumstance, the most revolting in the society of kings, is that of hav-

ing no will but theirs, of sacrificing one's pleasures and affairs to the lightest of their caprices, and with a submission and a readiness which exclude from the compliance every idea of merit. When it is also considered that the restraint of the most profound respect continually affects all that is said and done, even in the freest moments, it will be admitted that the jealousy and the enemies which are ever the appendages of royal favour are dearly purchased. It is a mistake to suppose that this familiarity with the monarch enables a man to solicit favours: for he must on no account presume to do this, or he runs the utmost risk of being for ever undone.

DAVID HUME

Met Madame —, a Dutch lady of rank and literary talents, at the house of the Earl of Fife, at Whitehall. They were exceedingly pleased with each other, and the native of Batavia observed, that where Mr. H. was, no one ought to think of eating. The justice of this remark was in some respects verified; for, although the dinner was excellent, some chickens, which had been reserved for a *bonne bouche*, were ordered to be removed, and placed at the fire; and the dissertation of Mr. H. was so long, that a cat actually ran away with them!

JAMES H.

It was in 1682 that the Duke of York returned suddenly to England, with a view of re-instating himself in the king's favour. He went back to

Scotland in May, by sea; and on this occasion his ship\* struck on one of the Yarmouth sands, called the *Lemon-and-bar*, where the Lords O'Brien and Roxborough, Mr. Hyde, (Lord Clarendon's brother,) together with many others, perished. It was on this occasion his Royal Highness is said to have been particularly anxious for three descriptions of persons, the first two of which proved his ruin,—his priests, Mr. Churchill (afterwards Duke of Marlborough), and his dogs.

CORNEILLE:

This author has laid the French stage under great obligations. He was of too elevated a genius to have imitators; and the imitators of Racine have only copied his faults. Love, the soul of their pieces, is continually whining in an affectionate tone. An eclipse was coming over the glory of the tragic scene of France, when Crebillon enlightened it again by the new species of writing with which he enriched it. Born with that happy genius, which, instead of wanting a model, was itself a model for others to follow, Crebillon was the first among his countrymen who knew the art of carrying terror and compassion, the two great objects of tragedy, to their highest degree of elevation. Corneille did not begin to rise till he wrote the "Cid."

• The Gloucester, a third-rate man-of-war.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### ODE TO A MOUNTAIN TORRENT;

*From the German of Stolberg.*

By GEORGE OLAUS BORROW.

HOW lovely art thou in thy tresses of foam;  
And yet the warm blood in my bosom grows  
chill,  
When, yelling, thou rollest thee down from thy  
house,  
Mid the boom of the echoing forest and hill.  
The pine-trees are shaken,—they yield to thy shocks,  
And spread their vast ruin wide over the ground;  
The rocks fly before thee,—thou seizest the rocks,  
And whirl'st them like pebbles contemptuously  
round.  
The sun-beams have cloth'd thee in glorious dyes,  
They streak with the tints of the heavenly bow  
Those hovering columns of vapour that rise  
forth from the bubbling cauldron below.  
But why art thou seeking the ocean's dark brine?  
If grandeur make happiness, sure it is found  
When first from the depths of the rock-girdled mine  
Thou boundest, and all gives response to thy  
sound.  
Then haste not, O Torrent, to yonder dark sea,  
For there thou must crouch beneath Slavery's rod;

Here thou art lonely, and lovely, and free,—  
Free as an angel, and strong as a god.

True, it is pleasant, at eve or at noon,  
To gaze on the sea, and its far-winding bays,  
When ting'd with the light of the wandering moon,  
Or red with the gold of the mid-summer rays;  
But, Torrent, what is it, what is it,—behold  
That lustre as nought but a bait and a snare;  
What is the summer-sun's purple and gold  
To him who breathes not in pure freedom the air?  
O pause for a time,—for a short moment stay;  
Still art thou streaming,—my words are in vain;  
Out-changing winds, with tyrannical sway,  
Lord there below on the time-serving main!  
Then haste not, O Torrent, to yonder dark sea,  
For there thou must crouch beneath Slavery's rod;  
Here thou art lonely, and lovely, and free,—  
Free as an angel, and strong as a god.

### SONNET TO THE MOON.

How cold, yet beautiful, thou lookest down  
From thy thron'd height of blue, thou  
soft-ey'd Queen  
Of Heaven in all its glory; thy pure crown  
Rivals an angel's diadem,—thy mien

Is like the smile, sad suffering, yet serene,  
Of virtue in affliction. O! fair Moon,  
Thou holy traveller o'er this night-calm  
scene,

Thou look'st more lovely than the god  
of noon,

Phœbus, when bower'd in roses, as I gaze  
Upon thy mild and melancholy face.

Thou peerless shining planet! orb of grace!  
Such high superior feelings thou dost

raise,

That this vile drossy earth seems lost, and  
thou

Look'st like some sainted sphere, where  
pure bless'd spirits go.

*Callum-street.* ENORT.

### TO LAURA.

Hush, hush, ye winds! break not upon  
The slumbers of my darling maid,

But to your gloomy caves be gone,  
Nor thus her peaceful dreams invade;  
Nor thus, &c.

Sleep, matchless girl! yet may'st thou hear  
The language of my am'rous lute,  
Whose strain would fain engross thine ear  
In favour of its tender suit;

In favour, &c.

O! thou art now my only bliss,  
And, Laura, all I crave from thee,  
Is one soft pledge,—one gentle kiss,—  
To prove thy heart is giv'n to me;

To prove, &c.

*Islington; Aug. 1823.* J. G—M.

### THE CAPTIVE DOVE'S COMPLAINT TO ITS MISTRESS.

BENOLD, within this little cage confin'd,  
To mournful inactivity consign'd,  
A female dove, who, cooing for her mate,  
Mourns and bewails her present hapless  
state.

"My lovely form, my truly plaintive voice,  
Made me the object of a female choice;  
While here confin'd I mourn, no more to  
soar,

Nor regions high in air again explore.

"Altho' by pity's tenderest hand supplied,  
Yet still my native freedom is denied,  
In vain I seek the liberty I see,  
In vain my pinions flutter to be free.

"That gen'rous hand which brings my daily  
food

Distributes round me ev'ry earthly good,  
Yet cannot yield one moment's tranquil rest,  
Nature rebellious panting in my breast.

"Let me once more my liberty regain,  
To seek subsistence on the verdant plain,  
Or on the hills, or on the thicket grove,  
From tree to tree go seek my daily food.

"O let not pitying nature plead in vain,  
Nor let me in captivity remain;  
Restore me to my native skies once more,  
To those blest regions where I dwell  
before.

"Then, with extended wing, with ardour  
rise,  
And with a grateful song salute the skies,  
Proclaim that generous mercy dwells with  
thee,  
And bless the liberal hand that made me  
free." S. S.

*Walthamstow.*

### DEATH;

*From the Swedish of J. C. Lohman.*

By GEORGE OLAUS BORROW.

PERHAPS 'tis folly, but still I feel  
My heart-strings quiver, my senses reel,  
Thinking how like a fast stream we range,  
Nearer and nearer to life's dread change,  
When soul and spirit filter away,  
And leave nothing better than senseless  
clay.

Yield, beauty, yield, for the grave does  
gape,

And, horribly alter'd, reflects thy shape;  
For, oh! think not those childish charms  
Will rest unruffled in his cold arms;  
And think not there, that the rose of love  
Will bloom on thy features as here above.

Let him who roams at Vanity Fair  
In robes that rival the tulip's glare,  
Think on the chaplet of leaves which round  
His fading forehead will soon be bound,  
And on each dirge the priests will say  
When his cold corse is borne away,

Let him who seeketh for wealth, uncheck'd  
By fear of labour, let him reflect  
That yonder gold will brightly shine  
When he has perish'd, with all his line;  
Tho' man may rave, and vainly boast,  
We are but ashes when at the most.

### THE SUN.

THE Sun with cheering rays of light  
Looks o'er the rising hill;  
Dispels the gloomy shades of night,  
And makes creation smile.

Immerging from his eastern bed  
The monarch climbs his way;  
Now rising o'er the mountain's head,  
Bursts forth to open day.

Forth from the chambers of the east  
Its radiant glories shine;  
'Tis now in all its beauty drest,  
Led forth by skill divine.

Altho' for many thousand years  
Its light and heat have run,  
It now the same appearance wears,—  
'Tis still a "glorious Sun."

Its strength and beauty are the same,  
As cheering, too, its ray,  
As when at God's command it came  
To lead the first-born day.

Tho' myriads have its light enjoy'd,  
And felt its genial heat,  
The fulness treasur'd there by God  
Is undiminish'd yet.



Come rise, my soul, to higher things,  
Substantial and sublime;  
Come mount, on Faith's immortal wings,  
Above the Earth and Time.

Behold! the rising Son of God,  
With uncreated light,

Breaks thro' the ceremonial cloud,  
And Nature's darker night.

He comes to glad our darksome earth,  
(All hail! immortal king,)  
Attending angels at his birth  
Loud hallelujahs sing.

See how the shadows all disperse,  
His glories how they swell;  
He comes to bear away the curse,—  
To save from gaping hell.

Great op'ner of eternal day!  
Thou source of life divine!  
Come, cheer these gloomy shades away  
From this dark soul of mine.

But, oh! the more of him I think,  
The more on him I gaze,  
The more my feeble powers sink,  
Enwrapt in sweet amaze.

To think that each believing soul  
From Christ has been supply'd,  
Yet he remains as rich and full  
As when the first apply'd.

Yes, our Redeemer is the same,  
In plenitude of grace,  
As when the first poor sinner came,  
And felt his quick'ning rays.

Believers never can be lost,  
Whate'er their faith assail;

The Saviour's power can ne'er exhaust,  
Nor his compassion fail. O. P. Q.

### MOUNTAIN SONG;

From the German of Schiller.

By GEORGE OLAUS BORROW.

That pathway before ye, so narrow and gray,  
To the depths of the chasm is leading;  
But giants stand centinel over the way,  
And threaten death to the unheeding:  
Be silent and watchful, each step that you take,  
Lest the sound of your voices the lions\* awake.

And there is a bridge,—see yonder its span  
O'er the gush of the cataract bending,  
It never receiv'd its foundation from man,—  
Each mortal would die in ascending:  
The torrents, uprooting the pine and the larch,  
Dash over, but never can splinter its arch.

And now we must enter a hidden ravine,  
With its crags loosely tottering o'er us;  
Pass on, and a valley delightfully green  
Will open its bosom before us.  
O! that I could fly from each worldly alloy,  
To finish my days in its circle of joy.

Down from a cave four rivers are hurl'd,  
Each musters its force like a legion;  
And then they seek all the four parts of the world,  
Each choosing a separate region:  
All from the cavern are secretly tost,  
They murmur away, and for ever are lost.

Three pinnacles tower, and enter the blue  
High over the mountains and waters;  
There wanton, surrounded by vapour and dew,  
The bands of the heavenly daughters;  
And there they continue their desolate reign,  
Their charms are unseen, and are wish'd for in vain.

The queen of the regions sits high on her throne;  
And our sages have told me in story,  
That she wears on her temples a chrysolite crown,  
Which causes yon halo of glory;  
The sun on her robes darts his arrows of gold,  
And brightens them only,—they ever are cold.

\* The Avalanches, called in the Swiss dialect *Laurin*, or Lions.

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

### ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

[We translate the following Report from the *Revue Encyclopedique*; but the French reports in science, are something like the French reports of military affairs in Spain—they are all over Bourbon. It would seem from these papers, that France was the focus of science, and that other nations are tame spectators of the vaunted discoveries of the great nation, whose genius is inspired by their political regeneration. The contrary is, however, the fact, and the French continue the mere echoes of what has been discovered, or is operating in other nations. As, however, they are vain historians, and the same body of facts is not elsewhere so well exhibited, we shall continue, as in better periods of French history, to present whatever transpires in the Institute, and has the semblance of novelty.]

Notice relative to the Labours of the Academy of Sciences during the year 1822.

THIS article commences with a reference, by the editors, to the

report of M. Fourier, on the progress of the mathematical sciences, for this, quoting a former number of the Review. Herein it is observed, that since the public sitting of the Institute, wherein that report was read, the author has added illustrations, with occasional extracts from the works whereof he treats, accompanied with brief remarks, to stimulate and facilitate the knowledge and study of those works.

In geometry, the author of "Celestial Mechanics" has published the fifth and last volume of that great work. The question of the figure of the earth is there discussed, in points of view that had not, previously, been entertained. As, 1. The dynamic effect of the presence and distribution of the waters on the surface of the globe. 2. The compression exercised on the interior couches, or lays. 3. The change of dimensions that would be produced by the progressive cooler temperature (*réfroidissement*) of the land. Each of these causes

causes may tend to influence the equilibrium, the figure or motion, of the earth; these physical conditions, which had not been hitherto introduced into any theories of the globe, will throw light on different questions of geology and general physics.

The "Analytical Formulæ" of M. De la Place, have led to the following results. The couches or lays, at the greatest depths, are the most dense. These couches are regularly disposed about the centre of gravity of the globe, and they differ but little, in point of form, from that of a curved surface, formed by the revolution of an ellipsis. The density of the water is nearly five times less than the mean density of the earth. The heaviest rocks have not the mean density of the globe at large, and of course the interior couches are not of the same nature as the surface.

The presence and distribution of the waters on the surface of the earth produce no considerable change in the law of the diminution of the degrees, and in that of gravity or weight. Every geological system, founded on the hypothesis of any considerable displacing of the poles, at the surface of the earth, must be inconsistent with the mechanical causes now ascertained to determine the figure of the earth. The temperature of the globe has not, sensibly, diminished, since the time of Hipparchus, (more than two thousand years,) and the effect of this decrease of heat has made no variation in the whole of this time, in the duration of a day, the two-hundredth part of a centesimal second.

M. Girard has employed himself in investigating certain questions relative to cast iron, and the use of that material in machinery; also as to the conducting of waters, and to the coppers of steam-engines. The casting of iron may be readily adapted to the form which nature impresses on bodies, to render them capable of a determinate resistance, with the least possible quantity of resisting matter. And thus the figure of hollow pipes may be given to different mobile pieces of a machine, while casting, like to the stalks of certain plants, or to the plumage of birds. M. Girard, who is also author of an excellent "Treatise on the Resistance of Solids," deduces from his "Formulæ" the relation between the interior and exterior diameters of a hollow cylinder, so as to render the cylinder both lighter and more capable of resistance, in given

circumstances. The facts cited by the author, the details into which he enters relative to the operations of casting, and also to the means of augmenting solidity and producing uniformity therein, are well worthy the notice and study of artists.

M. Dupin recited a report on the construction of carriages, and on the causes that render them most liable to be overturned. One of these, perhaps the principal, is neglecting the execution of the ordnances as to the loading of carriages. The conditions, or cases of stability of a carriage in motion, according to the nature, the inclination, and the greater or less perfection of the roads, are considered; but the reporter, without pointing out new forms or methods, lays down data to discover and ascertain them. He refers to the progress which it is natural to expect, from the growing improvement of the mechanical arts, applied to the construction of carriages. These are capable of being made lighter, without impairing their solidity, and better able to encounter hazards, without diminishing their firmness. Improvements, also, must be planned, as to the form, structure, and keeping up, of roads; and regulations must be rendered more efficacious to produce their effect.

The author recommends to the government to propose a prize of twenty thousand francs, to be granted on the first of January 1825, to the constructor or coach-maker, that, without neglecting such qualities as are requisite in a public carriage, capacity, convenience, and lightness, should secure, also the greatest stability for the conveyance of a given number of passengers, with a determinate weight of baggage. It will require the experience of a year or two, to prove the goodness of such carriages. The plans of the carriages should be accompanied with a descriptive memoir, detailing the calculations as to stability. In a program should be accurately specified certain facts to serve as bases to the attempts of projecting mechanists, including fixed principles, from which the proportion of carriages may be derived, as also the best disposition of the loading, so as to acquire the greatest possible stability.

The same reporter, as the organ or representative of the commission deputed to examine the work of M. Marestier, on steam-packets, and the military marine of the United States of America, detailed the contents of their analysis,

analysis. In this, the structure and the dimensions of steam-packets are investigated, as also the mathematical results deduced by the author, and his description of those of America. On the whole, the committee recommend to government to assist or contribute to the printing of the Memoir, as it has to the publication of several other works.

Some experiments made in Sweden, by M. Lagerhielm, communicated to the academy by M. Olivier, ancient pupil of the Polytechnic School, residing in Sweden, have been submitted to the *examen* of Messrs. Girard and Ampère. The subject treated of is the draining off water, by orifices made in thin sides of the receptacles containing it. The learned Swede proves that elastic fluids are, in this case, subject to the same laws as incompressible fluids, such as water.

M. Ampère presented a continuation of his Memoir on the Electro-Dynamic Phenomena. Herein he has confirmed, by new experiments, certain results deduced from his preceding "Formulæ;" he has also ascertained and announced two new facts. 1. That a voltaic conductor, placed very near a metallic circuit inclosed (*fermé*) but not communicating with it, determines or draws an electric current to it. 2. That a circular conductor, forming an entire circumference, has no action to produce a revolution round its axis, of an inclosed conductor, be it of whatever form; and that the same property occurs in a conductor bent as the arc of any circle, whatever be the number of degrees of that arc.

To this succeeds an investigation of the electric currents in the interior of the globe, proceeding from east to west, and the more intense as they are nearer to the magnetic equator, which must then be considered as a medium direction between all the currents; these currents are considered, in all the circumstances of motion that they would produce on conductors, whether horizontal or vertical.

The results collected, by this author, are conformable to the numerous experiments already made; some by himself, others by M. Delarive, all of which tend to shew the action that the earth exercises on mobile voltaic conductors. The author has thus completed the theory of action which he had discovered between two conductors, and also that of the influence of the terrestrial

globe upon a conductor; a phenomenon which he was the first to observe.

In the limited state of human knowledge, it is not possible to ascertain the distribution of the electric currents of our globe, nor even to decide the question of their actual existence. If it be admitted, we must suppose one part of these currents to come very near the surface, as the direction of the magnetic needle is affected by the variations of the temperature from day to night. These variations, however, being scarcely perceptible, it is inferred, that the effects depend chiefly on the currents that prevail at great depths.

Another object of the researches of M. Ampère, is the assimilation that he makes of the magnet, and of the assemblages of circular parallel currents, to which he gives the name of electro-dynamic cylinders. This assimilation may be manifested, either by the way of experiment or by calculation. In employing the second method, we must compare the poles of the magnetised bars, and not their extremities, with the extremities of the electro-dynamic cylinders; as, according to the experiment of M. Ampère, the magnetic poles disclose the same properties as the extremities of the electro-dynamic cylinders. This kind of proof, while it confirms the results of experiment, impresses the character of theory on inductions derived solely from the observation of facts.

Two young and able naturalists have supplied what was wanting, in this respect, in the Traité of M. Ampère on the identity of magnetism and electricity. Their memoirs were read to the academy, in the sitting of February 3, last. That of M. Mont. Ferrand contains calculations relative to the mutual action of a rectilinear conductor, and of an assemblage of circular currents, situated in planes parallel to the direction of this conductor. Assuming the value or proportion assigned by M. Ampère, to the action of two elements of electrical currents, the author determines that which is exercised by an indefinite rectilinear conductor, 1. On an element of electrical current. 2. On a circular current. 3. On an assemblage of similar currents, perpendicular to a right or curved line, passing through their centres. When this is a right line, the calculation reproduces the law discovered in 1820, by M. Biot; and confirmed by the experiments published,



lished, in the same year, by M. Pouillet. If the line is a circumference of a circle, we then find one of the results of the experiments of Messrs. Gay-Lussac and Welter, on a steel ring magnetised, by the process of M. Arago. If the line of the centres is only a curve, with two branches symmetrical, with respect to a plane passing through the conductor, the analysis leads to a result confirmed by recent experiments.

The second circular memoir is that of M. F. Savary; some account of it has already been given in the *Revue Encyclopédique*.

Never was any discovery prosecuted with more zeal and success than that of CErstedt, on the analogy between the electric and magnetic fluids. Three years have hardly elapsed, and the science has already arrived at certain theories, founded on facts, numerous and well analysed; also, at methods of calculation which would, alone, produce new discoveries.

While the knowledge relative to electricity and magnetism is acquiring daily accessions, the science of light and optics is advancing with rapid steps. M. Fresnel has presented several memoirs, the object of which is to express the general laws of double refraction; also to discover the laws of a new kind of polarisation, to which he has given the name of circular polarisation; also, to prove directly, that glass compressed, causes light to undergo a double refraction; and lastly, to examine the law of modification impressed by a total reflection on polarised light. These researches are connected with the theoretic notions that M. Fresnel, and several other writers on physics, have adopted, respecting the nature of light. They consider its action as operated by vibrations extremely rapid, propagated in elastic mediums. From this opinion not being generally admitted, some dissensions have arisen in the republic of sciences, though, from habit, more peaceably disposed than that of letters.

The minister of interior had desired the academy to examine afresh the question of areometers, and compare the respective methods proposed, so as to determine with precision, by means of that instrument, the specific weight of liquids. M. Arago, reporter to the commission charged with this labour, has retraced some very accurate experiments already made, by M. Gay-Lussac, therein completely answering

the views of administration. M. Gay-Lussac has drawn up tables, that for science and minute detail become the surest guide that rulers can follow in the collection of the revenue. A memoir of M. Francoeur, on this subject, and another by M. Benoit on areometers, have honourable mention in the report of the commission. The latter memoir may be considered as an excellent chapter of a treatise on physics; but the author has not taken up the experimental part of the question.

M. Despretz has applied himself to consider the conductivity of bodies, that is, the greater or less facility with which heat penetrates them, and spreads through their interior. He has found that, in their relation to this property, the following bodies or substances are in the order that experiment has ascertained, commencing with the highest degree; copper, iron, zinc, tin, lead, marble, porcelain, and brick-clay. The report on this labour was drawn up by M. Fourier. The results obtained by M. Depretz are pronounced by the commissaries to be every way worthy of the academy's encouragement; and that the physical sciences, several arts, and the oeconomic processes, as to the distribution and use of fuel, would be benefited by their publication.

Of three comets observed in 1822, the first was discovered by M. Gambart, to whom we owe, also, the observation of two others at Marseilles. M. Pons was the first that discovered the other two. The *Revue* has already noticed that comet whose revolution was determined by M. Euke, and which has been designated as the comet of a short period; it will hereafter, no doubt, receive an appropriate name, like the other bodies of our system.

M. Gambey presented to the Academy two instruments, constructed on new principles, 1. A compass of declination; and 2, an heliostat. With respect to the invention and execution of astronomical instruments, M. G. is, at present, the first artist in Europe.

M. the Abbé Halma, translator of the *Almagest*, is now publishing a French translation of Ptolemy's "Manual Tables," hereby rendering a new service to astronomy. He is also prosecuting "Enquiries on the Zodiac of Denderah," and professes to prove that it does not reach higher than the year 364 of the Christian era.

M. Coquebert Montbret, reporter of the "Commission of Statistics," after

announcing the prizes decreed, notices the "Statistic Researches" of M. de Chabrol, relative to the city of Paris, and the department of the Seine. The rest of this work will shortly appear.

Mention is next made of works relating to the colonies. M. de Jonnés has commenced the publication of some useful memoirs on the "Antilles;" they are intended to complete the "Natural History of Guadaloupe and Martinico." Certain other works have been collecting documents on the same islands; were this plan extended to French Guiana, and our establishments in the Indian ocean, our colonies would be better known than many parts of the interior of France.

M. B. de Chateaufneuf produced a "Memoir on the Mortality of Women, arrived at Ages from Forty to Fifty." In this he proves by evidence, that appears undeniable, contrary to a received opinion, that the mortality of men is greater at this period than that of women. This consequence has been drawn from observations made in places extremely remote, and in very different climates; in the south of France, in the north of Russia, and in the intermediate countries.

A memoir of M. de Jonnés, on the extent of lands susceptible of cultivation in the French colonies, makes it plainly appear, that even one-third of the lands as yet not cleared, put into a state of cultivation, would furnish supplies, not only for the consumption and manufactures of France, but for exportation.

Messrs. P. Duchatelet and P. de Contreille, medical doctors of the faculty of Paris, have published some Remarks on the River Bièvre. About the year 1790, the improvement of the course of its waters; so as to render its banks more salubrious, had formed the subject of an interesting publication by M. Hallé. A considerable part of the population of the Faubourg St. Marceau are daily employed on its banks, or in the vicinity, the importance of whose establishments would be greatly augmented, if the banks were lined with a wall of masonry, if a pavement were laid down on the soil, if toll-gates were removed, &c.

In chemistry, facts are, progressively, accumulating, so as, in time, to form a general theory that may include them, in all their relations, and reveal, as far as it is possible, the causes and laws of their action. In such a state of the sci-

ence, there is reason to fear that facts will be inaccurately observed, and imperfectly described. It has been hitherto believed, that the combination of chlore with percarbonated hydrogen, contained equal portions of these two substances. M. Despretz has shown that the volume of chlore is only half of that of the percarbonated hydrogen.

M. Dulong, recently admitted into the academy as a member, has made some new discoveries on respiration, and on the causes of animal heat. He has found that the volume of carbonic acid, formed in the act of respiration, was always less than that of the absorbed oxygen; experiments show it to be by one third, in birds and carnivorous quadrupeds, and by one tenth in the herbivorous. He has, moreover, remarked, that there was constantly so strong an exhalation of azote, that, in herbivorous animals, the volume of air expired surpassed that of the air inspired, notwithstanding the diminution of volume of the carbonic acid gas. And, lastly, he has found the portion of heat, corresponding to that of the acid, to be scarcely half of the total heat yielded by the animal, unless it be carnivorous; and that, in herbivorous kinds, it does not reach three quarters of the same quantity. From these premises, M. Dulong concludes that there remains some other cause, different from the fixation of oxygen, to account for animal heat in its totality.

The loss sustained by the academy, in the death of M. Haüy, gave reason to apprehend that the public would be deprived of a complete edition of his works, which the professor was preparing. Five volumes had already appeared, and the impression of the sixth and last is now proceeding, under the inspection of M. Delafosse, pupil of M. Haüy, and selected, by him, to co-operate in his labours.

M. Constant Prevost, a skilful naturalist, a pupil of M. Brongniart, has traced the geological traits of Normandy and Picardy, from Calais to Cherbourg. At the two extremities of this line, nearly eighty leagues in extent, we find rocks of a similar character; these rocks appertain to the primitive soil; and, in some measure, form the borders of the immense basin, in which are deposited the rows or shells of the posterior earths. The middle of this basin is pretty near Dieppe; there we perceive, only, such as are the most superficial, and they are almost all horizontal.

zontal. The intermediate shelves rise up, obliquely, on each side. M. Prevost has represented this sort of a natural cup, in a drawing, which is rendered still more intelligible by an ingenious colouring. The grand divisions of the land are distinguished, in their general character, and with their subdivisions, and so all the facts that compose the geological history of the country are included. A description is subjoined of the fossils, as well as of the couches or strata that contain them. Among others, is a species of reptile, named *ichthyosaurus*, partaking of the nature of a lizard and a fish, and the most ancient, perhaps, that we are acquainted with. There are, also, fishes, with some unknown species of crocodiles and *cerites*, a species of shell-fish that abound in the rocks, and are found scattered in heaps, one among another, but separated by very thick strata of chalk, on which none of them are found.

M. Dutrochet has made additional experiments on the direction which the different parts of plants take, from germination to their complete development. He has found, that when grains are turned, and their axis of rotation is inclined to the horizon, though but slightly, the two seminal caudexes take the same direction, and the radicle follows that inclination. If the axis be perfectly horizontal, the two caudexes take a direction in a tangent to the very small circle described by the embryo. In stalks that have leaves, when submitted to the rotation, the leaves turn their superior faces towards the centre of rotation, and the petiole, or supporting stalk, bends conformably to that disposition.

M. Dupetit Thouars considers the flower as a transmutation of the leaf, and of the bud that depends on it. His experiments on the juice of vegetables, present facts which seem no further connected with that substance than as it is an assemblage of vegetable fibres, such as would be no less observed in other assemblages that have not the properties of the juice. It is generally supposed that a tree, deprived of its bark, loses its power of vegetation. M. D. T. has peeled trees, for three years together, and they have sustained no injury. He thinks the elm endures this mutilation the best, but the oak decays under it. A young peeled elm produced, at first, some protuberances that took a greenish tint, and were soon

found to be buds. These disappeared, in winter; but, in the spring, there appeared a number, large enough to recommence a new tree.

M. Raffeneau Delille, professor of botany at Montpellier, and a correspondent of the academy, has described a singular plant, of the family of corbels, or gourds. On the same stalks it bears hermaphrodite and male flowers. Its fruit, nearly two feet in length, and of a proportionate thickness, is covered with a resinous and inflammatory powder, plentiful enough to be gathered by scraping off. The author judges it to be analogous to the vegetable wax of the *myrica cerifera* of North America, and to the same of the *ceroxylum andicola*, discovered in the Cordilleras by Messrs. de Humboldt and Bonpland. M. Jacquin, from whom M. Delille received the grains of this plant, has named it *beninaga cerifera*.

M. de Humboldt is publishing the tenth number of his superb Collection of Mimosa, and, in conjunction with M. Kanth, the twenty-second number of the new Genera and Species of the Torrid Zone. M. Kanth has published the first volume of a Treatise, wherein he examines, afresh, the Characters of the Genera of the Family of Mallows, also those of the Ciliaceous and Butnera kind.

M. Richard, whose death in the course of this year the academy have had to regret, had left a paper on the Family of the Balanophoreas, which has been presented by his son, a young botanist, the worthy representative of a family, that, for near a century, has been rendering service to the science of vegetables.

M. Dupetit Thouars has presented the commencement of an History of the Plants of the Family of Orchis. This forms part of a Flora of the Isles of France and Bourbon, which M. D. T. has been long employed upon.

Several physiologists attribute the faculty of absorbing exclusively to the lymphatic vessels; some others, however, allow it also to the veins, for all that is not chyle. This question has been, of late, the subject of renewed discussion. M. Segelas has communicated to the academy, and repeated, before its committee, some experiments, which not only confirm, in general, the absorbent faculty of the veins, but prove, also, that certain substances are only absorbed by those vessels, or, at least,



least, that they are so, in a greater abundance, and more rapidly, than by the lacteal vessels.

M. Fodera, a young Sicilian physician, has presented a *Mémoire*, wherein he considers absorption and exhalation as a simple imbibition (imbibing) and a transudation, which depend only on the organic capillarity of the tissue of the vessels. The same physiologist has repeated, with great precision, the experiments of Messrs. Woollaston, Brande, and Marcet; which tend to prove that certain substances pass directly from the stomach into the reins and bladder, without being drawn into the circulation.

The following details certain facts observed by M. Majendie. The nerves are, at once, the organs of sentiment and of voluntary motion; but these two functions are not, entirely, depending one on the other; the former may be annihilated, without any diminution of the latter, and *vice versa*. It has already been proved, that they have different seats in the masses which compose the brain. Anatomists have been long endeavouring to ascertain whether they have also, in the tissue of the nervous cordons, pedicles (*des filets*) exclusively assigned to them; but, hitherto, hypotheses have been advanced on this head rather than positive facts. The experiments of M. Majendie may seem to resolve this problem definitively. The nerves that proceed from the spinal marrow derive their origin through two sorts of roots or fillets, some anterior, others posterior, which unite at their issuing from the spine, to form the trunk of each pair of nerves. M. Majendie, having opened the spine of the back of a young dog, without injuring the nerves, or its marrow, proceeded to cut the posterior roots only of some nerves, and he instantly perceived that the corresponding member was insensible to any puncturing or squeezing. He, at first, considered it as paralysed; but soon, to his great surprise, saw it move very distinctly. Three experiments producing a similar effect, he was led to think that the posterior roots of the nerves might be especially appropriated to sensibility, and the anterior to motion. He next attempted to cut, separately, the anterior roots, an operation much more difficult, and which, after a number of trials, he effected. The member then became faint and motionless, but retaining the symptoms of sensibility. Trials

made on the *nux vomica* led to the same conclusions; no convulsions appeared in the members of this fish, the nerves of which had lost their anterior roots, but those which had only retained their posterior roots had shocks as violent as if all the roots had remained untouched. The effects of the irritation are not so distinct; there appears a number of contractions, mixed with signs of sensibility, but the contractions excited by pinching or pricking the anterior roots are marked more sensibly by infinite degrees.

M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, who has produced a work on monstrosities, has been extending his researches to a Comparisen of the Organs of Dejection, and those of Generation, in Birds, proceeding, at length, to compare the genital organs in the two sexes. Herein, all the difficulties of the question are collected. In these respects, the author considers the monotremes, those extraordinary quadrupeds of New Holland, which unite the shoulders of a reptile with the beak of a bird, and the structure of whose genital organs is so paradoxical, that, though they are hot-blooded, and have bodies covered with hair, as quadrupeds, it is doubtful whether they are not oviparous, like reptiles. M. Geoffroy inclines to the affirmative, relying on the testimony of a traveller, who vouches for having observed the fact; and, according to report, has brought over to Europe some eggs of the ornithoryncus, the name of that singular species of animals. According to his account, which he professes to have received from the aboriginals of the country, the female prepares a nest, wherein she deposits two eggs.

The organization of the lamprey has never been correctly discriminated as to any distinctive index of sex. Messrs. Majendie and Desmoulins have observed, in an individual of this species, that it had an organ placed like the ovary of others; but, in its form or structure, it was analogous to the organs of the male of the *shad*. At the same time, and in the same river, another lamprey, smaller, with ovaries more prominent, and visibly filled with eggs, was taken. Hence the former lamprey is supposed to be one of those males that have been so long sought for: its liver was of a dark green colour, the female's was of a reddish yellow.

The approaches of the animal and vegetable kingdoms to each other, are by

by such of their respective species as are the most imperfect. The marine polypus has long been considered as a plant; for a longer time, still, it was thought to be an intermediate being between the two kingdoms; but there are several other bodies that appear to belong to the animal kingdom, although, during a part of their existence, they exhibit all the phenomena of vegetables. They have, pretty generally, been included in the family of conferves, (hairweed); Adanson, however, had observed voluntary movement in one of them, and M. G. Chantrou had noticed, in some others, corpuscles which had all the appearances and properties of infusory animalcules. To obtain correct notions in respect to this group of organized beings, a rigid examination became necessary. This M. B. de St. Vincent has undertaken; placing under a microscope all the filaments he had discovered, in salt or fresh water, tracing, attentively, their metamorphoses and developments, he has distinctly ascertained degrees of animality. The groupe of *fragillariated* show but few signs of animal existence; the *oscillariated* have a movement similar to what their name expresses; in the *conjugated*, the fillets at times draw near together, place themselves one beside and close to another, communicating and conjoining the colouring matter with which their articulations are replenished, by means of small lateral holes or mouths. One of the articulations is emptying, while another is changing into one or several globules, that appear to be the means of reproduction. The *zoocarpated* are those globules which have assumed all the characters of real animals. After a certain number of transformations, they burst the case wherein the last metamorphosis was effected, and then have a voluntary movement, and swim about, rapidly, in every direction, like the animalcules to which the name of *Volvox* has been given. At another period they again become fixed, extending, lengthways, by the successive appearance and growth of several articles or joints accumulating into another filament, which remains motionless, till, in its turn, it produces a fresh generation, in the same order as the preceding. Each of these groupes is divided into several kinds, according to the detailed circumstances accurately specified by M. de St. Vincent. To this numerous family our naturalist has added another, which he terms *baeillariated*, as these corpus-

cles resemble small batons or slaves. Amongst the kinds that compose it is that animalcule, which, according to the observations of M. Gaillon, is the real cause that produces the green colour of certain oysters.

M. Guyon has sent from Martinico the description of a leech, twenty individuals of which he found in the nasal fosses or cavities of a heron, (*Ardea virescens*) of that island. If this were the constant residence of that worm, the fact would be remarkable, as we are not acquainted with any other species of leech that lives, constantly, in the interior of other animals.

M. Lamouroux has described the polypus which inhabits a singular coral of the Indian seas, and has been called the organ-player (*Tubipora musica*). M. Delamarck has terminated his History of Animals non-vertebrated, the seventh and last volume of which comprehends the Molluscæ, the most elevated in point of organization. The History of the Quadrupeds of the Menagerie, by Messrs. F. Cuvier and Geoffroy St. Hilaire, has come to its 36th number. M. Devaucel has given the description and drawings of several animals from India; his labours are enriching the cabinet of Natural History with a multitude of valuable objects. M. L. Delatour has also placed, in that vast depot, the collections that he formed in India, as also M. Auguste de St. Hilaire, the produce of his excursions into the interior of Brazil. M. de Ferrusac is proceeding on his great work respecting Molluscæ of the land and of fresh water. He has begun the description of fresh-water shells found in the fossile state; and instituted a comparison between the living and fossile species, treating, also, of a kind but little known, to which he gives the name of melanopsides. One point which he aims to prove is, that the different species of this last genus, and of several others that abound in potter's clay, and in the lignites, in several lower regions of Europe, are the same as those now found alive in more southern countries.

In medicine and surgery, the number of memoirs is considerable. An account of these, with the judgment of the academy respecting them, is postponed.

M. de Humboldt has announced his intention to rear and bring the vigo or llama to a state of domesticity, if practicable, previous to transporting them into Europe, where it is probable they might live without degenerating.

M. Lemare

M. Lomaro has presented to the academy an apparatus, which he calls a Calefactor, one that may be very usefully employed in domestic economy. The cylindrical vessel, placed in the middle, is every where surrounded by the fuel that heats it, and the fuel is, itself, surrounded by another vessel in the shape of a crown, of the same height as that in the middle, and which is filled with water. The circular void between these two vessels, and which serves as a hearth, is pierced at the lower part with small holes for the circulation of air.

An indelible ink is becoming more and more necessary in proportion to the improving skill and industry of forgers. A manufacturer of Paris, M. de la Renaudière, has presented a sample of ink of this description, which combines all the desirable qualities, and which resists all the agents usually employed to efface writing. It has received the approbation of the academy, and the recipe of it is placed under seal in the secretary's office, to try whether it will retain its qualities; some other kinds, with similar pretensions, having failed herein.

## NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To JACOB PERKINS, of Fleet-street, London, Engineer; for certain Improvements in Steam-Engines. Partly communicated to him by a Foreigner residing abroad.—Dec. 10, 1822.

**M**R. JACOB PERKINS declares the nature of his improvements to consist in heating water, or other fluid or fluids, for the purpose of generating steam for steam-engines, in a vessel or vessels kept, during such process of heating, full of such water, or other fluid or fluids, and also under pressure; and which said vessel he sometimes substitutes for the ordinary boiler used in steam-engines, and calls a *generator*. By this arrangement steam is generated with a much smaller quantity of fuel than by the ordinary boilers used in steam-engines of a like power. And he also declares that the nature of his improvements further consists in causing such water, or other fluid or fluids, so heated as aforesaid, to escape from under the said pressure, and pass at once from the generator into the steam-pipe, where it becomes steam or vapour, and in that form may pass thence to the cylinder, or to any other situation connected with a steam-engine, without the necessary intervention of any steam-chamber or other reservoir of steam. Also, that the nature of his improvements consists in causing such escape of water, or other fluid or fluids, to take place, by forcing other water, or other fluid or fluids, into the generator; and thereby maintaining the generator in that state of fulness required for the purposes of his said invention. Also, further consists in the application of the hereinbefore declared improvements generally, for the purpose of generating steam for steam-engines, whether such steam be employed to act through the

steam-pipe, without a steam-chamber immediately on the piston of a steam-engine, or to be collected in a reservoir or steam-chamber, and thence to act on the piston, or for heating the water for ordinary steam-engines, or for any other purpose for steam-engines. And in further compliance with the said proviso, he does hereby describe a manner in which his said invention may be performed, which manner is the best he has hitherto discovered, or is at this time in possession of, or informed of, and which is ascertained by the following description thereof.—The said generator may be heated by a variety of known furnaces, but the one he has used and found to be the best, is one of the cupola kind fed by a blast; and his safety-pipe, indicator, and forcing-pump, are not new, but he claims exclusive privilege for the following improvements only; that is to say:

*First*, for heating water, or other fluid or fluids, for the purpose of generating steam for steam-engines, in a vessel or vessels kept (during such process of heating) full of such water, or other fluid or fluids, and under a pressure greater than the expansive force of the steam to be generated from such water, or other fluid or fluids, at the time of its generation.

*Secondly*, for causing such water, or other fluid or fluids, so heated as aforesaid, to escape from under the said pressure, and pass at once from the generator into the steam-pipe, where it becomes steam or vapour, and in that form may pass thence to the cylinder, or to any other situation connected with a steam-engine, without the necessary intervention of any steam-chamber, or other reservoir of steam.

*Thirdly*, for the manner of causing such



such water, or other fluid or fluids, to escape as aforesaid; that is to say, by forcing other water, or other fluid or fluids, into the generator, until the pressure against the steam-valve shall cause it to rise, the valve being so loaded as not to rise, except by means of such extra pressure as aforesaid.

*Fourthly*, for the general application of such water, or other fluid or fluids, so heated as aforesaid, and of the steam or vapour generated thereby, whether such steam or vapour be employed through a steam-pipe without a steam-chamber or reservoir, to act immediately on the piston, or to be collected in a reservoir or steam-chamber, and thence to act on the piston, or only for heating water to generate other steam, or for any other purpose or purposes whatsoever; provided always that such general application as aforesaid be for the purposes of steam-engines.

*To ALEXANDER LAW, of the Commercial-road, Founder; for an Improvement in the Form of Bolts and Nails for Ships, and other Fastenings.—July 17, 1821.*

This improvement consists in giving the bolts and nails used for ships and other fastenings such a form or figure, that, when once driven home into their place, they cannot work themselves out by jars or strains, and this he effects by forming them with four, five, or a greater number of sides, and consequently as many intervening angles; and making the said sides and angles to wind round the axis of the bolt or nail in a screw form, so that the said bolts or nails, when in the act of being driven into a hole of proper size, revolve on their axis, as they are made to advance by the force applied to them; and the pieces therewith bolted together are held much more securely than they would be with common bolts; as the bolts thus formed cannot be drawn from either the one piece or the other, therewith bolted together, by any of the common strains to which such fastenings are exposed, without absolutely tearing out a portion of the solid substance of the wood. Of these improved bolts and nails a proper idea may be formed, by conceiving them, in the process of manufacturing them, to be formed in the first place into polygonal rods or prisms, of as many sides and intervening angles as may be required, any portion of which rod, if equally

pearance, and would in fact present a kind of screwed bolts, composed of as many threads as they were angles originally given to the piece of rod before being thus twisted; and such a piece of polygonal rod, when thus treated, may be considered as a bolt or nail of my said improved form.—*Repertory.*

#### LIST OF PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.

Edward Ollerenshaw, of Manchester, hat-manufacturer; for a method of dressing and furnishing hats, by means of certain machinery and implements to be used and applied thereto.—May 27, 1823.

Thomas Peel, of Manchester, esq. for a rotary-engine for the purpose of communicating motion by means of steam or other gaseous media.—May 27.

Stephen Wilson, of Streatham, esq.; for certain improvements in machinery for weaving and winding. Communicated to him by certain foreigners residing abroad.—May 31.

John Mills, of Silver-street, London; and Herman William Fairman, merchants; for certain improvements in rendering leather, linen, flax, sail-cloth, and certain other articles, water-proof. Communicated to them by a certain foreigner residing abroad.—May 31.

Richard Badnall, of Leek, silk-manufacturer; for certain improvements in dyeing.—June 3.

Thomas Attwood, of Birmingham, banker; for certain improvements in the making of cylinders for the printing of cottons, calicos, and other articles. Communicated to him by a person residing abroad.—June 3.

Thomas Mills, of Dudbridge, near Stroud, cloth-dresser; for certain improvements on machines for shearing or cropping woollen cloths. Communicated to him by certain foreigners residing abroad.—June 5.

Jacob Perkins, late of Philadelphia, but now of Fleet-street, London, engineer; for certain improvements in steam-engines. Partly communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad.—June 5.

Edward Cowper, of Kennington, mechanic; for certain improvements in machines and apparatus for printing calico, linen, silk, wool, paper, and other substances capable of receiving printed impressions.—June 10.

Robert Mushet, of the Royal Mint Tower-hill, gentleman; for mean or means, process or processes, for improving the quality of copper and alloyed copper, applicable to the sheathing of ships and other purposes.—June 14.

\* \* \* Copies of the specifications, or further notices of any of these inventions, will be inserted free of expense, on being transmitted to the Editor.

# VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

WE are glad to see Plans of Village and Neighbourly Libraries again afloat, and we once more recommend them to the zealous support of our readers. They complete the education of the people. The national schools commence a system of general instruction, which these perfect. The good effects of schools are lost if books are not provided for subsequent amusement and instruction; and these may be introduced into every village or neighbourly circle for ten or twelve guineas, and kept up at a guinea or two per annum. The books should not be of a canting or gloomy description, but should illustrate History, Geography, Biography, Natural Knowledge, and Voyages and Travels. We have seen a computation that there already exist in the United Kingdom not less than 340 permanent subscription libraries, 1900 book societies of circulation, and double the number of village libraries, the annual purchase of books by the whole exceeding sixty thousand pounds, and supplying one hundred thousand persons with reading of a solid and instructive character. Besides these means of enlightening the public, there are above 1000 circulating libraries, which supply sentimental reading to the female sex; and, in the three kingdoms, not short of 2,500 shops, which subsist wholly or chiefly by the sale of books. All these serve more or less as antidotes to superstition and political slavery; and, while they exist and flourish, a million of men in the liveries of power, the corruptions of parliament, and the chicanery of law, cannot cheat us of those rights and privileges on which depend our national energies and social prosperity. Behold this true picture of Britain, all ye foreign nations who sigh for liberty, and seek to enjoy it in paper constitutions. These may please the eye of speculative philosophy, but the genius of freedom will never fix her abode except among an educated population; and, whenever a paper constitution is promulgated, it should be accompanied simultaneously by the instruction of the whole population, and by the multiplication and activity of printing presses. If France had thus been instructed by Napoleon, the vile Cossacks would never have polluted her soil, nor the Bourbons have obtruded their abominations;

and, if Spain had been educated, her population would have risen *en masse* on the armed banditti who now spread desolation through her fertile provinces.

The good effects of Mr. MARTIN's Law against cruelty to animals begins to be acted upon through the nation, and must tend to produce sentiments of humanity among persons who hitherto have treated animals as they would blocks of stone. Rational beings, as they call themselves, are nevertheless so irrational as seldom to reflect on the love of life and the feelings of creatures not exactly in their own form; and this total absence of the faculty of thinking in nine of every ten of the human race is the cause of the numberless cruelties practised on beings as sensitive as ourselves. To the immortal honour of Mr. Martin, he has, *unaided*, been indefatigable in carrying his own Law into action, and has brought to punishment some of the brutal bipeds who abuse cattle in Smithfield, and who ill-treat that noble animal the horse. We are sorry to find that even Christians, who affect to respect the great moral law, suffer it to operate only in regard to objects whose reaction they fear. They generally do as they would be done unto when men as powerful as themselves, and under equal protection of the law, are concerned; but, when the object is defenceless, and under no legal protection, they then skin, boil, and roast alive, without remorse, and inflict other tortures too horrible to describe. The God of all must view these matters differently.

Mr. ROSCOE has been long engaged on a variorum edition of Pope, and it may be expected to make its appearance in the ensuing winter.

Sir J. E. SMITH, president of the Linnean Society, &c. has nearly ready for publication the first portion of his English Flora. So much has been done in botany since the publication of this author's "Flora Britannica" and "English Botany," especially with regard to natural affinities; and he has for thirty years past found so much to correct, in the characters and synonyms of British plants, that this will be entirely an original work. The language, also, is attempted to be reduced to a correct standard. The *genera* are reformed, and

and the *species* defined, from practical observation; and it is hoped the expectations of British botanists will not be disappointed.

Balloon speculations are again in activity, but managed with such small dexterity, as to prove, either that the parties were pretenders, or that the art retrogrades. The plan of filling with gas from the street-pipes much facilitates and cheapens the process, yet several failures in time, or ascent, have recently taken place, and even common accidents have not been guarded against. Nevertheless it appears, that, however high the parties ascend, and however low the barometer falls, the gas is still sufficient for the purposes of respiration; and the most remarkable, and perhaps unaccountable phenomenon, is the rapidity of progress compared with the ascertained velocity of winds, one of our recent aeronauts having gone over thirty-five miles in eighteen minutes.

Lithography and engraving on wood are working great changes in the general features of literature. We have just seen a small map from the office of Mr. WILlich, from writing on stone, which proves the great capabilities of that art in a new line. And in regard to wood, in which Mr. Bewicke, the reviver, was a few years since the only artist, there are now in London twenty or thirty masters, and twice as many apprentices, in full work. Steel engraving, introduced by Messrs. PERKINS and HEATH, is also becoming general for school and popular books, which require tens of thousands of impressions; and we are indebted to Mr. READ for the introduction of a metal harder than copper, and not so susceptible of the action of oil, from which 10 or 20,000 good impressions may be taken of delicate subjects. In fact, between stone, wood, steel, and Read's hard metal, the old material of copper-plates seems likely to be abandoned. The great work of "Nature Displayed," which has just appeared, contains no less than 260 plates; but the whole are fine specimens of steel, hard metal, or wood, and calculated to yield 50,000 good impressions; whereas copper would not have afforded above 2000. Hence we get richly-ornamented books 100 per cent. cheaper than heretofore.

The shops of Messrs. MILLER and of Souter, who import American books, prove, by the variety and importance of the novelties which they exhibit, that

American literature is beginning to stand on its own legs. Thus far it could not be avoided that the transatlantic presses should merely reflect the literature of the mother country; but the improved capital of American booksellers begins to enable them to encourage original works, and, although the names of the writers are seldom classical, and their pronouns are often puritanical, consisting of Zachariahs, Emanuels, Elkanahs, Jedidiahs, Hezekiahs, and the like, yet their good sense and originality will surmount these difficulties, and the genius of liberty do the rest.

Speedily will be published, *Telyn Dewi*, the Poetical Works of the Rev. D. DAVIS, of Castle-Howel, Cardiganshire, chiefly in the Welsh Language, including translations from Gray, Cowper, Addison, Barbauld, &c. with a portrait of the author. The author's reputation as a classical Welsh poet of eminent merit, has been for many years established by his translation of Gray's *Elegy*, which is universally considered as equal to the original.

An *Essay on Human Liberty*, by the late DEAN MILNER, is in the press.

Mr. GODWIN has for some time been engaged on a work, to be entitled, the *History of the Commonwealth of England*. There is no part of the history of this island (says Mr. G. in his prospectus), which has been so inadequately treated as the *History of the Commonwealth*, or the characters and acts of those leaders who had for the most part the direction of the public affairs of England from 1640 to 1660. When the Commonwealth of England was overturned, and Charles the Second was restored, a proscription took place in this country, resembling, with such variations as national character and religion demanded, the proscriptions in the latter years of the Roman Republic. This severity had its object, and the measure might be necessary. That the restored order of things should become permanent, it might be requisite that the heads of the regicides should be fixed on the pinnacles of our public edifices, and that the exercise of every form of worship but that of the church of England should be forbidden, as it was forbidden. The proscription however went further than this. The characters of the men who figured during the interregnum were spoken of with horror, and their memoirs were composed after the manner of the Newgate Calendar. As the



bodies of Cromwel and Pym and Blake were dug out of their graves to gratify the spleen of the triumphant party, so no one had the courage to utter a word in commendation either of the talents or virtues of men engaged in the service of the Commonwealth. The motives for misrepresentation are temporary; but the effects often remain, when the causes are no more. This is in most cases the result of indolence only: historians follow the steps of one another, with the passiveness and docility of a flock of sheep following the bell-wether. What was begun by the writers who immediately succeeded the restoration, has ever since been continued. The annals of this period are written in the crudest manner, and touched with hasty and flying strokes, as if the authors perpetually proceeded under the terrors of contamination. No research has been exercised; no public measures have been traced to their right authors; and the succession of judges, public officers, and statesmen, has been left in impenetrable confusion. All is chaos and disorder. To develop this theme is the object of the work it is proposed to write. The purpose of the author is to review his materials with the same calmness, impartiality, and inflexible justice, as if the events of which he is to treat had happened before the universal deluge, or in one of the remotest islands of the South Sea. He will not consciously give place in the slightest degree to the whispers of favour or affection, nor fear to speak the plain and unvarnished truth, whoever may reap from it honour or disgrace. Such is the homage that ought to be paid to the genius of history; and such a narrative is the debt that future ages have a right to demand."

A prospectus and specimen are in circulation of a *Scientia Biblica*, or a Copious Collection of Parallel Passages for the illustration of the New Testament, printed in words at length: the whole so arranged as to illustrate and confirm the different clauses of each verse; together with the text at large, in Greek and English, the various readings, and the chronology.

A Geognostical Essay on the Superposition of Rocks in both Hemispheres, by M. de HUMBOLDT, translated into English under his immediate inspection, will be published next month.

Capt. A. CRUISE, of the 84th regt. has just ready for publication, Journal

of a 'Ten Months' Residence in New Zealand.

A new work, from the pen of Miss PORTER, author of "Thaddeus of Warsaw," &c. will shortly appear, in three volumes, entitled *Duke Christian of Lunenberg, or Traditions from the Hartz*:

Mr. SHARPE is preparing engravings from Mr. Westall's designs, for the *British Anthology, or Poetical Present*, designed, with considerable variation of materials and arrangement, as an exemplar of the once popular "Dodsley's Collection."

The next volume of the *Methodical Cyclopaedia* will consist of *Geography*. It will include an attempt to fix the pronunciation of names of places; and, in that respect, be superior to every existing geographical dictionary.

The regular publication of the *Encyclopaedia Edinenses* will be resumed, and the work completed within the original limits. Part XIX. will be ready in October.

The author of the "Peerage and Baronetage Charts," "the Secretary's Assistant," &c. is preparing a Dictionary of English Quotations, in three parts. Part the First, containing Quotations from Shakspeare, will appear in a few days.

A Treatise on the Law of Libel, is preparing for publication, by RICHARD MENCE, esq. barrister-at-law, in which the general doctrines will be minutely examined, and logically discussed.

A Print is announced from the bust of the late Mr. CHARLES WARREN.

The eighth volume of the *Annual Biography and Obituary*, comprehending memoirs of most of the celebrated persons whose decease has taken place, or may take place, within the present year, is in preparation, and will be published on the 1st of January, 1824.

The *Star in the East*, with other Poems, by J. CONDER, is printing.

Mr. CHARLES WESTMACOTT is about to publish a humorous work, called *Points of Misery*, with designs by the ingenious Cruickshank.

Mr. SHIEL, the Irish dramatist, is printing an Epic Poem.

Sir EVERARD HOME has discovered that high notes do not affect animals, but that they are much stimulated by the low notes played on musical instruments.

Dr. CONQUEST will soon publish, *Outlines of Midwifery*, for the use of Students.

Dr.

Dr. URE is preparing a new and revised edition of Berthollet on Dyeing.

Mr. LAMBERT is engaged on a Supplement to his splendid work on Pines.

A novel, called the Spacwife, by Mr. GALT, is in the press.

The Newspapers are beginning to notice the Lansdown manuscripts, from which we published a series of selections ten years ago.

The Library of Napoleon was lately sold in London. Many of the books had notes by himself, and they fetched high prices. His ornamented walking-stick fetched thirty-seven guineas.

At the sale of Mr. Nollekin's works, his head of Sterne fetched 58 guineas, and of Fox 145 guineas.

The Golden Cross, Charing Cross, and the adjoining buildings, are to come down, and a splendid building erected on its site like the Pantheon at Rome.

Mr. BRISTOCKE is preparing the Life of Howell Harries, esq. founder of the establishment of Trevecka; and Mrs. BRISTOCKE is about to publish a translation of the *Athaliah* of Racine.

An edition is printing in London of the Entire Works of Demosthenes and Æschines, from the text of REISKE, collated with other editions.

The Rev. D. WARR is printing a Course of Lectures on Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, illustrating its original characters, &c.

Mr. COTTLE, of Bristol, will soon publish, *Observations on the Orestor Caves*, with engravings of the fossil remains of fourteen different animals.

Memoirs are printing of the late Capt. J. Neale, by the Rev. G. BARCLAY.

Mrs. J. TOWNLEY is printing a Letter to the Council of Ten.

An Account of a Visit to Spain in 1822-3, by MICHAEL QUIN, esq. will appear in a few days.

Mr. BRAYLEY, jun. announces the *Natural History of Meteorolites*.

A Translation of all the Greek, Latin, Italian, and French, Sentences, Phrases, &c. which occur in Blackstone's Commentaries, and also in the notes of Christian, Archbald, and Williams, is in the press.

Speedily will be published, *Extracts from various Greek Authors*, with English notes and lexicon, for the use of the junior Greek class in the University of Glasgow.

A new edition of Shirley's Works, by Mr. GIFFORD, is in forwardness. All the Plays are printed, and a portion of the Poems.

A new edition of Ford's Plays are also in preparation, by the same editor.

Early this month will appear the Classical-monosyllabical Explanatory Spelling-book, containing near 5000 primitive monosyllables, arranged rhythmically, and furnishing materials for the instructive diversion called Crambo.

The Night before the Bridal, and other Poems, by Miss GARNETT, is about to appear in an octavo volume.

An interesting tale will appear shortly, entitled the Stranger's Grave.

JAMES L. DRUMMOND, M.D. surgeon, professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Belfast Academical Institution, has in the press a duodecimo volume, entitled *First Steps to Botany*, intended as popular illustrations of the science, leading to its study as a branch of general education, illustrated with numerous wood-cuts.

Hurstwood, a tale of the year 1815, is in the press.

A novel is in the press, entitled *Country Belles, or Gossips Outwitted*.

#### RUSSIA.

The Academy of Sciences of Petersburg, authorised by the Emperor, has made purchase of the magnificent cabinet of ancient medals of General Suchtelen. It consists of more than eleven thousand pieces, in gold, silver, and bronze, selected with care and taste, by an enlightened amateur.

A special Institute for the study of the oriental languages has been lately created, as an adjunct to the College of Foreign Affairs. It admits twenty young persons, intended to serve as interpreters to the Russian legations in the Levant. The two professors are Messrs. Demanges and Charmoy, *élèves* of the Royal Oriental School of Paris; their annual appointments amount to six thousand roubles.

The Assembly of Rabbis and Elders of Plosko, in Poland, came lately to a determination to allow the Jews to celebrate their Sabbath on the Sunday. The Polish Israelites are generally allowed to surpass their brethren of other countries in intelligence, attending to moral and useful instruction, rather than to cabalistical and talmudical dogmata.

#### GERMANY.

According to a decree of government in the Munich Journals, the beautiful royal domain of Schleihheim is to be converted into a school of agriculture, the pupils to be divided into three classes. The first, to comprise such as are intended for subaltern employments,

or any occupations connected with agriculture; the second, such as, in addition to the various processes of practical agriculture, would acquire the knowledge of the correlative arts; and the third, such as applying themselves chiefly to theory, would investigate, also, the sciences auxiliary to agriculture.

There have lately been discovered in a clayey soil, on the banks of the Neckar, near Stuttgart, ossified remains, of extraordinary magnitude, and believed to be those of the quadruped called Mammoth.

## FRANCE.

From an official return published of the births, marriages, and deaths, occurring in Paris in the year 1822, it appears, that of 26,880 children born, no less than 9,751 were bastards; or more than 36 illegitimate children out of every 100: the marriages were 7,157, and the deaths 23,269: in every instance there is, in these returns, a near approach to equality between the males and the females, except as to the *still-born* children, of which 795 were males, and only 626 females, which seems a singular result.

A commission from the Academy of Sciences at Paris, who have been deputed to inquire into and report on the liability to accidents from steam-engines, remarks justly, "that every mechanic method carries with it dangers; and, for persevering in the employment of it, it is sufficient that these dangers do not exceed, notwithstanding their possibility, a very slight degree of probability."

The Society of Christian Morals of Paris have proposed a prize of one thousand francs, to be adjudged to the author of the best memoir, on the following question: 'What means are to be adopted to ensure the final abolition of the Slave Trade, between the coast of Africa and the French colonies?' Memoirs to be addressed, before the first of July 1824, to the president. The views of the Society are detailed in its very extensive Program.

An inhabitant of Chaumont, in the department of Aube, turned up lately, while labouring in his field with his plough-share, an ancient earthen pot, containing about four thousand Roman medals in bronze. They bear the

effigies of several Roman emperors, of the third century, (from 250 to 260,) some of whom were only acknowledged by the armies which they commanded. Among others, appear Galienus; Victorinus the elder; Posthumus the elder; Marinus, surnamed Mammurius; Flavius Claudius; and Salumna, the wife of Galienus. The medals do not appear to have been ever in circulation, and are very well preserved.

## ITALY.

M. ANGELO MAI, prefect of the Vatican library, has just published a second edition of the fragments of the works of Frontonus. These he had discovered originally in the Ambrosian library of Milan, but he has now considerably augmented them, by fresh discoveries, made in the treasures of the Vatican. The literary public will be highly gratified to learn, that among these augmentations, are more than a hundred letters of Marcus Aurelius, Frontonus, and others. This edition is dedicated to the Pope.

It is intended to establish at Rome an English Academy of the Fine Arts. The English Academy of London, of which Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE is president, has already allotted a certain sum for this embellishment, which is to be kept up by annual subscriptions.

## UNITED STATES.

Repeating guns have been invented in America, containing from five to twelve charges each, which may be discharged, in less than two seconds to a charge, with the same accuracy and force as the ordinary fire-arms. The number of charges may be extended to twenty, or even forty, if required, without adding any thing to the incumbrance of the piece. The principle applies equally well to muskets, rifles, fowling-pieces, and pistols. These guns possess all the advantages of the ordinary fire-arms, for loading and firing single charges, with the additional advantage of priming themselves, and keeping in reserve any number of charges that may be required to meet any emergency, which charges are as completely under the distinct and separate control of the gunner, as a single charge in the ordinary gun. We wish the patriots in Spain and Greece had a monopoly in them.



## BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the FOURTH YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the THIRD SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

**CAP. I.** To indemnify such Persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, and for extending the Time limited for those Purposes respectively, until the 25th Day of March 1824; to permit such Persons in Great Britain as have omitted to make and file Affidavits of the Execution of Indentures of Clerks to Attornies and Solicitors, to make and file the same on or before the 1st Day of Hilary Term 1824; and to allow Persons to make and file such Affidavits, although the Persons whom they served shall have neglected to take out their Annual Certificates.

**Cap. II.** To amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for regulating the Trade between his Majesty's Possessions in America and the West Indies, and other Parts of the World.

**Cap. III.** For continuing to his Majesty for One Year certain Duties on Sugar, Tobacco; and Snuff, Foreign Spirits, and Sweets, in Great Britain; and on Pensions, Offices, and Personal Estates in England; and for receiving the Contributions of Persons receiving Pensions and holding Offices; for the Service of the Year 1823.

**Cap. IV.** For raising the Sum of Twenty Millions by Exchequer Bills for the Service of the Year 1823.

**Cap. V.** To render valid certain Marriages.

**Cap. VI.** For applying certain Monies therein mentioned for the Service of the Year 1823.

**Cap. VII.** To regulate the Appointment and Swearing into Office of the Chancellor of the Exchequer of Ireland.

**Cap. VIII.** To continue until the 25th Day of July, 1824, and from thence to the End of the next Session of Parliament, an Act made in the 54th Year of his late Majesty, for rendering the Payment of Creditors more equal and expeditious in Scotland.

**Cap. IX.** To repeal the Rates, Duties, and Taxes payable in respect of Male Servants, Horses, Carriages, and Dogs, in Ireland.

**Cap. X.** To rectify a Mistake in an Act, intituled an Act for making and maintaining certain Roads and Bridges in the Counties of Lanark and Dumbarton, in so far as relates to the Application of certain Exchequer Bills therein mentioned.

**Cap. XI.** For repealing certain of the Duties of Assessed Taxes; for reducing certain other of the said Duties; and for relieving Persons who have compounded for the same.

**Cap. XII.** For the regulating of his Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on Shore.

**Cap. XIII.** For punishing Mutiny and Desertion; and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

**Cap. XIV.** To continue for Five Years, and from thence until the End of the then next Session of Parliament, Two Acts made in the 47th and 50th Years of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, for the preventing improper Persons from having Arms in Ireland.

**Cap. XV.** To continue for Five Years, and from thence until the End of the then next Session of Parliament, and to amend the Laws relating to Yeomanry Corps, in Ireland.

**Cap. XVI.** To explain so much of the General Turnpike Act, as relates to the Toll payable on Carriages laden with Lime for the Improvement of Land.

**Cap. XVII.** To repeal certain Provisions of an Act passed in the Third Year of his present Majesty, intituled an Act to amend certain Provisions of the Twenty-sixth of George the Second, for the better preventing of clandestine Marriages.—March 26.

§ 1. Whereas by the Act of last year it is amongst other things enacted, that no licence for any marriage shall, from and after the 1st day of September in the year of our Lord 1822, be granted by any person having authority to grant the same, until oath shall have been made by the persons and to the effect required by the said Act, from and after the passing of this Act, the herein-before recited provision of the said Act, and all and every the enactments and provisions contained in that part of the said Act which is subsequent to such herein-before recited provision, shall be and the same are hereby repealed; and licences shall and may be granted by the same persons, and in the same manner and form, and in the case of minors with the same consent, and banns be published in the same manner and form, as licences and banns were respectively regulated by the provisions of the said recited Act of his late Majesty King George the Second.

§ 2. All

§ 2. All marriages which have been or shall be solemnized under licences granted or banns published conformably to the provisions of the said recited Act of his present Majesty, shall be good and valid: provided always, that no marriage solemnized under any licence granted in the form and manner prescribed by either of

the said recited Acts, shall be deemed invalid on account of want of consent of any parent or guardian.

Cap. XVIII. *Concerning the Disposition of certain Property of his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors.*

Cap. XIX. *For further regulating the Reduction of the National Debt.*

## NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

*Douze Mélodies Françaises, avec accompagnement de Piano ou Harpe, paroles imitées de Thomas Moore, (sq.); par le Comte Auguste de Lagarde. 8s.*

IT may be necessary to remark, for the information of those who are not acquainted with the modern poets of the French nation, that for "song" the Comte de Lagarde is esteemed by his countrymen in a manner equally on a par with the sentiments we profess for the abilities of the author of "Lalla Rookh." His poem of "Kosciuski," his poetical translation of "Dirmitris Domskoy," a Russian tragedy, "Sophiowka," a Polish poem, and many other works, too numerous to enumerate, stamp him at once as a poet and linguist of no small consideration among the votaries of Hermes and Apollo. An intelligent foreign gentleman, conversing on the merits of the "Douze Mélodies," which happened to lie before us, with that *naïveté* so peculiar to his nation, exclaimed, "that he verily believed Anacreon must have divided his mantle between the British and French poet; for both their performances were admirable."

The musical part of these melodies is selected from some of the most celebrated foreign composers of the present day; and, although well known in France, are not sufficiently so amongst us, notwithstanding their melodious sweetness fully entitle them to our attention. The following airs are particularly worthy of citation, and will afford much amusing gratification to those of our English ladies who complain of the great dearth of continental musical productions in this country:—"La dernière Rose de l'Été;" "Repose sur mon Sein;" "Le Legs;" and "La Harpe de Tara."

As a specimen of the happy facility of our author's poetical talents we select the following admirable imitation of Mr. Moore's ballad of "Farewell, but whenever you welcome the hour,"

Adieu! mais pense à moi quand l'heure tutélaire  
Au bois que nous aimons sonnera le plaisir,  
Pense alors à l'amî qui la trouvant si chère,  
Oubliait près de toi, qu'on l'autant fait souffrir.  
Et bien qu'a m'opprimer, la fortune constante  
A de nouveaux reyers vienne encore me livrer,  
Je leur opposerai l'image consolante  
Des instans de bonheur, que tu m'as fait goûter.

Dans vos joyeux banquets, quand le vin et le grâces  
De mille feux divers embrâseront vos sens,  
Mon cœur! Oh! mes amis, rapprochant les espaces  
S'unira près de vous, à ces transports charmans  
Fier de votre union, joyeux de vos folies,  
Il me retracera les tableaux les plus doux.  
Trop heureux, s'il me dit que quelques voîs amies  
Murmuraient doucement, "Que n'est-il parmi  
nous?"

De quelques maux divers que le sort nous accable  
Il est des souvenirs, qu'il ne détruit jamais  
Ces tableaux du passé, dont le songe agréable  
Du présent douloureux vient émauser les traits!  
Ah! de tels souvenirs que toujours se compose  
Le tems qui me ravit, à des êtres chéris.  
On brise le cristal qui renfermait la rose  
Mais son parfum encor s'attache à ses débris.

In closing this volume, we strongly recommend the work to the public, on the score both of its musical and poetical talent; and we trust the publisher will not be tardy in inducing the Comte de Lagarde to a resumption of those labours which have afforded us in the present instance a treat truly and highly intellectual.

"*Kinloch of Kinloch*," a favourite Scotch Air; arranged with Variations for the Piano-forte and Flute, by J. Ross. 3s.

"Kinloch of Kinloch" consists of so pleasing a series of passages, and is so calculated for piano-forte execution, that Mr. Ross, with whose merit as a vocal and instrumental composer the public is so well acquainted, could not have selected any subject better suited to the purpose to which it is here applied. In its present form, it furnishes a pleasing and improving practice, partly on account of the beauty of the theme, and partly because the modification was in such well-qualified hands.

*Hodsell's Collection of Popular Dances for the Piano-forte, Harp, or Violin. 1s.*

The airs here selected are nine in number; among which we meet with, "Charlie is my darling," "the Campbells are coming," "Adeline's Hornpipe," and "Over the water to Charlie."

All we can add, either in description or criticism of the publication, is to say, that the assortment it contains displays as much taste as choice exercised upon such light matter may be said to admit; and that its claims to notice is at least upon a par with that of any other of the same kind.

*"Beneath these rugged Elms," selected from Grey's Poems, and composed, with Accompaniments for the Piano-forte, by J. Bottomley. 1s.*

Though Mr. Bottomley is by no means a composer devoid of taste or discernment, we do not think that, in the present instance, he has exactly caught the spirit of his author. Neither the key he has preferred, nor the time or measure he has selected, is, in our judgment, that which would have been most eligible for the subject of the words. The scale of E flat, or of E natural, would have been more analogous to a strain depicting a country church-yard, the spot where "the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep," than that of A with three sharps; and common time, *larghetto*, would have afforded an opportunity for some of that pathos which the scene and sentiment demanded.

*"Oh, speed thee, dear Kinsman," the celebrated Harp Song; composed and arranged by M. Corri. 1s.*

This is an agreeable little air; and, in its arrangement for the voice and piano-forte, Mr. Corri has given it all the advantage of which it was susceptible from such an adaptation. With respect to the melody itself, it is a pleasure to us to have to say, that it merits all the favourable notice with which it has been honoured by the public, and that it was politic to publish a separate impression for general use.

#### THE DRAMA.

Melpomene and Thalia are about to resume their ancient reigns in their old and united dominions, Drury Lane and Covent Garden, when free and ample scope will be afforded for our dramatic remarks. At present we are restricted to the observation that, abiding by its tedious repetition of "Sweethearts and Wives," "Matrimony," "the Heir at Law," "the Beggar's Opera," (a story ten thou-

sand times told,) "the Lord of the Manor," (in which the exertions of Madame Vestris, Terry, and Harley, have been received as they merited,) and the production of a new farce, under the title of "the Great Unknown," weakly and ineffectually levelled at the concealed author of the numerous Scotch novels; the new house in the Haymarket has lately excited but little of that interest indispensable to the flourishing career of a metropolitan theatre.

At Drury Lane considerable preparations are making for the further comfort and gratification of the audience. Among these we have to notice the fresh colouring and gilding of the roof; the more convenient, as well as more striking, disposition of the grand chandelier, and other imposing illuminations. The view from the upper gallery is improved, and additions are making to the boxes that will not fail to enhance the accommodation of their visitors. These judicious alterations, the new facility given to the entrances of the pit, and the fresh decorations of the saloon, together with other less important but necessary improvements, while they evince the taste and spirit of the manager, will, no doubt, ingratiate the public, and tend to sustain the honour of his establishment.

At Covent Garden the lessees have not been idle. The saloons and lobbies have been repainted and embellished; and the whole of the interior, especially the ceiling, wears a new and highly-ornamented face. The pigeon-holes have been fitted up by a handsome curve of panneling, by which the striking effect of the proscenium is considerably heightened. The fronts of the boxes have been newly ornamented, and now produce a light, rich, and varied effect. The spirit of personal indulgence, vying with that of ocular gratification, has added backs to the seats of the boxes, and also to the alternate seats of the pit; and the result of the *tout-ensemble* will not fail to please and surprise the numerous and splendid audiences, which we think the managers entitled to expect.

Both houses will open on the same day,—the 1st of October.



## NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN SEPTEMBER:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

*Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.*

**T**HE *Memoirs of the Baron de Kolli*, relate solely to his secret mission in 1810, from the British government, for liberating Ferdinand, king of Spain, from his captivity at Valençay. The narrative is written by the baron himself, and contains an apparently faithful account of that transaction; its failure, and the subsequent four years' imprisonment of Kolli, in the Donjon of Vincennes. The baron appears all along to have been honourable to principles, that show an undeviating attachment to the cause of absolute monarchy; and for which, it does not appear, that he has been hitherto sufficiently rewarded. Two hundred thousand livres, part of a sum entrusted to him by the British government, for the accomplishment of the escape of Ferdinand, and seized by the Duke of Otranto, were declared to have been legally confiscated, on application to Louis XVIII. Nevertheless the baron, like a true loyalist, so far from complaining, loads this monarch with praise. The different documents annexed appear to be genuine, and the whole of the narrative is interesting. His slavish devotion to despotism is forgotten, and we see in him only the inmate of a bastille, a melancholy victim of the cause of kings. The letter from George III. to Ferdinand, is a curious specimen of diplomacy; and we have the Marquis Wellesley's accompanying letter, in which he says that Ferdinand "is the most unfortunate prisoner whom the civilized world has ever seen, under the weight of usurpation and despotism." Subjoined to this narrative, there are memoirs of the queen of Etruria, written in the first person; and an engraving of Ferdinand fronts the title.

*BRAMSEN'S Remarks on the North of Spain*, contain no more than what could be gathered at inns and diligences, during a short and rapid tour through a part of that ill-fated country. It is from the name of Spain alone, that any bookseller could have hoped for a sale, for the volume contains nothing that can repay the trouble of perusal.

*Ferdinand the Seventh, or a Dramatic Sketch of the recent Revolution in Spain*, is written in the manner of a drama, and pretends to be a translation from the Spanish. The story is a sort of history of the revolution, but that is not worth attending to; it is a curiosity of a higher kind. It is well known that there are ears that cannot be moved by the "concert of sweet sounds;" and it has been

long asserted that a poet (who is a sort of musician) is *born and not made*. The latter assertion, however, has been generally understood of that "fine phrenzy" which "glances from earth to Heaven;" and not of that combination of words that constitutes the regularity of verse. To keep up a regular chime, and to make the syllables beat, as if they kept time to the tattoo of a drum, has never been supposed to require any nicety of ear; but here it is otherwise. There is not a line in ten, of the whole drama, that has the least degree of modulation. Every one consists of *exactly ten syllables*; but *each has been counted with the fingers*, and appear as if it had been written by a man that had been deaf from his cradle. The following may serve as a specimen:

I thank thee, worthy Cardinal; well  
Am I assured of faithful friendship on  
Thy part. Earnestly solicitous of  
Converse, I have prayed the king to grant  
Our private communications, while  
The period of durance still obtains, which  
Gladly I anticipate but temporary.

These are shocking verses, and yet the prose is passable. The following song must have been stolen, or at least furnished by another hand:

The smiles of the summer no longer are glowing,  
And dead are the blossoms which hang from the tree;  
And dark from the mountain the streamlet is flowing,  
And frozen the dew-drop that spangles the lea;  
But the tempest of winter may strip every bower,  
And rife the verdure of garden and grove;  
We heed not the storm, tho' around us it lower,  
While the heart is devoted to friendship and love.  
Dear social affection of Eden, still breathing,  
Thy magic can teach every landscape to bloom,  
The bare waving branches with blossoms enwreathing,  
And bid them the tints of fresh roses assume.  
Then what? tho' no verdure embellish the bower,  
Nor strains of sweet melody gladden the grove,  
We fear thee not, Winter, we'll baffle thy power,  
While the heart is devoted to friendship and love.

*An Essay on Criminal Laws*, by ANDREW GREEN, L.L.B. is a small but well-written work, which we should have noticed sooner had it come earlier into our hands. The unassuming pamphlet-form in which it appears, is unfavourable to its circulation; for *legal readers* are not apt to look for information, except in bulky volumes. The right of society to inflict public punishments upon offenders is very properly placed upon its necessity. "If," says the author, "along with the disposition to resent injuries received, nature had also furnished each individual with the means of making his resentment effectual against the offender, and that without inconvenience to the rest of society, any criminal laws for the punishment of such offences might

might have been unnecessary." "The exchange is one infinitely beneficial to the community, by putting a stop to those horrid scenes of bloodshed and confusion, which the indulgence of private revenge for injuries unavoidably produces." We are sorry that our narrow limits prevent us from giving even an outline of this valuable work. As a specimen of the author's manner of reasoning, we will give an extract on a much controverted subject.

"Among the things justly requiring the infliction of legal punishment, must not be included offences committed only towards the Deity; or any such breach of the duties of morality or religion, as concerns only the offender himself, and does not immediately injure other members of society. Human laws are not intended to enforce a general observance of moral and religious duties, or concerned to inflict punishment in any other cases than where the protection of society requires it. They are not to inflict punishment for the purpose of advancing the authority, or of exalting the dignity, of the Supreme Being."—"The right of inflicting punishment is confined to what may be necessary for our own safety, and must not be supposed to extend to what does not concern ourselves."—"How far the mere example of immorality, or irreligion, can be a proper ground of punishment, is a question that requires to be more particularly examined. Certainly it has often been held so. There seems, however, to be an obvious inconsistency in saying, that though a breach of moral or religious duty shall not be punishable merely for being offensive to the Deity, yet that it shall be punishable for its possible or probable tendency to produce what may be offensive to the Deity?"—"If the first offence be not one that the safety of society requires to be suppressed, why should it become so, by its possible tendency to produce one which the safety of society would not require to be suppressed? Take the example of profane swearing, an offence towards the Deity.—We punish a murder, because the safety of society requires that another murder should not happen; but the safety of society does not require that another person should not swear, for the second act of swearing would do no more injury to society than the first had done." Whatever may be thought of this conclusion, it will be obvious from these extracts, that the writer is no ordinary reasoner; and, on that account, we would bestow upon the work our highest recommendation.

Dr. JOHN MASON GOON's *Letter to Sir John Cox Hippisley, bart. on the Mischief incidental to the Tread Wheel, as an Instrument of Prison Discipline*, is another pamphlet well worthy of consideration. With regard to the advantages to be de-

rived from this recently-invented instrument of punishment, there are different opinions, but that of its predominant evils appears to be gaining ground. Dr. Good is not one of those modern philosophers who would abolish all punishment, and believe that, by the powers of reasoning, they could *coax* a criminal into virtue. His objection to the tread-wheel is, that instead of inuring the prisoner to labour, it tears his frame to pieces and undermines his constitution; that it produces ruptures and various other diseases; and, with regard to females, is most indecent, tormenting, and destructive. It has been asked, by Mr. Dent, of Yorkshire, "where is the labourer whose *daily task* does not exceed a walk of *two miles*, even admitting it to be up-hill? Yet this is as great a length of distance as can be performed by the revolution of the tread-wheel in *six hours*; the average of each man's labour at it per day." To this Dr. Good has a triumphant answer, founded on experiments made at Lancaster castle; "by putting this slow and snail-paced labour to the test of a pair of scales, which have been employed as a direct sarcometer, to determine the amount of struggle between the living powers of human flesh and blood, and the destroying powers of the tread-wheel. While the pace is only a mile and a half, or a little more, for the day, it appears that the strain on the muscles has not hitherto been found so mischievous as to make any inroad on the living principle; but the moment the measure of labour is pushed on to two miles a day, the whole system shrinks before it, and the prisoners waste away, at the rate of from a pound to nearly a pound and a half every three weeks!" "Now," says the Doctor, "what other labour under the sun, short of that of actual torture, to which men have ever been condemned, or in which they ever can engage, in the open air, has produced, or can be conceived to produce, such a loss of flesh and blood as that before us; where the rate of progression, whether up hill, down hill, or on level ground, does not exceed two miles for the entire day; and the labourer has to carry no bag of tools, or weight of any kind, but the weight of his own body?" "This reasoning is infallible; and "while the rival instrument of the *hand crank mill* is capable of effecting, as it appears to be, all that the *tread-mill* can or ought to achieve, without the ill consequences it menaces, it should seem to follow, that the moral and benevolent heart must give its unreserved suffrage to the latter."

A Mr. PRATTENT has published an Eton edition of the *Eton Grammar*, illustrated by some pertinent notes; but, in affecting to combine with his book the interrogative system, he has betrayed his

inexperience in the art of teaching. At the end of every section a series of triple questions are introduced, not only not calculated to exercise the understanding of the pupil, but arranged in the exact order of the text, so as to call for neither labour nor ingenuity in preparing the answers. Perhaps Mr. Prattent meant to engraft on his book the Interrogative System of Instruction; but in his humble imitation he has completely missed the object. Such an abortion will not, we trust, be countenanced by the masters of Eton school, or by any discerning tutor. Questions, in the order of the text, we repeat, for the hundredth time, are as ridiculous as useless.

Mr. J. MARSHALL, to whose indefatigable industry and laudable public spirit we are indebted for so many accurate financial details, and economical calculations, has just published his *third Exposition of the Votes of Parliament during the Preceding Session*. We have introduced two of them to our readers in the Supplements to the two last volumes, and we cannot adduce a higher proof of our opinion of their great interest and merit. Perhaps we have done enough to expose the bad spirit of our lower House, and we shall therefore content ourselves for the future in noticing Mr. Marshall's annual publication, and in earnestly recommending it to the patronage of all true patriots, and to circulation among electors generally.

The well-known "*Practical Essays on Mill-Work*," by the late ROBERT BUCHANAN, have received very important illustrations and additions, in a second edition just issued, prepared by Mr. Tredgold, the author of "*An Essay on the Strength of Cast Iron*," and several other writings, wherein mathematical theory and mechanical practice are most happily blended. The best form for the teeth of wheels is now shown to be attainable, by combining the arcs of circles in a new manner: it is shown how to cause the chief action of the teeth to take place, after they have passed the line joining the centres of the wheels: the theory of bevelled gear is much simplified, and practical rules are derived, far more correctly setting out and finishing bevelled teeth, than heretofore has been practised. The nature of mechanic force is considered under some new points of view, tending to facilitate the calculations of machinery: the ascertainment of the best sets of numbers for the teeth of wheels and pinions is explained and illustrated by examples. From a new investigation, the Editor is led to the conclusion, that a water-wheel, to produce the maximum of effect, from a given fall of water, should be made so much greater in diameter than the height of that fall, as to receive the water upon

the wheel, at  $52\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  distant from its vortex: that the velocity of the wheel's circumference, answering to this maximum of effect, is not a constant quantity, as heretofore has been assumed, but is dependant on the height of fall in each particular case, and for the most part exceeds considerably the limit assigned by Mr. Smeaton, as has long been known to some of the practical mill-wrights of our northern counties. Throughout the work, the Editor's notes supply important corrections or additions, to the text; and we can with confidence recommend this edition to the notice of mechanics, and to readers upon this subject.

\*\*\* We are assured that the Essay on Homer, noticed in our last, is not the Prize Essay of the Royal Society, but a speculation, so printed and titled as to mislead the unwary. We expected little from the society, and therefore were taken in by the aspect of the pamphlet. Its title runs as follows, "A Dissertation on the Age of Homer; his Writings and Genius; and on the State of Religion, Society, Learning, and the Arts, during that period. Being the Prize Question proposed by the Royal Society of Literature, for his Majesty's Premium of One Hundred Guineas, for the best Dissertation on the subject."—If really designed as a hoax on the society, we give the author credit for much ingenuity and great satirical talent.

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In this particular it is especially providential that blindness to the future is given to man; for how could an individual live and enjoy life under the dreadful anticipation that he should ere long crawl upon the surface of the earth—the semblance rather than the substance of a living being,—a burthen, if not to himself, at least to those near to and about him.

Some degree of apprehension in reference to this result may, however, occasionally prove salutary in causing us to shun those courses which naturally, if not necessarily, lead to it.

A scene has but a few hours since passed before the observation of the present writer calculated to give thought to the thoughtless, and to prove of more preventive efficacy than precept upon precept from the moralist, or denunciation after denunciation from the preacher—a scene to do justice to which would defy the picturesque force of even Irving's phraseology and manner—a scene which it were desirable should be witnessed by

all the disciples of that delusive creed, "a short life and a merry one," for those suicidal attempts at abridging existence which the sensualist avowedly makes often fail of their full effect, and instead of conducting their victim at once to the silence and repose of the grave, either open upon him a sad and dreary purgatory of powerless regret, or entomb his soul in the dust of his body a long, long time before the latter goes to its native dust of the earth. Oh! if any thing could stay the hand of mad intemperance, it would be the passing of some hours or days with the semi-vital half-conscious thing which intemperance has made. But the writer's admonitions, should they be considered such, come, he is happy to say, too late. The habits of all classes of society (he asserts it in spite of vituperations to the contrary) have recently much improved, and the tone of nerve will be found to keep pace with the improved tone of morals and manners.

The principal diseases of the present month have been, as was to be expected, bilious; some cases of cholera have proved exceedingly violent; and the reporter sees daily cause for reiterating his recommendation to attend at this season of the year to the slightest menaces of stomach or bowel disorders.



disorders. What would be an easy task for the medical adviser on one day, might be attended not only with difficulty, but fear of failure, on the next; so rapid in their strides do we find those maladies which implicate especially the organ of biliary secretion. It is to the intertropical countries that we must go to witness these contests between disease and medicine in their full measure of force; but even here in England, during the autumnal mixture of hot days with damp and dewy evenings, cholera is often formidable in its aspect, and rapidly fatal in its career, unless the speedy and judicious interposition of art say nay to its fearful menaces.

Let any one who doubts the efficacy of medicine in subduing disease read the masterly account lately presented to the world by Dr. MASON GOOD, of the spasmodic cholera of India; and let every student of medicine who has not seen the volumes of Dr. G. to which the reporter now refers, forthwith procure them. The work entitled "*The Study of Medicine*," with all its faults, for faultless it is not, affords a noble instance of what genius may accom-

plish when backed by industry and regulated by taste; and we have now, what previously we had not, a body of medical instruction to which the amateur cultivator of the science can apply, without being scared by technicals on the one hand, or misguided by empiricism on the other.\*

Bedford-row;

D. UWINS, M.D.

Sept. 20, 1823.

\* The reporter has had another opportunity of seeing the cancerous breast, to which he last month referred, under Mr. Samuel Young's treatment by pressure; and he is happy to say that the progress towards cure has been during the few preceding weeks, particularly rapid. Mr. Foster, of Guy's Hospital, (the reporter is now at liberty to mention names,) expresses himself fully satisfied that the scirrhous mass is very considerably reduced, as is Mr. Desormaux himself, the husband of the lady who is the subject of the malady. Mr. Desormaux is an apothecary residing at No. 16, Charlton-street, Somers' Town.

## REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

**M.** LAPLACE, the modern high-priest of the exploded doctrine of attraction, and who considers profundity in mathematics a substitute for COMMON SENSE, is publishing new speculations on the tides, on the shape of the earth, &c. &c. founded on the doctrine of a central or converging force in the sun, &c. on the principle, in regard to the tides, that the sun and moon actually push up the waters from the bottom of the sea! In like manner, this able mathematician has abused his science by papers and volumes about molecular and capillary attraction, although a tenth part of the same analysis devoted to experiments with a few bungs would have shewn him, that all such approaches are mere results of the intercepted pressure, or elasticity, of the gas in which the bodies are saturated. M. Arago, and other French speculators, are in like manner rendering Nature ridiculous by their discussions about electrical and magnetic fluids; when it is palpable that no such fluids exist; and they might, with equal propriety, treat of a moonshine fluid, a shadow fluid, or of the climax of absurdity, M. Laplace's gravific atoms, whose rate of motion he has yet been unable to determine!

A learned foreign professor pretends to have discovered that all atmospheric aqueous substances, as hail, snow, rain, and dew, contain iron combined with nickel; from which the attempt is made, to account for the recent formation of *ærolites*, prior to the every-day occurrence, somewhere,

of the fall of meteoric stones from the sky, forgetting that the major part of these masses are stony and not metallic, and overlooking the important facts of the prodigious velocity in an horizontal direction of the principal masses from which the falling stones, in the shape of fragments, invariably, have just before been detached with explosive violence, often visible to the eye as a train of sparks. We have in England two better theories on this subject: one by Mr. Farey, which refers these masses to the class of *satellitæ*, revolving in elliptical orbits around our earth, so near thereto as to dip into its atmosphere, at every return to their peregrio, which occur at intervals of about nine hours; but, every one of which successive returns, happening over a fresh and distant spot, and, in the majority of instances, over the vast ocean, or in the day-time on unfrequented lands, &c. The other, by Sir Richard Phillips, who ascribes meteorolites to small bodies generated and floating in space, which the earth encounters in its orbit.

It has been discovered in America, that a round thin plate of soft iron, fixed on a lathe spindle and turned with great rapidity, is capable, in a very surprising manner, by the motion of its edge, of cutting hard steel, a saw plate for instance, presented to it; the groove in the steel acquiring an intense heat, without the same degree of heat penetrating the soft iron, as is asserted by the Rev. Mr. Dagget in Professor Silliman's Journal.

A new

A new diving-bell, or improved instrument, is now in use in making a new pier at Port Patrick. It is a square cast metal frame, about eight feet high, twenty-two feet in circumference, and weighing upwards of four tons. This frame is open below, and at the top are twelve small circular windows made of very thick glass, such as are sometimes seen used on-board of ships. These windows are so cemented or puttied in, that not a bubble of water can penetrate; and when the sea is clear, and particularly when the sun is shining, the workmen are enabled to carry on their operations without the aid of candles. In the inside of the bell are seats for the workmen with pegs to hang their tools on, and attached to it is a strong double air-pump, which is a great improvement on the old-fashioned plan of sinking barrels filled with air. From this pump issues a thick leathern tube, which is closely fitted into the bell, and the length of which can easily be proportioned to the depth of wa-

ter. The bell is suspended from a very long crane, the shaft of which is sunk to the very keel of a vessel fitted up for the purpose, and which is, in fact, a necessary part of the diving apparatus. On the deck of this vessel is placed an air-pump, worked by four men, with an additional hand to watch the signals. When about to commence operations, the sloop is moved to the outside of the breakwater, the air-pump put in motion, and the crane worked. From its weight and shape, the machine must dip perpendicularly; while the volume of air within enables the workmen to breathe, and keeps out the water. Two or three men work with perfect ease and safety 20, 25, and sometimes 30, feet below water. With picks, hammers, jumpers, and gunpowder, the most rugged surface is made even; and not only a bed prepared for the huge masses of stone which are afterwards let down, but the blocks themselves strongly bound together with iron and cement.

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IT concerns us to learn, that although the trade of the empire is progressively increasing, that of the port of London is simultaneously decreasing. The cause is to be ascribed to the system of docks, the dues and charges connected with which operate so heavily on imports, as to confer great advantages on Liverpool, and other

ports; while the restrictions which attend ships and their crews while within the docks, deprive the proprietor of cargoes of all free agency. We foresaw that such was likely to be the consequence of the Colquhoun system when it was commenced, and pride will abet it till London has lost the greater part of its foreign commerce.

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Oil, Lucca .....	9 10 0	—	10 0 0	9 0 0	—	9 10 0	25 galls.
—, Galipoli.....	54 0 0	—	0 0 0	53 0 0	—	0 0 0	per ton.
Rags .....	2 1 0	—	0 0 0	2 0 6	—	0 0 0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3 10 0	—	0 0 0	3 10 0	—	0 0 0	do.
Rice, Patna .....	0 16 0	—	1 0 0	0 16 0	—	0 18 0	do.
—, Carolina .....	1 18 0	—	2 0 0	1 18 0	—	2 2 0	do.
Silk, China, raw.....	0 16 1	—	0 18 1	0 16 1	—	0 18 1	per lb.
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Spices, Cinnamon .....	0 7 0	—	0 8 4	0 8 0	—	0 8 3	do.
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—, Sherry .....	20 0 0	—	50 0 0	20 0 0	—	50 0 0	per butt

*Premiums of Insurance.*—Guernsey or Jersey, 25s. a 30s.—Cork or Dublin, 25s. a 50s.—Belfast, 25s. a 30s.—Hambro', 20s. a 50s.—Madeira, 20s. a 30s.—Jamaica, 40s. a 50s.—Greenland, out and home, 6 gs. a 12 gs.

*Course of Exchange, Sept. 23.*—Amsterdam, 12 10.—Hamburgh, 38 2.—Paris, 26 5. Leghorn, 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ .—Lisbon, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ .—Dublin, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

*Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds.*—Birmingham, 312l.—Coventry, 1100l.—Derby, 140l.—Ellesmere, 63l.—Grand Surrey, 47l.—Grand Union, 19l.—Grand Junction, 263l.—Grand Western, 4l. 15s.—Leeds and Liverpool, 377l.—Leicester, 315l.—Loughbro', 4000l.—Oxford, 745l.—Trent and Mersey, 2150l.—Worcester, 54l.—East India Docks, 145l.—London, 118l.—West India, 192l.—Southwark BRIDGE, 18l.—Strand, 5l.—Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 270l.—Albion, 51l.—Globe, 161l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 78l.—City Ditto, 128l.

The 3 per Cent. Consols, on the 26th of September, 83 $\frac{1}{8}$ ; New 4 per Cent. 102 $\frac{3}{8}$ .

Gold in bars, 3l. 17s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 15s. 6d.—Silver in bars, 4s. 11d.

### ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of Aug. and the 20th of Sept. 1823: extracted from the London Gazettes.

#### BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 61.]

*Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.*

**A**LDERSEY, B. Liverpool, grocer. (Hinde  
Andrew, P. R. Brighton, grocer. (Willoughby  
Atkinson, A. Ludgate-hill, cabinet-maker. (Harvey  
and Co.  
Barnes, W. Newhall, Worcestershire, cattle-dealer.  
(Jones, Tewkesbury  
Batterbee, P. F. Norton, Suffolk, brandy-merchant.  
(Golding, Walsham  
Biles, J. Cranbourne, Dorsetshire, blacksmith.  
(Hodding, Salisbury  
Bish, D. Shirehampton, Gloucestershire, dealer.  
(Hicks and Co. L.  
Broughall, R. Little Ness, Shropshire, farmer.  
(Williams, Shrewsbury  
Caton, H. Beaminster, Dorsetshire, draper. (Green  
and Co. L.  
Cogger, T. Haymarket, glassman. (Young  
Cooper, J. Leicester, linen-draper. (Pallen and Son  
Cone, J. Crutched-friars, victualler. (Alexander  
Critchley, J. and T. Walker, Bolton, liquor-mer-  
chants. (Adlington and Co. L.  
Dighton, G. Rochester, draper. (Green and Co. L.  
Fleming, R. Yarmouth, wine-merchant. (Daniell  
and Co. L.  
Fox, T. Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars'-road,  
woollen-draper. (Bolton  
Funston, R. Cambridge, dealer. (Peacocke  
Garside, J. High-street, Whitechapel, butcher.  
(Gray  
Grange, J. Piccadilly, nurseryman. (Barber  
Graves, J. and H. S. Langbourn-chambers, mer-  
chants. (Fisher  
Greatham, T. Liverpool, ship-chandler. (Chester, L.  
Hasford, J. Trowbridge, victualler. (Berkley, L.  
Hartwright, T. Kinner, Staffordshire, victualler.  
(Hemington, Oldbury  
Hill, R. Stafford, silversmith. (Tyndall and Co.  
Birmingham  
Holman, R. Crown-street, Finsbury-square, hatter.  
(Annesley  
Hone, J. W. Brixton, draper. (Wilde and Co. L.  
Howell, J. Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, linen-draper.  
(Clarke, Bristol  
Horn, H. Cherry-garden street, Rotherhithe, mer-  
chant. (Birkett, L.  
Hunter, J. Halifax, dealer. (Scatherd  
Jenkins, J. Tewkesbury, wine-merchant. (Windus

Jennings, J. Keynsham, Somersetshire, saddler.  
(Drew  
Johnson, W. Liverpool, merchant. (Battye, L.  
Kirkpatrick, W. E. Lime-street, merchant. (Gatty  
and Co.  
Knowles, G. Brighton, stable-keeper. (Crosvelier  
Lee, H. T. Gravel-lane, Ratcliffe-highway, slop-  
seller. (Wilde and Co.  
Lowndes, J. H. Liverpool, merchant. (Brooke  
Marchant, J. Freshford, Somersetshire, innkeeper.  
(Mason, L.  
Maddy, W. Leeds, linen-draper. (Payne  
Martin, J. Bolton, manufacturer. (Willett, L.  
Maunder, J. Upper Ground-street, Christchurch,  
victualler. (Ware and Co.  
Maxwell, J. Boston, tea-dealer. (Chester, L.  
Meilheim, L. J. de, Arundel-street, Strand, mer-  
chant. (Taylor  
Mitchell, W. Norwich, silversmith. (Gale, L.  
Myers, A. Haymarket, tailor. (Morgan  
Oldriere, L. Dartmouth, tallow-chandler. (Prideaux,  
Kingsbridge  
Perrell, J. King-street, Cheapside, silk-manufac-  
turer. (James  
Phillips, D. Cold Blow, Pembrokeshire, victualler.  
(Callen, Pembroke  
Rigg, R. and A. Whitehaven, brewers. (Walker  
Roche, G. Liverpool, tobacconist. (Adlington  
Ryder, R. Edale, Derbyshire, cotton-spinner.  
(Whitlow, Manchester  
Skiller, E. Rochester, victualler. (Shafto, Bishop-  
wearmouth  
Smith, J. Doncaster, grocer. (Hardy and Co.  
Sheffield  
Smith, T. Manor-row, Tower-hill, earthenware-  
man. (Robinson  
Sutton, W. Sunbury, brewer. (Vincent, L.  
Telford, J. and W. Arundell, Liverpool, drapers.  
(Green and Co. L.  
Underwood, C. Cheltenham, builder. (Bowyer  
Watt, C. Sidney-street, Goswell-street road, pen-  
manufacturer. (Butler  
Watt, C. Spencer-street, Goswell-street road, mer-  
chant. (Evitt and Co.  
Watson, T. Longsight, Lancashire, dealer. (Atkin-  
son, Manchester  
Wilson, R. and F. Oxford-street, linen-draper.  
(Stevens  
Wood, J. Cardiff, banker. (Gregory, L.  
Worth, J. and J. Trump-street, warehouseman.  
(Phipps



## DIVIDENDS.

Ainey, J. Liverpool	Gill, W. O. Melksham	Passmore, J. Farnham
Andrade, A. and T. Worswick, Lancashire	Gribbell and Hellyar, East Stonehouse, Devonshire	Pilling, J. Huddersfield
Bidwith, T. Bagginswood, Shropshire	Haddan, W. Lombard-street	Quinton, W. and J. Basford, Somersetshire
Bird, J. and H. Bartlett's-buildings	Harris, W. Birmingham	Ranecroft, J. Binglefield, Berksh.
Blyth, J. Newcastle-under-Lyme	Harvey, J. Leadenhall-market	Redley, J. Lancaster
Bowmap, J. Salford	Higginbotham, N. Macclesfield	Roundell, J. Skipton, Yorkshire
Broughall, R. Shrewsbury	Higgs, D. Chipping Sodbury, Gloucestershire	Russell, G. Birmingham
Bttery, J. Milk-street	Hinde, T. Liverpool	Salmon, S. Regent-street
Clark, G. D. Straud	Hopkins, J. jun. Cholesty, Berks	Saunders, W. Beckington, Somersetshire
Coburn, T. Witney	Hornsby, T. jun. Hull	Smith, J. Liverpool
Cotterell, J. Worcester	Hughes, J. Cheltenham	Squire, L. Eraith, Huntingdonshire
Davies, S. and P. Drayton-in-Hales, Shropshire	Husband, R. Plymouth	Stevens, R. Soulbury
Denham, C. R. Fetter-lane	Inchbold, T. Leeds	Sylvester, W. New Woodstock
Deuziloe, M. K. Bridport	Jarvis, T. Adderbury, Oxfordshire	Tolson, P. and R. Leeds
Dicks, J. Tottenham court-road	Jones, J. Coreley	Tomlinson, T. Winterton, Lincolnshire
Edwards, E. Conway	Jones, W. Shoreditch	Ward, J. Lowestoft
Evans, T. Mackynlleth, Montgomeryshire	Kitchen, R. and J. Amery, Liverpool	White, A. Aldermanbury
Evans, T. B. Strand	Lucas, J. Weymouth-terrace, Hackney-road	Wilson, W. Bridgefield, Lancash.
Ford, W. Walworth-road	Marshall, W. Hesse, Yorkshire	Wood, G. Gloucester
Frood, W. Rochdale	Martin, F. Tewkesbury	Wood, P. Kingston
Garnett, J. Liverpool	Mawhood, R. Wakefield	Yeates, W. Bristol
	Nillock and Latham, Bath	

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

**H**ARVEST is finished throughout Britain, excepting the northern extremities, where it is in full operation, as yet under fortunate circumstances, with respect to the weather. The favourable change, during the past month, has immensely increased the value of all the crops, hops excepted, which almost universally were too far gone in consumption to be recovered even by that best of physicians,—a change of air. Wheat is every where a large crop, but a considerable portion of it will be rough and coarse; and they who assert that it shows no signs of blight,—farmers, however,—do but exhibit in themselves signs of somewhat else. Beans will produce full one-third more than the general expectation. Peas a fair crop. Barley superabundant. Oats, in some parts light, in others luxuriant. Rye, good. Potatoes,—our second bread crop,—most plentiful, and of fine quality. Turnips are said to have lately received some check at the root, but the crop appears probable fully to equal the demand of the ensuing season. Fine hay will be scarce, the second crop abundant, and well saved; the latter feed extremely luxuriant and bulky, and much mended in quality by the dry weather. Fallows, except with the best class of farmers, foul, and backward in tilth. Almost all fruits

superabundant; those which are latest in maturity the best. Live stock, fat and lean, in universal abundance, with no material variation as to markets. Saddle and coach horses, of good size and form, hold their prices to the utmost; the demand, both at home and abroad, continuing without a check; whilst ordinary horses of all kinds are still sinking in price. Old wheat, in some parts of the country, is rather light in stock; in others, the stock on hand is considerable. The price has already fallen ten shillings per quarter, and upwards, on the average; and must inevitably, to judge from the prospect, descend considerably lower. The present appears to be a most plentiful season throughout Europe.

*Smithfield:* — Beef, 2s. 3d. to 4s.—Mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s.—Veal, 3s. 3d. to 5s.—Pork, 2s. 6d. to 6s.—Lamb, 3s. 4d. to 5s.—Bacon, 3s. to 4s. 2d.—Raw fat, 2s. 5d. per stone.

*Corn Exchange:* — Wheat, 40s. to 60s.—New, 42s. to 53s.—Barley, 28s. to 40s.—Oats, 20s. to 30s.—London price of best bread, 4lb. for 9d.—Hay, 63s. to 126s.—Clover, do. 84s. to 130s.—Straw, 40s. to 54s.

Coals in the pool, 36s. to 45s.

*Middlessex; Sept. 22.*

## POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN SEPTEMBER.

## SPAIN.

**T**HE mechanical strength of the French *Banditti*, directed by the science of War, continues to triumph over the divided and ill-directed mechanical strength of the Spanish Constitutionalists. In truth, the superstition and ignorance of the Spanish peasantry aid the foreign banditti, and give a decided preponderance to their

chanical strength of the Spanish Constitutionalists. In truth, the superstition and ignorance of the Spanish peasantry aid the foreign banditti, and give a decided preponderance to their

their mechanical power. If morality or principles had any weight in the contest, the Bourbon slaves, who became *Banditti* the instant they invaded an unoffending country, would long since have been exterminated. But, on the contrary, in the partizans of arbitrary power, of the inquisition, and of all those negations of intellect, which sink men into brutes, the banditti found a numerous party of priests and priest-ridden slaves, eager to co-operate with them; and intellectual men, as possessing no extra degree of mechanical powers, have, by their joint action, been overwhelmed. The banditti, with all their infamy of conduct, have, nevertheless, been ashamed of their Spanish adherents, and a war of words, if not of arms, has commenced between them. Some wretches were constituted a Regency at Madrid, but their violent and brutal policy rendered it necessary to restrain them by a formal proclamation; and, in consequence, an implacable hostility has been declared even against the Bourbon slaves, whose alleged moderation is criminal in the estimation of these Spanish desperadoes.

In the mean time the Bourbon leader having assembled his forces before Cadiz, proceeded to evince his prowess by storming the fortifications of the Tracadero, a slip of land which runs from the main into the harbour; and, taking advantage of the night, of low water, and of treasons within the works, they were carried, and numbers of brave Spaniards fell murdered victims at their guns. All civilized Europe lamented this triumph of mechanical power, but certain governments look on while these crimes are perpetrating, and appear to think that those are justifiable who coolly pass by while assassins are murdering a helpless man in the street. It is even suspected that the man who was ambassador at Naples, in 1820, has, by Machiavelian policy and intrigues, aggravated the mischiefs of the contest, though his master rules a free people, who have but one opinion on this subject. Whatever be the result, the martyrs of the great cause of human nature will be greatly multiplied by this contest, one of many which must take place before man triumphs over ignorance, and over those who profit by it. The brave RIEGO is one of the last victims of his base and treacherous countrymen.

The Cortes shut up in Cadiz have, however, imitated the Roman Senate, when the British Brennus led an army of ancient Gauls to Rome, the members of which died at their posts. At the end of their session the following Speech was delivered by Ferdinand; and this, with the Reply of the President, as exhibiting the true state of the Spanish question, we have preserved for the information of posterity:—

Gentlemen Deputies.—On this solemn day, in which the present Cortes are closed, my heart is necessarily affected by sensations of different kinds, though still they accord with the circumstances in which the nation is placed. On the one hand, the evils by which she is oppressed, and, on the other, the valour of those sons who defend her, produce in my mind the natural effects of such opposite causes; and, if the public calamities and the horrid abuse of my royal name by the enemies of the state, are to me matter of the deepest affliction, I likewise feel the greatest satisfaction when I contemplate the virtues by which the Spanish people are acquiring fresh claims to glory, and the conduct by which their worthy representatives have distinguished themselves during the present legislature.

Invaded as our territory is, by the most unheard-of treachery on the part of a perfidious enemy, who owe their existence chiefly to this magnanimous nation, the world beholds violated in her the rights of all countries, and all the principles the most sacred among men. Pretended defects in our political institutions—supposed errors in our interior administration—a feigned wish to restore tranquillity, the disturbance of which is the work of those alone who exaggerate it—affected concern for the dignity of a monarch who wishes not to be one but for the happiness of his subjects—such were the prettexts of an aggression which will be the scandal of posterity, and the blackest spot of the nineteenth century. But hypocrisy, emboldened by her ephemeral progress, soon threw off the mask, and, discovering all the horror of her views, no longer allows even the most duped to doubt that the only reform she aims at is to deprive the nation of all independence, of all liberty, and of all hope; and that the dignity which she pretends to restore to my crown, consists only in dishonouring me, in exposing my royal person and family, and in undermining the foundations of my throne, to raise herself on its ruins.

With very little reliance on their forces, and on their own valour, the invaders have not been able to advance but as cowards, by scattering corrupting gold, by recurring to the vilest shifts to seduce the incautious, and by arming in their aid treason, fanatism,

ticism, ignorance, and all the passions and crimes. In opposition to such enemies, and in so disadvantageous a struggle, to those who are acquainted with honourable warfare only, the fate of arms has hitherto been adverse. The defection of a general, whom the country had loaded with honours, annihilated an army, upset all plans, and opened to the enemy the gates of the residence of government, compelling it to remove to this spot; and, the combined operations being thus frustrated, and our means of defence so considerably diminished, misfortune has since succeeded misfortune, and evils have accumulated upon a generous people who least merited them.

But in the midst of these disasters, Spain preserves her magnanimous resolution, and the Cortes, in the closest union with my government, have ever maintained themselves such as they were in the memorable days of the 9th and 11th of January last. The serenity and wisdom of their deliberations hitherto, amidst such bitterness and danger, the confidence which their patriotism inspires, and the hatred itself with which they are honoured by the enemies of the country, are so many proofs that they have deserved well of it. Indefatigable in promoting all the branches of public prosperity, they have issued various decrees that contribute to it, as far as circumstances permit. The public credit of the nation, her finances, her army, the interior government of the provinces, agriculture, commerce, and other branches of industry, the administration of justice and the establishment of beneficence, have all been the object of the zeal of the Cortes, and all are indebted to them for considerable improvements, which time will evince to a greater extent, and which I will exert myself to further, as far as depends upon the executive power.

Gentlemen,—I feel a real satisfaction in expressing my gratitude for these important services, for the generosity with which you have attended to the honour of my royal family, and for the liberality with which you have furnished my government all the means in your power to meet the excessive expenses of the state, with the least pressure upon the nation: the powers granted to this effect, by the Cortes, to the provincial deputations, as auxiliary juntas of the national defence, have increased the resources; and the patriotism of these corporations has hitherto made, and, I trust, will continue to make, of such authority, a use extremely beneficial for the support and increase of the defenders of the country.

I likewise return thanks to the Cortes for the unlimited confidence which they have reposed in my government, authorizing it, of its own accord, and by means of

its principal agents, to adopt some extraordinary measures which the present state of the nation induced me to propose as indispensable. If it really is indispensable that, in such critical times, the executive power should be sufficiently strong to prevent any machinations, and secure public tranquillity, my government never will therefore, lose sight of the respect due to the liberty of the Spaniards, but endeavour to require a confidence so gratifying, by acting, as hitherto, with the greatest moderation and economy.

The position in which the events of the war have placed my government, has produced an interruption in the communications with several of the agents of foreign powers; but there is no reason whatever to think that this momentary interruption can disturb the relations of friendship and alliance that subsist between Spain and those cabinets.

Particular circumstances which might expose the honour of my government have induced me to order, as a provisional measure, that my *Chargé d'Affaires* should withdraw from Lisbon.

Nevertheless the ties subsist untouched by which two nations are united, whose evident interest it is to live together in peace and harmony; and the commercial intercourse has continued uninterrupted.

In the interior, every thing suffers from the fatal effects of a desolating war; and the most beneficent laws and measures cannot produce favourable results in the midst of such disasters. Divine Providence is pleased to try us in all ways; but I trust, gentlemen, that at last it will grant a triumphant issue to the justice of our cause. If the treason of some has done for the invaders what they could not expect from their own efforts, the country has still left many heroes who remind the French army of the Spaniards of 1813. If some governments, who are inimical to liberty and light, have conspired against us—if others have forsaken us from a near-sighted policy, all nations behold their interests connected with ours, and are ardent in their wishes that in this struggle we may be victorious.

Gentlemen Deputies,—Then rest, for the present, from your laudable labours, and reap, from the esteem of your fellow-citizens, the fruits which you so richly deserve. Endeavour to inculcate on their minds the necessity of their all uniting around my constitutional throne, and of discord and unfounded distrust disappearing from amongst us. Let the Constitution be our only motto, national independence, freedom, and honour our only wish, and unmoved constancy be ever opposed by us to misfortunes which we have not merited. My government shall cease to exist before it take any step contrary to the oaths by which



which it is connected with the country, or to what is required by the honour of the nation and the dignity of my crown; and, if circumstances shall require it, it will seek, in the extraordinary Cortes, a safe harbour for the vessel of the state. In such case, I will assemble them, always depending upon their zeal and patriotism, and jointly we will travel in the path of glory, until a peace be obtained at once honourable and worthy of Spaniards and of myself.

*Answer of the President of the Cortes, to the King's Speech.*

Sire,—The Cortes of the Spanish nation, on terminating their ordinary sessions, could wish to congratulate your majesty and themselves on the tranquil enjoyment of the beneficent institutions by which we are governed. But in reality, as your majesty has just observed, treacherous aggression has scattered over this nation all the evils of an atrocious war, in which fanaticism, the vices and ignorance of the aggressors, are obstinately struggling against the virtues, the honour, and the illumination of the offended. In such a situation, the noble resolution of upholding the contest, so as either to vanquish or perish with glory, is worthy of Spanish breasts.

And what pretexes have they chosen for hostilities that will ever be the scandal of the civilized world? To protect religion, and maintain the prerogatives of your majesty's throne, through a reform in our Constitution. But Religion is not protected by the violence of the superstition of the barbarous ages; nor are the throne and person of your majesty defended by exposing them to universal disrepute, by the excesses which are committed in the abuse of your majesty's name. Above all, foreign legions, with arms in their hands, do not intend to reform the constitution of any country, but rather endeavour the destruction of its liberty, and the violation of its most valuable rights: but can these be the active measures, at this moment, of princes who, but lately, owed to our firmness, and to the exalted state of those principles which they are persecuting, some the restitution, and others the preservation of their thrones, and all the security of that power which they now employ to reward such benefits, at our hands, by injuries and calamities? Such conduct can be sanctioned only by the perfidious ingratitude of those Princes who debased and prostrated themselves before a daring soldier; nor can it be supported and adopted but by degraded Spaniards, who are absolute strangers to honourable sentiments and national independence.

The contest at last begun, we at first experienced reverses from it, of which some should not surprise us, because they were foreseen, and others have been the

results of seduction and deceit; rather than of the power of the aggressors. But these momentary advantages, far from humbling our valor, have given us fresh vigour, and, confiding in the justice of our cause, we await our triumph unmoved.

The august person of your Majesty and his Royal Family, being now sheltered within these impenetrable walls, together with the national representation, from them we will repeat the lesson which we gave, some years ago, to the armies the most formidable in the world, by the talents of the chief who directed them, and by the numbers of which they were composed. In a crisis so terrible, the Cortes have done all they had to do, which was, *to be faithful to their oath*. To this effect, they have put their courage to the severest trial, and performed all that necessity required; and, however painful some of their resolutions may have been to them, the sacred duty imposed on them and the fundamental law compelled their adoption.

The just wish to provide the necessary resources, in order to maintain the independence of the nation, has likewise induced them to grant the aid of men and money which have been called for, as well as the extraordinary powers which circumstances required, and which the patriotic Government of your Majesty so well merited; the Cortes having ever been guided by the sole object of saving the country from the abyss in which its enemies wish to plunge it; employing their utmost zeal in so regulating the distribution and the means of execution as, at the same time, and as far as possible, to attend to the relief as well as welfare of their constituents.

In the arduous position in which the Cortes were placed, almost from the moment of their first assembling, an external war on the one hand, and on the other the lamentable effects of the sordid machinations of the enemies of light, of the painful dereliction of some perverse ministers of religion, and of the stubborn conduct of certain individuals inured to the exercise of despotism, they were scarcely allowed time to attend to other matters. Nevertheless, unwilling to omit any thing intrusted to them, they have endeavoured, by all the means in their power, to open the sources of public wealth, to set aside the impediments which industry laboured under, and to facilitate trade and circulation; careful, at the same time, to secure the right administration of justice, and the safety of the persons and property of Spaniards. If they have not accomplished more, it has been owing to that unfortunate moment when the chiefs of the European nations conspired against us.

It is truly lamentable that this generous nation should not have her friendly intercourse required by the rest in the way that their common interest requires; but she not being answerable for an aberration of mind so ill-becoming the enlightened age in which we live, she must console herself with not having provoked evil, and having ever been disposed to good; and, above all, to distinguish, by real proofs of useful and reciprocal union, those states which were disposed to preserve and appreciate these valuable ties, and not to sacrifice the interests of their subjects to the passion or caprice of their rulers.

The steady and constitutional conduct of your Majesty's Government leads the Cortes to rely most fully that it will continue to advance, thus nobly, in the path of glory, overcoming every obstacle, and steering the vessel of the state safely into harbour, aided by the zeal and resolution of the heroic soldiers of all arms, the praise-worthy constitutional corporations, and, in general, by the noble intrepidity of the Spaniards.

The Cortes, satisfied with the testimony of their conscience, having religiously discharged their duties, and without any remorse arising from their political conduct, are come again to this invincible island, the terror of tyrants and the support of free men, and have assembled anew in this very temple where, in spite of the then arbiter of diadems and thrones, that constitution was formed and sanctioned, in 1812, which is to be the source of our prosperity.

If in raising on this spot that everlasting monument of heroism and wisdom, and despising the fire and the snares of an enemy crafty and terrible, those who had the good fortune to be Deputies, showed themselves deserving of their mission, the present representatives of the Spanish nation will imitate the exalted example of magnanimity in danger, left them by their predecessors. Resolved never to compound with their own infamy, they will maintain, at all risks, the oath they have taken.

On all occasions, whether prosperous or adverse, your Majesty will never find them retrograding in the career of honor; and if, once more assembled in extraordinary Cortes, the good of the country

so requiring it, these deputies should have again to exercise the legislative functions, they will repeat, in the face of the whole world, what they declared in their sittings of the 9th and 11th of January last, and expressed anew on the 29th of July, with general applause.

Your Majesty may make yourself easy, in the full confidence and security that you will find them by your side whenever your Majesty may apply to them to support the dignity of your constitutional throne; and that they never can wish for a day of greater joy to them than that on which, removed with your Majesty to the centre of the monarchy, they may be able to congratulate your Majesty on the attainment of victory, after having driven the enemy beyond the Pyrenees.

Epic poetry and romantic history alone can do justice to the brave Catalonians, who have honoured their province and the Spanish name by the heroic resistance which they have opposed to the French banditti during the last four months.

Corunna was surrendered to the infamous Morillo, after a resistance of a month.—Pampeluna, after suffering the horrors of a regular bombardment, was then forced to capitulate; and Santona has also surrendered. Thus crime triumphs over virtue, and the nations of the earth as basely, as coolly look on.

#### GREECE.

The Greek Committee in London having sent Mr. BLAQUIERE to examine and report on the state of that country, he lately returned, and a report has been published which does honour to his head, his heart, and his principles. The modern Greeks appear to be worthy of their renowned ancestors, and, although maintaining an unequal contest, have nearly, if not entirely, delivered their country. If the unprincipled Jews of London should not negotiate a loan to the Porte, its resources in men and money seem exhausted; and, if Russia does not interfere, the firm establishment of a Greek Republic seems inevitable.

### INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON;

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

#### CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

**AUG. 28.**—A meeting of merchants, bankers, and others, held; when a committee was appointed to report on the practicability of forming a Chamber of Commerce in London.

**30.**—Major Cartwright entertained M.

Quiroga, and a great number of distinguished Spaniards, friends of liberty.

**Sept. 4.**—After a warm contest, during which as much zeal was manifested in behalf of the candidates,—ten in number,—as upon a parliamentary election, Josiah Pratt, B.D. elected to the vicarage of St. Stephen,

Stephen, Coleman-street. The numbers were—

Rev. Josiah Pratt ..... 97

— Richard Taylor .... 95

— James Hearn .... 71

The other gentlemen declined the poll.

4.—A Gallo-Spanish loan of 2,600,000*l.* effected.

14.—An alarming fire broke out in the London-road, in the house of Mr. Swafield, which was entirely destroyed, others much damaged, and considerable property lost.

15.—The Grand Jury of Middlesex concluded their sittings, having found no less than 618 true bills.

—The metropolis visited by a tremendous storm of thunder and lightning.

The Boards of Works, within the month, ordered, as an experiment, the streets from Parliament-street to the House of Lords to be paved on Mr. M'Adam's plan.

The new London Bridge will be immediately commenced, under the direction of Messrs. Rennie, who have been authorized both by the Treasury and the City.

A canal, on which 150 men are employed, has been commenced from the Thames to Pimlico, terminating with a basin at the wooden bridge, Little Chelsea, for the reception of barges, craft, &c. The old bridge is to be removed, and a handsome iron one erected in its stead.

#### MARRIED.

F. H. Davis, esq. of the Remembrancer's Office, to Lucy Clementina, daughter of Lord M. Drummond.

Capt. W. Saunders, R.A. to Eliza; and C. B. Baldwin, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Frances Lydia, daughters of Walter Boyd, esq. M.P.

The Hon. Thomas Dundas, eldest son of Lord Dundas, to Sophia Jane, daughter of the late Sir Hepworth Williamson, bart.

John William Bridges, esq. of Great Coram-street, to Miss Harriet Hanson, of the Rookery, Woodford.

At Wimbledon, G. C. Carpenter, esq. to Miss Harriet Phillips.

John West, esq. of the Pavement, Finsbury, to Mrs. Elizabeth Foster, of East-place, Lambeth.

At Fulham, John Durant, esq. of Poole, to Mary, widow of John Palmer, esq. of Wimpole-street.

Henry Seymour Montagu, esq. to Maria, daughter of the late Beeston Long, esq. of Coombe-house, Surrey.

Mr. Thomas Scott, of Walworth, to Miss Elizabeth Marianne Harding, of Wear-cottage, Topsham-road, Devonshire.

At Mary-le-bone, Capt. M'Alpine, 7th Hussars, to Miss Louisa Broughton, of Stratford-place.

At St. James's, John Dodson, esq. of Snettisham, Norfolk, to Miss Gerardin, of Poland-street.

Mr. Henry Willatts, of Queenhithe, to Miss Dickinson, of Upton.

Mr. Richard Gilbert, of St. John's-square, to Anne, daughter of the Rev. G. Whittaker, of Northfleet.

H. C. Plowden, esq. of Devonshire-place, to Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut. General Cuppage, of York-street, Portman-square.

H. S. Bowden, esq. of Bradninch, Devonshire, to Eliza Packman, daughter of the late S. Sharp, esq. of Clapham-common.

At Clapham, Richard Bevan, esq. to Charlotte, daughter of the late Lieut. col. Hunter, of the 19th regt.

Frederick Clarkson, esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Frances, daughter of the late Rev. G. Hodgkins, of Stoke Newington.

The Rev. John Butt, B.A. of Upper Seymour-street, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Eddy, M.A. vicar of Tootington, &c. Gloucestershire.

Nathaniel Hooper, esq. of the Temple, to Miss Elizabeth Saxon, of Evercreech, Somersetshire.

Capt. H. Jenkinson, R.N. to Miss Ackland, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Dyke A. bart.

William Gilpin, esq. of East Sheene, Surrey, to Miss Lucy Eliza Jones, of Ashurst-park, Kent.

Mr. Francis Wyman, jun. of Queen-street, Cheapside, to Sarah Blackett, daughter of Clark Stanley, esq. of Cannon-street road, East.

Capt. W. Losack, R.N. to Mary, widow of Capt. E. L. Crofton, R.N.

T. H. Bosworth, esq. of Westerham, Kent, to Sophia, daughter of Francis de Berken, esq. of Finsbury-place.

Mr. Frederick Read, of Regent-street, to Miss Mary Ransom, of Stifford, Essex.

James Barnes, esq. of Tavistock-square, to Miss Walton, of Sanford-place, Stoke Newington.

Jackson Walton, esq. of Sanford-place, to Miss Dempster, of Mitcham.

J. W. Aldridge, jun. esq. of Pentonville, to Miss E. Darnell, of Prospect-house, Pentonville.

At St. Dunstan's Church, Stepney, J. French, esq. of Stockwell-hall, Little Burstead, Essex, to Miss Ismay, of Mile-end.

William Matthiessen, esq. of Finsbury-square, to Miss Jane Hookey, of Alfred-place, Bedford-square.

William May, esq. secretary to the Ambassador of the Netherlands, to Ann, daughter of the late Nicholas Gilbee, esq. of Denton-court, Kent.

Charles Ellis, esq. of Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn, to Maria, daughter of Thomas Reilly, esq. of Holly-terrace, Highgate.

T. E. Bates, esq. of Kennington, to Miss Lucy Baden, of Enford, Wilts.

Dr. S. Burrows, of Bishopsgate-street, to Miss Sarah Burrows.

DIED.



## DIED.

At Southville, Wandsworth-road, *S. Godfrey, esq.* for upwards of thirty years a member of the Stock Exchange.

In Canonbury-lane, Islington, 71, *Jacob Benatar Pimental, esq.*

In Trinity-square, Tower-hill, the *Rev. Thomas Davies*, formerly minister of Queen-street Chapel, Cheapside.

At Tottenham, 79, *Mrs. M. Roberts.*

At Teddington, *Mr. Serjeant Marshall*, second justice of the Chester circuit.

In Burton-crescent, 70, *J. Hartnell, esq.*

In Bow-lane, *Mrs. Mary Johnston.*

In Church-street, Deptford, 50, *Mr. James Agutter.*

In Red Lion-square, at an advanced age, *Ann*, widow of *W. Fowle, esq.*

In Blackfriars'-road, 51, *Mr. Theodore Page*, for thirty years a respectable printer there.

In Tonbridge-place, New-road, *Mr. Philip Dampier.*

In Welbeck-street, 75, the *Rev. J. F. Browning, D.D.* rector of Titchwell and Southmere, Norfolk.

At Sydenham, 31, *Mr. W. Gibson.*

In Tavistock-square, 56, *James Williamson, esq.*

At Kensington, *Gideon Ardiscroft, esq.*

In London-street, Fitzroy-square, 71, *John Wolfe, esq.* late of the Customs.

At Weston-green, Thames Ditton, *John Kaye, esq.* late Accountant-general at Bombay.

In Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, 24, the *Rev. George Stone.*

At Brentford, 39, *Mrs. Anne Woodward Jullion.*

At Peckham, 72, *Mr. William Carter.*

At Farnham, Surrey, 63, *John Mainwaring, esq.*

At Low-hall, Brompton, 82, the *Rev. John Cayley*, rector of Terrington, near Castle Howard: he held the living sixty years.

At Peckham, 72, *Mr. William Dudde-ridge*, formerly of Cheapside.

In Finsbury-place, *Elizabeth*, wife of *J. C. de Bernales, esq.*

In Allsop's-buildings, New-road, 63, *Liddle Thirlwall, esq.*

In Norfolk-street, Strand, 33, *Capt. John Henry Lister*, of the 13th regt. of Bengal Native Infantry.

At Blackheath, 52, *P. W. Broadley, esq.* of Southwark-street.

In Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square, *Charles Surtees, esq.*

At Camberwell, 37, *Elizabeth*, wife of *Joseph Arnold, M.D.*

In Euston-square, *Mrs. Luddington*, wife of *William L. esq.* and sister of the *Rev. Dr. Evans*, of Islington. (Further particulars in our next.)

At Cobham-lodge, Surrey, *Gen. Buckley*, governor of Pendennis Castle.

At St. Alban's-hall, Oxford, the *Rev. Thomas Winstanley, D.D.* This distinguished scholar spent most of his life in college. In 1790 he was elected Camden's Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford; in 1797 he succeeded to the place of Principal of St. Alban's hall; and in 1814 was chosen Laudian Professor of Arabic. The only ecclesiastical promotion he obtained was that of one of the Prebendaries of London, which he must have enjoyed many years, as he stands next to Dr. Parr. Dr. Winstanley, when he died, was in his 85th year.

At Gatcombe Park, Gloucestershire, 60, *David Ricardo, esq.*, M.P. for Portarlington, a gentleman who, at the Stock Exchange, in the House of Commons, and as a public writer on political economy, had acquired considerable celebrity and influence. He was born of Jewish parents, but had become a proselyte to the Christian religion. His accumulation of wealth, and his distinction in life, arose from his connection with the loans of the late wars against France, of which his acute and calculating mind enabled him to take the best advantage. His success and his knowledge of the funding system gave currency to his first publications, and when he subsequently entered the legislature, his opinions on these subjects were listened to by all parties, and particularly by those whose thinking powers lead them to attach great mystery to questions of political economy. Mr. Ricardo was, doubtless, a sensible, plausible, honest, and experienced man; but unfortunately he was a mere calculator, and one of these economists whose reasonings would be admirable if applied to timber and stones, but which are mischievous when applied to sensitive beings, and to a state of society altogether artificial. His favourite maxim was to suffer every thing to find its own level, in a country where monopoly of every kind are upheld by law, and where he himself was protected in the enjoyment of a million sterling, while hundreds of industrious men were destitute of a week's capital, within a mile of his palace. Such being his primary axiom, and such his narrow application of it, his theories were mischievous; yet, as they tended to support the strong against the weak, they were highly popular among the aristocracy of both Houses. He was in consequence listened to with attention, and his voice and manner being inobtrusive, while he treated of abstractions beyond the comprehension of the bulk of his auditory, so his conclusions often had more weight than they deserved. Nevertheless, he was a man of liberal principles, and generally voted on the side of liberty and reform; zealously aided Mr. Hume in regard to many

many of those economical questions which that gentleman has agitated. In a word, he was a patriotic and useful man, without being a philanthropist; and we confess, that we regard benevolence in a statesman to be as cardinal a virtue, as charity in a Christian; insomuch that, without a predominance of this quality, all others are equivocal and dangerous. He has left a large family, and some of his brothers enjoy much credit in the money-market.

At his seat near Cirencester, *Matthew Baillie*, M.D. This gentleman was a native of Scotland, and son of a professor of divinity at Glasgow. After having received the rudiments of education at Glasgow, he was sent to London, under the care of his two maternal uncles, the late Dr. William and Mr. John Hunter. Under these he acquired an extensive and complete knowledge of the profession he intended to pursue. He was sent early to Oxford, where he took his degrees; and was admitted to the full degree of M.D. in 1789. Repairing to London, he was admitted of the College of Physicians about the same period as Dr. Vaughan (now Sir Henry Hallford.) These two gentlemen soon came into great practice; and perhaps there is no instance of two men in the medical profession rising so young to so great an eminence. To Dr. Baillie the medical world is indebted for a work of great merit, entitled, "the Morbid Anatomy of the Human Body," 1793; to which he added an Appendix in 1798; and which reached the fourth edition in 1807. In 1799 he published "a Series of Engravings to illustrate the Morbid Anatomy," which reached a second edition in 1812. He has likewise published "Anatomical Description of the Gravid Uterus." These works, and the high character he bore in his profession, brought him into great practice, and enabled him to accumulate a good fortune; "A fortune (as his biographer in the *Public Characters* says,) which was gained with much reputation, and to the entire satisfaction of those who employed him." He had been physician to the late king, and no doubt he might have been to the present; but Dr. Baillie did not seek honours. He was brother to the celebrated Miss Joanna Baillie. He married, early in life, Miss Denman, daughter of the late Dr. Denman, and sister to the celebrated advocate of that name and Lady Croft. Besides the above works, Dr. B. was the writer of several papers in the "Transactions of the Society for Medical and Chirurgical Knowledge." While living, Dr. Baillie was admired for the independence of his spirit, and his loss will be universally regretted.

At his seat in Scotland, the *Right Hon. John Hope*, earl of Hopetoun, in Scotland,

and Baron Nidry, of the United Kingdom. He was descended from a very ancient Scottish family, who made their fortune by trade, they were not ennobled until the reign of Queen Anne. The subject of the present memoir was born in 1766; and, being a younger son, was put into the army, which he entered as an ensign in 1785. By purchase and family interest, he rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1793, just at the period of the war with France; in this, he was called to not a very conspicuous part. When Sir R. Abercrombie took the command of the British army in the West Indies in 1795, he was appointed his adjutant-general, and was promoted to the local rank of brigadier-general. Here he particularly distinguished himself during the years 1795 and 6. His commander, in his dispatches, spoke of him as a most active and intrepid officer, coming forward on all occasions, and even when his duty did not particularly call him. He returned to Europe, and in 1799 accompanied the troops in the same capacity of adjutant-general to Holland; but, being severely wounded in the attack on the Hilder, he was obliged to return. In 1800, still accompanying his old general, Abercrombie, he embarked for Egypt, but had the misfortune to be again wounded at the battle of Alexandria, still acting in the capacity of adjutant-general. He sailed with the English troops to Sweden, and was afterwards in the unfortunate expedition to Walcheren. In 1809, he embarked for Portugal, and was under Sir John Moore both in that country and Spain; in the retreat of Sir John Moore's army, he was third in command, and gave many proofs of his intrepid duty and good conduct. At the battle of Corunna, Sir John Moore being mortally wounded, and Sir David Baird, the second in command, having lost his arm, the command devolved on General Hope, whose exertions contributed much to the repulse of the French. He was now rewarded for his services, by the Order of the Bath; he afterwards commanded in Ireland, but in 1813 was sent to join the army in Spain. At the battle of Nive, he commanded the left-wing, and was again wounded. He continued under the command of the Duke of Wellington, in his victorious march through Spain, and entered France with him. He was left to command at the siege of Bayonne, but had the misfortune to be made prisoner *à sortie*. On his return he was rewarded for his services by being created Baron Nidry. In 1816, he succeeded to the title of Earl of Hopetoun, by the death of his elder brother. In 1809, he obtained the full rank of general in the army. Lord Hopetoun, at his death, was a Privy Councillor

Councillor of Ireland; Colonel of the 42d regiment of foot, G.C.B., and hereditary keeper of Lochenaben Castle. He was twice married: first, to Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Hope Wear, esq. who died without issue; he then married Louisa Dorothea, daughter of Sir James Wedderburn, baronet, by whom he has had eleven children, mostly sons. He is succeeded by his eldest son, who was born in 1803.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. Willoughby Brassey to the curacy of Melcombe Regis.

Rev. L. P. Baker, B.D. to the vicarage of Impington, Cambridgeshire.

The Rev. James Scholefield, M.A. to the perpetual curacy of St. Michael's, Cambridge.

Rev. W. S. Preston, M.A. to the rectory of Bowness, in the Diocese of Carlisle.

Rev. Edmund Smyth, to the vicarage of North Elkington, Lincolnshire.

Rev. N. Orman, to the living of Great Barton, Suffolk.

Rev. W. Knight, B.A. to the rectory of Stevington, Hants.

Rev. L. A. Cliffe, to the perpetual curacy of Wilton juxta Taunton.

Rev. A. Dicken, of Witheridge, to be head master of Tiverton grammar-school.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

*Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last twenty-seven Years.*

#### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**A**T the late monthly meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, an ingenious paper was read, entitled "The Encyclochart, or Circular Tablet of Memory," by Mr. William Brown, of Wheelham, being an improvement on the plan of Priestley, Le Sage, and Grey's Historical Charts.

A numerous and respectable meeting was lately held at Hexham, at which were present Lord Lowther, J. C. Brandling, esq. M.P., W. Ord, esq. M.P., &c.; when an extensive plan for the improvement of the roads in the western part of Northumberland, and for opening new lines of communication with the adjoining country, was unanimously agreed to.

**Married.]** Mr. D. Paterson, to Miss A. Robinson, both of Newcastle.—Mr. P. Eggleton, of Newcastle, to Miss E. Gibson, of Heworth.—Mr. J. Steward to Miss A. Turnbull: Mr. T. Ovington, to Miss C. Kelly: all of Gateshead.—Mr. Milton, to Mrs. Wenholm, both of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. J. Gairdry, of Bishoppanckland, to Miss J. Vasey, of Spennymoor-house.—Mr. S. Johnson, of Chester-le-street, to Miss Mountford, of Darlington.—Mr. M. Bell, to Miss Alcock; Mr. J. Hunter, to Mrs. M. Sweeting: all of Stockton.—At Walk-End, John Potts, esq. to Miss S. A. Henderson, late of Newton by the Sea.—Mr. Taylor, late of Woollington, to Miss J. Pinkney, of Newburn.—James Wilson, esq. of Oulton, to Miss E. M. Hopper, of Norton.

**Died.]** At Newcastle on the Sandhill, 52, Nicholas Temperly, esq. of Wanstead, Essex, and a justice of the peace for Middlesex.—66, Mrs. Lewins, regretted.—74, Mrs. M. Blackett.—In Pilgrim-street, 51, Mrs. M. Joyce.—On the Quay-side, 20, Miss M. Wilson.—In the Manor-chare,

56, Mr. J. Walton.—In Pilgrim-street, 34, Mr. S. Atkinson.

At Sunderland, 63, Mr. J. Scott.—80, Mr. R. Rakestraw.

At North Shields, 78, Mr. J. Lorrain.—In Reed-street, 30, Mr. W. Turnbull.—

In Charlotte-street, Mr. J. Souther.

At Darlington, 65, Mrs. H. Atkinson.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. J. Adamson, suddenly.

At Morpeth, 44, Miss Railston, deservedly lamented.—69, Mr. T. Blyth, much respected.

At Lumley, 73, Mr. J. Fairlam.—At Stocksfield-hall, 66, Mr. W. Todd.—At Cotherstone, Mr. J. Hutchinson.—At Toft-hill, 21, Mr. J. Greenwell.—At Haltwhistle, 84, Mrs. Neve, widow of Dr. N. Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford.—At Ryhope, 22, Miss E. Lincoln.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Whitehaven and neighbourhood were within the month visited by a great fall of rain: the conduits were choked up; and water burst forth in torrents, forced its way into cellars, and did considerable damage.

The annual meeting of agriculturists at Abbey Holm took place within the month. Many excellent speeches were made on the condition and prospects of the farmer: that of Mr. Curwen deserved and obtained particular attention.

**Married.]** Mr. W. Boustead, to Miss E. Graham; Mr. J. Clark, to Mrs. D. Stephen; Mr. B. Powes, to Miss M. Henderson; Mr. D. Handcliff, to Miss E. Bell; Mr. J. Ashton, to Mrs. R. Hardman: all of Carlisle.—Mr. W. Harrison, to Miss H. Briggs; Mr. T. Sloan, to Miss M. Morris; Mr. T. Fell, to Miss R. Drake; Mr. J. Crosby, to Miss E. Whitelock; Mr. H. McCormick, to Miss R. Carr: all of



Whitehaven.—Mr. D. Douglas, of Whitehaven, to Miss E. Greenhill, of Thirsk.—Mr. M. Bouch, of Whitehaven, to Mrs. H. Nixon, of Carlisle.—Mr. R. Hardy, of Maryport, to Miss Robinson, of Bishopauckland.—Mr. G. Law, to Miss E. Hutchinson.—Mr. G. Johnston, to Miss Armstrong, both of Longtown.—Mr. J. Robertson, of Cleator, to Miss D. Towerson, of Coate-close.—Mr. A. Robinson, to Miss M. Bell, both of Brampton.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, 74, Mrs. M. Green-ville.

At Whitehaven, 68, Mr. W. M'Laughlin.—67, Mr. J. Watson, greatly respected.—21, Mr. J. Reay.—22, Mr. J. Quintin, —21, Mr. J. Creighton.

At Workington, 42, Mrs. A. Gibbons.—54, Mr. R. Walton.

At Kendal, 26, Mr. J. Woof.—68, Mrs. M. Fisher.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Thompson, wife of John T. Esq.—67, Mr. B. Hayton, of Nayland.

At Wigan, 62, Mr. T. Robson.—70, Mr. R. Story.—24, Miss H. Bowman.

At Aughtree, near Ireby, 75, Mr. J. Cape.—At Swarg, 33, Mr. J. Benson, lamented.—At Lowther, 85, Mr. J. Plumble.—At Papcastle, 89, Mrs. M. Lenox.—At Botcherby, 54, Mrs. S. Black.

#### YORKSHIRE.

A public meeting was lately held at Leeds, the Mayor in the chair; when it was resolved, to prevent vexatious disputes, to effect a commutation of the vicarial tithes and Easter offerings. Richard Fountayne Wilson, esq. of Ingmanthorpe, had generously vested 7000*l.* in the funds, with directions that the dividends should be applied in aid of the commutation. This meeting returned him their warmest thanks for his munificent donation.

The artisans of Sheffield lately presented a silver tea-urn, beautifully embossed, to Lady Anne Hamilton, as a testimony of their admiration of her faithful attachment to the late queen.

The methodist ministers, Messrs. F. Derry and James Beckwith, having taken upon themselves, for some alledged non-conformity, recently to expel nearly the whole of the members of the society at Malton, a deputation was appointed by the Conference to examine into the propriety of the expulsion; who, after an impartial inquiry, pronounced the conduct of the ministers "a gross violation of the rules of methodism." "Too much praise," says a late Rockingham paper, "cannot be given to the leaders, for such an example of spirited and well-timed resistance of priestly tyranny."

*Married.*] Mr. Crosby, to Miss M. Wood, both of York.—Mr. W. Hargrove, of York, to Miss M. S. Frobisher, of Halifax.—Mr. J. Wheat, of Sheffield, to

Miss E. Sanderson, of York.—Mr. J. Holiday, to Miss A. Hutchinson; Mr. W. Fearnley, to Miss S. Robinson; Mr. J. Wood, to Miss S. Atkinson; Mr. J. Barraclough, to Miss Denham; Mr. W. Hodgson, to Miss J. Hargreave.—Mr. Reeves, to Miss Hill.—Mr. J. Clarke, of Leeds, to Miss A. Capes, of Woodiesford.—Mr. W. Heap, of Halifax, to Miss Naylor, of Brookfoot.—Mr. R. Grunston, to Miss C. Kemp, both of Knaresborough.—Mr. W. H. Stoney, to Miss S. Fell, both of Skipton.—Mr. J. Womersby, of Eccleshill, to Miss H. Holmes, of Bolton, near Bradford.—Mr. G. Forth, of Ripon, to Miss M. Briggs, of Bondgate.—Mr. J. L. Bateson, to Miss R. Carr, of Holbeck.—Mr. H. Crossley, of Wadsworth, to Miss R. Jones, of Heptonstall.—Mr. J. Scott, to Miss A. M. Woodhead, both of Great Gomersal.

*Died.*] At Hull, 45, Mr. G. Turner.

At Leeds, in Mabgate, 69, Mr. J. Linsley, much lamented.—In St. James's street, 30, Miss A. Fretwell.—27, Miss A. Nichols, deservedly regretted.—Mr. J. Greaves.—On Mount Pleasant, Miss E. Gatliff.—In Lowerhead-row, 69, Mrs. Brooke.—On Sunny-bank, 43, Mrs. Lee.—73, Mr. J. Smith, of Clayton Heights.—Alexander Holt Leigh, esq.

At Sheffield, in Snow-lane, 68, Mr. T. Cartwright.—In Eyre-lane, 43, Mrs. M. Lee.

At Knaresborough, 23, Mr. J. Ibbetson.—67, Mr. J. Walker.—58, Mr. W. Eteson.

At Selby, 24, Miss S. Marsh.—At Armley, 57, Mrs. Langton.—At Haxby, 75, William Belton, esq.—At Joy Dale, near Barnsley, Mrs. M. Howson, deservedly respected.—At Kirkheaton, 72, Miss E. Foster, generally lamented.—At Holbeck, Mrs. Shaw, suddenly.—At Clifton, Mr. J. Grainger.

#### LANCASHIRE.

A society has lately been formed at Lancaster for the education of the daughters of poor clergymen.

Within the month a requisition for a public meeting of the inhabitants of Manchester, to take into consideration the invasion of Spain by the French, was presented, numerously signed, to the boroughreeve and constables of that town. They refused the meeting. The requisitionists consequently published an excellent document, which contained the following paragraph: "That we do, on general constitutional grounds, unequivocally protest against the principle that the municipal officers of the town should set up their private opinion as a reason for preventing, to the utmost of their power, the expression of the public voice; as likewise against that which is further implied in their answer to the requisition, and the policy adopted by government,

government, should be suffered to regulate or interfere with the feelings and the conduct of the people."

*Married.*] Mr. W. Waite, to Miss S. Carter; Mr. J. Clegg, to Miss S. Howard; Mr. James Mort, to Miss A. Woodward; Mr. T. Crossley, to Miss P. Stopford; Mr. W. Stringer, to Miss M. Robson; Mr. P. Henshaw, to Miss M. Sharp; Mr. J. Holme, to Miss M. Lowe: all of Manchester.—Mr. J. Parr, of Manchester, to Miss Kay, of Bury.—Mr. J. Gregory, sen. of Didsbury, to Mrs. B. Revitt, of Manchester.—Mr. A. Rigby, of Manchester, to Miss E. G. Curben, of Liverpool.—Thomas Sawey, esq. to Mrs. E. A. North; Mr. T. Strong, to Miss B. Winder, of Watertree; Mr. E. Coventry, to Miss A. Hughes: all of Liverpool.—Mr. Strong, of Liverpool, to Miss M. Taylor, of Parbold.—James Neville, esq. of Blackburn, to Miss H. Hargreaves, of Oak-hill, near Accrington.—Mr. J. Hulbert, of Bolton, to Miss E. Holt, of Monton.—Mr. T. Whitworth, to Miss B. Taylor, both of Blakely.—Mr. R. Arrowsmith, of Astley, to Miss A. Allen, of Culcheth.—Mr. T. Hall, of Hollinwood, to Miss B. Ashton, of Drury-lane, Manchester.

*Died.*] At Manchester, 23, Mrs. E. Allen, deservedly regretted.—62, Mr. T. Ollier, generally respected.—Mr. W. Ashton.—36, Mr. F. Falkner.

At Salford, 73, Eleanor, wife of the Rev. Melville Horne, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—89, Mr. T. Cheshire, justly lamented.

At Liverpool, 44, Mr. J. Waring.—In Clayton-square, 76, Mr. R. Dodd.—33, Mr. J. Dixon.—44, Mr. T. Grindrod.—In Jamieson-street, Miss Hayes.—In Great George-street, Mrs. Bridget Heywood, generally lamented, especially by the poor.—60, Mr. W. Henney.

At Chorlton-row, 30, Mr. R. Norbury, justly lamented.

At Stayley-bridge, Mr. James Buckley, deservedly regretted.—At Ridgefield, Mr. P. Mather, generally respected.—At Everton, Mrs. Simson.

#### CHESHIRE.

Within the month the citizens of Chester, to exhibit their esteem for the patriotic and truly noble Earl Grosvenor, presented him with two cups formed from the horns of the ox roasted on the Roodie, Chester, in April last, in commemoration of the birth of Gilbert Grosvenor, his grandson. They were of exquisite workmanship, and highly ornamented. Public esteem is the best and most unsuspicious reward for public services.

Edward Clarke, aged 18, was lately executed at Chester for highway robbery, at Stockport.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Prichard, of Foregate-street, to Mrs. Harrison, of Bold-square; Mr. S. Kendrick, to Miss S. M. A. Fel-

lows: all of Chester.—Mr. Roberts, to Miss A. Johnson, both of Macclesfield.—Mr. G. Percival, of Middlewich, to Miss C. B. Jarret, of Davy Hulme.—Thomas Percival, esq. of Farndon, to Miss Lewis, of Malpas.—W. Wilson, M.D. of Runcorn, to Miss Fanny Simpson, of Cockermouth.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mr. Thomas Sayer.—In Park-street, Miss S. Meakin.—In Queen-street, 73, Mrs. Anne Ashton, deservedly esteemed.—In Princes-street, Mrs. Fitton.—43, Mr. T. Venables.

At Malpas, John Phillips, esq.

At Brewer's-hall, 62, Mr. W. Gamon, deservedly respected.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

A public meeting was lately held at Derby, the mayor in the chair, on the necessity of enlarging the markets of that increasing town. It was, after some discussion, agreed to purchase the George Hotel and premises, for the purpose.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Turner, to Mrs. Hopkinson; Mr. W. Gee, to Miss Percival; Mr. W. Burley, to Miss E. Dawson: all of Derby.—Mr. W. Ward, of Derby, to Miss A. Jones, of Ambaston.—Mr. J. Johnson, of Duffield, to Miss Linnett, of Derby.—Mr. T. Topham, of Belper, to Miss E. Strafford, of Ripley.—Mr. G. Ashby, of Holmgate, to Miss B. L. Harvey, of Bellow-park.

*Died.*] At Derby, 52, Mrs. Houghton.—At Alvaston, 38, Miss C. Briggs, much regretted.—At Ockbrook, 65, Mr. W. Sheawin, respected.—21, Mr. J. Wheatly.—At Bakewell, 55, Mrs. Gregory, late of Shipley.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

An extensive fire lately broke out in the timber yard of Messrs. Youll, of Nottingham. It was not until considerable property was destroyed that the fire was extinguished.

*Married.*] Mr. S. Varley, to Miss H. Buxton; Mr. W. Hurstwaite, to Miss F. Bartley; Mr. J. Gill, to Miss S. Porter; Mr. J. Bullers, to Miss E. Shaw; Mr. M. Smedley, to Miss J. Brown; Mr. S. Brown, to Miss M. Harrison; Mr. J. Ward, to Miss E. Bagshaw; Mr. J. Wright, to Miss S. Lindley: all of Nottingham.—Mr. G. Tetley, to Miss C. Dring, of Mount-street, Nottingham.—Mr. W. Soars, to Miss S. Maples; Mr. T. Dixon, to Miss A. Jones; Mr. E. Angrave, to Miss M. Cullen: all of Newark.—J. P. King, esq. of Newark, to Miss E. Newison, of Beasthorpe.—William Doncaster, esq. of Worksop, to Miss A. M. Thompson, of Heighington.—Mr. D. Fisher, of Kneeton, to Miss Hill, of Car Colston.—Mr. J. Culley, to Miss G. Scott, of Basford.—At Lenton, Mr. S. Daft, to Miss H. Fisher, of Arnold.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, in Ratcliffe-row, 54, Mrs. A. May.—77, Mr. C. Currey, generally respected and regretted.

—37, Mrs. M. A. Cox, much lamented.—  
In St. John's-row, 75, Mrs. M. Green.

At Newark, 56, Mrs. A. Lilley.—Mrs.  
E. Clifton.—71, Mrs. A. Winn.—35, Mrs.  
E. Wood.

At Mansfield, Mrs. Moses.

At Bingham, Mr. J. Hinde.—At Ged-  
ling, at an advanced age, the Rev. W.  
Smelt.—At Barford, 40, Mrs. H. Ship-  
stone, deservedly esteemed and lamented.  
—At East Retford, 61, Mr. J. Wilkinson,  
regretted; 52, Mr. G. Green.—At Huck-  
nall Forkard, 89, Mr. A. Ball.—At Stoke,  
44, Mr. T. Pacey, regretted.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] John Nettleship, esq. to Miss  
E. Rolbett, both of Gainsborough.

*Died.*] At Grantham, 21, Miss R. Bur-  
bidge.

At Boston, Mr. Place.

At Grimsby, 75, Mr. C. Lowther.

At Market Deeping, 48, Mr. J. Banks.  
—The very Rev. Carey Illingworth, D.D.  
F.R.S. rector of Epworth, &c. and preben-  
dary of Leddington.

#### LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

At a late meeting of the inhabitants of  
Leicester, it was unanimously resolved to  
petition the chancellor of the duchy of  
Lancaster, for restoring the revenues of  
Wigston's Hospital to their legitimate ap-  
plication.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Fielding, to Miss M.  
Harris, late of Leicester.—Mr. J. Law, of  
Uppingham, to Miss F. Broughton, of  
Leicester.—Mr. T. Dewbury, to Miss A.  
Murphy, both of Loughborough.—Mr.  
W. Goode, to Miss J. Harrison, both of  
Hinckley.—Mr. D. Lovett, to Miss  
Scarecey, both of Melton Mowbray.—Mr.  
T. Bennett, of Mountsorrell, to Miss M.  
Burgers, of Sileby.—Mr. Clay, to Miss A.  
Hood; Mr. Taylor, to Miss A. Morton;  
all of Nuneaton.—Mr. Watchorn, of East-  
well, to Miss S. Wilson, of Newton.—Mr.  
J. Picky, of Great Dalby, to Miss Johnson,  
of Saxelby.

*Died.*] At Leicester, in Thornton-lane,  
58, Mrs. Billings.—58, Mrs. A. Davis, de-  
servedly regretted.

At Hinckley, in the New Buildings,  
Mr. J. Sisson, much respected.—79, Mrs.  
Estlin, widow of Mr. John E. highly  
esteemed and deservedly regretted.

At Smeeton Westerby, Mr. J. Weston.  
—At Kingstone, Miss M. Stokes.—At  
Seaton, 63, Mr. J. Cliff, respected.—At  
Whetstone, 89, Mrs. Butler, widow of the  
Rev. Mr. B. of Gretton.—At Kegworth,  
86, the Rev. Joseph Jones, perpetual cu-  
rate. He was an excellent Greek scholar,  
and possessed considerable poetical talent.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

An entire new street and additional  
manufactories are building in Leek; its  
trade is greatly increasing.

*Married.*] Mr. Charles Lee, of Willenhall,  
to Miss E. Sheridan, of Stafford.—Mr.  
J. W. Giles, to Miss J. Mace, both of

Wolverhampton.—Mr. H. Sparrow, of  
Wolverhampton, to Miss S. Shaw, of Bir-  
mingham.—Mr. J. Meek, of Wolver-  
hampton, to Miss H. Durham.—The Rev.  
E. Sumner, of Shelton, to Miss Smith, of  
the Lloyds, Madely.—Mr. R. Thornewell,  
of Burton-upon-Trent, to Miss B. Hunt,  
of Fauld-hall.

*Died.*] At Stafford, Mrs. Fawcett, de-  
servedly respected.

At Litchfield, 62, Mrs. Dunn.—Mr. R.  
Gould.

At Wolverhampton, 23, Mrs. H. Perks.  
—74, Mr. W. Pitt, formerly of Pendeford.

At Leek, Mr. W. Mattingley, late of  
Birmingham, deservedly regretted.

At Wednesbury, 66, Mr. H. Heath.

At-Brewood, Mr. J. Wood.—At North-  
field, Mrs. M. Whitehouse.—At Etting-  
shall, 63, Mrs. A. Ferreday.—At Penk-  
ridge, Mrs. Hordern.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

A public dinner was given within the  
month to the Chancellor of the Exchequer,  
Theodore Price in the chair. We feel  
pleasure in announcing that the speeches  
of the visitors and visited were truly con-  
stitutional. Many honourable and incor-  
ruptible members of the houses of parlia-  
ment were loudly toasted.

A Mr. Bangliss, of Birmingham, has  
lately, it is said, offered to convey the  
mails throughout the kingdom by a self-  
acting machine, at the rate of twelve miles  
per hour.

*Married.*] George Cattell Greenway,  
esq. of Warwick, to Miss C. Durnford, of  
Teignmouth.—Mr. W. H. Waddell, of  
High-street, to Miss M. Smith, of Coles-  
hill-street; Mr. S. Deakin, to Miss J.  
Prowett; Mr. J. Trow, to Miss H. Sharpe;  
Mr. W. Plows, to Miss S. Wakeman; Mr.  
B. Johnson, to Miss M. Wilding, both of  
Great Hampton-street; all of Birming-  
ham.—Mr. W. Gardner, of Williamscoth,  
to Miss C. Hall, of Birmingham.—The  
Rev. Riland Bedford, rector of Sutton  
Coldfield, to Miss G. Campbell Sharpe,  
late of Hoddon Castle, Dumfriesshire.—J.  
S. Green, esq. of Ashted, to Miss M. Favler,  
of Gravelly-hill House, near Birmingham.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, 66, Mr. W.  
Timmins, much respected.—In St. Mar-  
tin's street, 52, Mr. W. Ingram.—In  
Stancy-street, 53, Mr. J. Walker.—In  
Mount-street, Mrs. E. Cameron.—In  
Bradford-street, 71, Mrs. A. Cocks.—In  
High-street, 43, Mr. W. Christian.—33,  
Mrs. Lyndon, jun.—In the Crescent, 36,  
Mrs. J. Sturtard.

At Coventry, in Much Park-street, 68,  
Mr. Thomas Harris.—In Derby-lane, 72,  
Mr. Haywood.—55, Mr. T. Cross.

At Aston, 80, the Rev. Benj. Spencer,  
LL.D. fifty-two years vicar of that parish,  
rector of Hutton, Lincolnshire, and a ma-  
gistrate for the counties of Warwick and  
Stafford.—At Ashted, Mr. P. Cheney,  
deservedly lamented.



## SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Floyd, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Marston, of High Erscall.—Mr. Gwynn, of Whitchurch, to Miss M. Taylor, of Meeson-hall.—Mr. C. Russell, of Coalbrookdale, to Miss A. Aston, of Leebotwood.—Mr. M. Fletcher, to Miss M. Howells, both of Coalbrookdale.—Mr. W. W. Jones, of Cleobury Mortimer, to Miss M. Hyde, of Stodesden-hall.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, in Frankwell, Mr. S. Taylor.—Mr. R. Pickstock.—Mr. H. Whitford.—Mr. R. Croft.

At Ludlow, 78; Rev. A. Wilde.

At Ellesmere, Mr. R. Joy.

At Coalbrookdale, 63, Mr. W. Crange, deservedly regretted.

At Church-Stretton, Mrs. W. Evans.—At Haughton, Mrs. Evans, deservedly regretted.—At Longsden Wood, 88, Mr. Rudge.—At Whitton Court, Mrs. Hardwick, of Stanton Lacey.—At Rhosweil, 55, Mr. E. Owen, deservedly regretted.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. E. Hinton, to Miss H. Hooper, of Kidderminster.—Mr. E. Arblaster, of Rugeley, to Miss J. Davenport, of Birmingham.—Mr. T. Kings, to Miss M. A. Johnson, both of Bromsgrove.

*Died.*] At Worcester, in the College-green, 23, the Rev. H. A. Pye, jun.

At Kidderminster, Mrs. Costance.

At Stourbridge, 78, Mr. T. Green.

At Astwood, T. Downes, esq.

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

A new line of road has lately been completed, which forms a communication from Ross to Hereford, and Ross to Monmouth, from near Whitchurch to Harewood's End. This will afford considerable advantages to that part of Herefordshire.

*Married.*] Joseph Allen Higgins, esq. of Ledbury, to Miss Eliza Hill, of Newnham.

*Died.*] At Hereford, Anne, widow of the Rev. Francis Brickenden, rector of Dyndor and Brampton Abbotts.

At Ashperton, 27, Mr. J. P. Inwood, late of Hounslow.—At Eaton Bishop, Mr. Lewis, sen.

## GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The society of West India planters and merchants of Bristol lately entered into a subscription, to their honour we record it, to promote the religious instruction and scholastic education of the negroes in the West India colonies.

The benevolent Gloucestershire society lately held their annual meeting at Bristol, James Fowler, esq. president. A handsome sum was collected for apprenticing poor boys, natives of the county, and relieving poor women in childbed.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Wilson, of Northgate-street, to Miss M. Tippetts, both of Gloucester.—Mr. J. Palmer, of Westgate-street, Gloucester, to Miss S. Baker, of Cleve.—Mr. M. Westacott, to Miss E. Burton: the Rev. J. East, to Miss A. Day: all of

Bristol.—Mr. Binckes, of Cheltenham, to Miss M. Smith, of Ombersley.—Mr. J. Radford, of Cheltenham, to Miss E. Walkenshaw, of London.—Mr. W. Mumford, of Tewkesbury, to Miss A. Smith, of Worcester.—Mr. S. Hitch, to Miss A. Prosser, of Tewkesbury.—Mr. H. Morgan, of Brislington Wick, to Miss Maria Croft, of Worle.—At Bisley, Mr. J. Blanch, to Miss M. Whiting.—Mr. J. Wood, of Kilcott, to Mrs. M. Hale, of Clutton.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, at an advanced age, Mrs. M. Charleton, deservedly regretted.—In Southgate-street, 74, Mr. T. Pinnell, much respected.—Mr. Brown, of the Berkeley Arms.—In Bolt-lane, 89, Mrs. M. Fauchs.—54, Catherine, wife of Latham Blacker, esq.

At Bristol, in St. James's-place, Mrs. A. Blake, much respected.—In Castle-street, Mrs. H. Lawson, of the Society of Friends.—Mrs. E. Kingdon.

At Cheltenham, Mr. B. Mason.

At Tewkesbury, 68, Mr. J. Hancock, sen.

At Box, 81, Mr. J. Bryan, deservedly regretted.—At Whitehall, 63, Mr. D. W. Smith, generally lamented.—At Woolaston, 44, Mr. J. Hammond.—At Barnwood, Miss C. S. Saunders.—At Longford, Mr. Tombs, deservedly regretted.—At Cummerton, Mr. W. Yeend, lamented.

## OXFORDSHIRE.

The coach-office of Messrs. Costar and Co. of Oxford, was lately broken into and robbed to the amount of 400*l*.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Ladgrove, to Miss E. Caruthers, both of Oxford.—Mr. Getley, to Miss Taylor, both of Banbury.—Mr. C. Collier, to Miss Coburn, both of Witney.—J. W. Jeston, esq. of Henley-on-Thames, to Miss Anne Treacher Pope, formerly of Henley.—Mr. Walton, of Ensham, to Miss M. Nicholls, of Old Woodstock.

*Died.*] At Oxford, 81, Mrs. Battin.—64, Mrs. E. Smith, deservedly regretted.—71, Mrs. S. Prior.—Miss J. Davis, justly lamented.—In St. Peter's Le-Bailey, Mr. English.

At Witney, 76, Mrs. A. Symmonds, deservedly regretted.

At Newington, house, 86, Mrs. Mary Hogg.—At Rycote-lane, Mrs. Stone.—At Botley, 62, Mr. R. Hall, deservedly regretted.—At Tackley, Mr. R. Hall.—At Cheveley, 21, Mr. J. Parsons, of Basingstoke.—At Shotover, James, daughter of F. Boughton, esq. of Avening, Gloucester.

## BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] Lient. James Nickoll, R.N. to Miss A. James, of Aylesbury.—Mr. H. Clark, of High Wycombe, to Miss L. Waters, of Tewkesbury.—D. P. Duncombe, esq. of Buckhill Manor, to Sophia Frances, daughter of the late Sir William Foulis, bart.—The Rev. W. Chambers,

B.D. vicar of Ashbury, to Miss J. Fell, of Brereton.

*Died.*] At Reading, Mr. J. B. Drover.—Mr. H. Higgs.

At Newbury, Mrs. Honora Fowle.

At Littlecote, 35, W. Hedges, esq. of Newbury, deservedly regretted.—At Southcote, 70, Mrs. Wall, widow of the Rev. Gilman W.

#### BERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] H. P. Hicks, esq. to Miss M. B. Phillimore, of Kendall's-hall.—William Butt, esq. of Corneybury, to Miss C. Cowley, of Abingdon-street, London.

*Died.*] At St. Alban's, Mrs. E. Lovell, of Long-Ashton.

At Watford, 73, Harriett Steward, esq. many years a respectable warehouseman in Cheapside, London.

At Chesham, J. Bail, esq.—At Shefford, Mr. Bayman.—Mr. Massey.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Five young children, the oldest only eight years, and the youngest four years and a month old, were recently committed to prison at Oundle, by the Rev. C. E. Isham, for being found playing in a turnip-field, belonging to W. Walcott, esq. of Oundle.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Nippin, of Northampton, to Miss Wedding, of Crick.—The Rev. G. Bateman, of Easton, to Miss A. Richmond, of Peterborough.—The Rev. Joseph Brooks, to Miss E. Heygate, both of West Haddon.—The Rev. R. Waldy, M.A. to Miss J. Greenwood, of Culworth.—The Rev. W. Butler, of Blisworth, to Miss C. Butcher, of Northampton.

*Died.*] At Peterborough, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Bridge.

At Wellingborough, 79, Dowager Lady Isham.

The Rev. J. Chartres, vicar of West Haddon, and Godmanchester.

#### CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mansel Oliver, esq. of Downing-college, Cambridge, to M. E. daughter of Rev. M. M. Jackson, of Warminster.—Mr. Beath's, of St. Neots, to Mrs. West, of Ramsay.—The Rev. W. Hicks, B.A. of Chesterton, to Miss C. Willmott, of Cambridge.—At Soham, Capt. Dale, R.A. to Louisa, daughter of the late James Grigg, esq.

*Died.*] At Earith, 79, Susannah King, a much esteemed member of the Society of Friends.

#### NORFOLK.

At the late Norfolk assizes, a respectable person named Fuller, of Swaffham, obtained 200l. damages from an attorney of that place, for placing out 1000l. on insufficient security.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Spooner, to Miss Ann Deacon, of Norwich.—Mr. J. Barnes, to Miss M. Morling, both of Yarmouth.—Joseph Taylor, esq. R.N. late of Lynn, to Harriet, daughter of Lieut. Col. Duncan,

1st regt. of foot.—At Lynn, Joseph Doyle, to Miss E. Clarke, of Downham, both of the Society of Friends.—Charles Edwards, esq. of Lakenham, to Harriet, daughter of the late Mr. Fran. Smith, of Norwich.

*Died.*] At Yarmouth, 63, Charlotte, wife of Dover Colby, esq.

At Swaffham, 76, Mr. G. Crown.

At Stow-hall, Hon. Lady Hare.—At Helhoughton, 24, Miss M. Gunton.—24, Miss E. Gunton.—At Sall, 73, Mrs. Palmer, late of Morton.—At Shadingfield, 84, Mr. J. Julians.

#### SUFFOLK.

In different parts of this county, notices were stuck upon the church doors, within the month, by many considerable farmers, that they would cease to use the thrashing machine during the distresses of their labourers and families.

*Married.*] Rev. T. Thomason, M.A. to Miss Harrington, of Bury.—Capt. Foreman, to Mrs. E. Miller, both of Woodbridge.—Brazier Jones, esq. to Miss Wright.—Mr. T. Collis, to Miss Trueman; all of Sudbury.—Mr. Barthrop, to Miss Gall, both of Easton.—Mr. Fran. French, of Hundon, to Miss J. Wing, of Mildenhall.

*Died.*] At Bury, 71, Mr. R. Marshall, late Quarter-Master of the West Suffolk-militia.

At Ipswich, Mr. Chas. Mendham.—64, Mr. J. Bowman.

At Sudbury, 25, Mrs. E. Buck.

#### ESSEX.

Numerous depredations have within the month been committed in this county: a great number of horses have been stolen and conveyed to London.

*Married.*] James Catchfoot, of Witham, to Mary Kendall, of Colchester, both of the Society of Friends.—Samuel Taylor Herringham, esq. of Brentwood, to Miss M. A. Woodroffe, of Oakley, Surrey.—Mr. F. W. Lemon, of Brentwood, to Miss M. Joslin, of Upminster.—The Rev. G. Rogers, of Upminster, to Miss S. Broughton, of Manchester.—Mr. R. A. Newman, of Witham, to Miss Grimwood, of Kelvedon.—John Winders, esq. of Thornwood, to Miss J. Yarrington, of Swaffham.—John C. Whiteman, esq. of the East India Company's Service, to Miss Sarah Horsley, of Little Hallingsbury.

*Died.*] At Colchester, 88, Mr. J. Oats.

At Bocking, 74, Ann Brockway, one of the Society of Friends.—At Stebbing, 48, Elizabeth Jasper, member of the Society of Friends.—At Hornden-on-the-hill, Miss M. Barnard.—At Kelvedon, 64, Robert Toom, esq.

#### KENT.

The influx of visitors into Margate this season is without precedent: no less than 1300 persons were brought from thence to London by three steam-vessels in one day.

The ceremony of opening the new docks at

at Sheerness took place within the month. It was witnessed by an immense highly-respectable concourse of people.

*Married.*] Mr. Ralph, to Miss Hayman, both of Deal.—Mr. T. Cranbrook, of Deal, to Miss Burtenshaw, of Sandwich.—Mr. T. Lear, to Miss M. Baker; Mr. T. Foreman, to Miss M. Lear; Mr. T. Burr, of Hammond-place, to Miss M. Stace: all of Chatham.—Mr. J. Coulter, jun. of Hollingbourne, to Miss S. Bennett, of Maidstone.—Mr. E. Hayward, to Miss S. Adley, both of Blean.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, in the Precincts of the Cathedral, 64, Mrs. S. Mantell.—In Watling-street, 50, Mr. Perkins.—In Northgate-street, 82, Mr. W. Gadesby.—22, Mrs. B. Claris.

At Dover, Mrs. Worthington.—Mr. Hart.

At Chatham, 41, Mr. J. Stylas.—55, Mrs. C. Basano.—45, Mrs. M. Stucker.

At Rochester, Miss H. Barlow.—Mr. J. Aldersley.

At Faversham, 65, Mrs. J. Arnold.—61, Mrs. S. Trice.—56, Mr. B. Dervall.—Mr. Stephen Hughes.

#### SUSSEX.

Brighton, within the month, has been filled with the best company, and all the libraries were well attended.

An explosion took place within the month in the sifting-house, near the powder-mills between Crowhurst and Battle, belonging to Mr. Lawrence: it blew up, and two men were killed.

*Married.*] Mr. Kennard, of Uckfield, to Miss Hicks, of Brighton.

*Died.*] At Chichester, Miss C. D. Munkhouse, late of Newcastle.

At Brighton, in George-street, Mr. Martin, much respected.—Mr. T. Buckwell.—19, Miss A. Pocock, deservedly esteemed.

At Broomham, 37, Sir William Ashburton, bart.—At Wiltingdon, Mr. T. Noakes, regretted.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. H. Dermott, to Miss E. Buck, both of Southampton.—At Southampton, Alexander Smith, esq. to Sophia Sherburne, daughter of Robert Murray, esq. admiral of the blue.—The Rev. W. D. Sealey, of Southampton, to Miss M. Trotman, of York-place, Clifton.—Mrs. G. Smith, of North Waltham, to Miss Brown, of St. Cross, near Winchester.—Mr. Radcliffe, of Winchester, to Miss L. A. Gray, of Gosport.—John Morant, esq. of Brockenhurst-park, to Lady Caroline A. Hay.

*Died.*] At Southampton, in Hanover-buildings, Samuel Silver Taylor, esq. of Hockley-house, near Cheriton.—In East-street, 81, Mrs. M. Taylor.—In Kingsland-place, 96, Mr. R. Primer.

At Winchester, 72, Mr. J. Larner.—66, Mrs. Cave, widow of Mr. Alderman C.

At Portsea, in Cumberland-street, Mrs.

Robinson.—In Britain-street, 83, Mr. N. Vass.—Mr. J. Blackford, R.N.

At Gosport, Mrs. Allen.—In High-street, 69, Mary, widow of Capt. Bowyer, R.N. of Titchfield.

#### WILTSHIRE.

Sir Richard Colt Hore has recently formed a museum at Malmesbury, for antiquities collected by himself in this country, and in Italy.

*Married.*] George Atkinson, esq. mayor of Salisbury, to Miss Magdalene Strachan, of Weymouth.—W. Slater, esq. to Miss M. Prince, both of Warminster.

*Died.*] At Salisbury, Lieut. W. Benson, R.N.—77, Mr. Goodall, the much respected Master of the Ceremonies there.

At Bradford, 74, Mr. Warre, esq. deservedly regretted.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

A Mr. Backhouse, of Wells, has lately invented a machine for beating books, by which as many may be beaten in one day as would take two men a week in the ordinary way. This method is performed with the greatest ease.

Taunton has been lighted with gas within the month: the advantages to trade and intelcourse have been generally felt, and been followed by great satisfaction.

*Married.*] Mr. G. Loder, to Miss F. Kirkham, of Great Pulteney-street, both of Bath.—Mr. J. Pearce, of Bath, to Miss Graves, of Baker's-street, London.—The Rev. C. Day, to Miss E. Langston, of Henrietta-street, Bath.—Mr. G. Turner, of Bath, to Miss E. Salter, of Kington Langley.—William Miles, esq. of Leighcourt, to Miss Catherine Gordon, of Clifton.—The Rev. Charles Coney, of Odcombe, to Miss M. R. Coxwell, of Winchcombe-place, Cheltenham.

*Died.*] At Bath, 51, Mr. W. Humphreys, deservedly regretted.—Mrs. Atwood.—In Swallow-street, Mrs. R. Smith.—In Caroline-buildings, Mrs. Bell.—32, Mrs. H. L. Dupré, highly and justly esteemed.—On Angel-terrace, 41, Mr. H. Duffy.

At Wells, 69, Mrs. Eyre, widow of the Rev. Dr. E. canon of Wells and Salisbury.

At Taunton, 80, Mrs. Ann Dibben.

At North Petherton, Mr. Atwell, deservedly regretted.—At Bathford, Mr. Geo. Yeeles, justly lamented.—At Bathwick, 22, Miss Caroline Marks.—At Stoneaston, Mr. Stephens, deservedly esteemed.—At Weston, 67, Mrs. Basnett.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] John Durant, esq. of Poole, to Mary, widow of John Palmer, esq. of Winpole-street, London.—The Rev. E. Brice, of Cranford, to Miss M. George, of North Petherton.—The Rev. E. Whiteley, of Little Bredy, to Miss E. Bowden, of Chelthorne.

*Died.*] At Weymouth, 33, Lieut. Dansey, R.N.



At Bridport, 87, the Rev. Mat. Anstis, master of the grammar school at this place, and deservedly lamented.

At Lyme, 38, Mrs. Swaine, of Bridport-harbour, justly esteemed and regretted.

## DEVONSHIRE.

A lace factory is about to be established in the vicinity of Exeter, on the extensive premises near Trew's Wear. The projector is a native of Nottingham.

*Married.*] Mr. Veysey, to Miss Phillips; Mr. W. Down, of Exeter, to Miss G. Beynon, of Thurleston.—Mr. R. Dymond, of Exeter, to Miss Ann Priscilla Williams, of the Exeter Lime Kilns, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. Jones, to Miss Jarvis, of Richmond-walk.—Mr. R. Smart, of Plymouth, to Miss Cleese, of Launceston.—Thomas Parsons, esq. of Oakhampton, to Miss A. B. Turton, of Torquay.

*Died.*] At Exeter, 89, Elizabeth, wife of James Green, esq. deservedly regretted.

At Plymouth, in Duke-street, 25, Mrs. Corsey.—In the Town-square, 73, Mr. Niles.—84, Henry Tolcher, esq. he left upwards of 200,000*l.* chiefly to his nephews and nieces; his manners were eccentric, and his habits penurious.—50, Mr. J. Hele, deservedly regretted.

At Bideford, John Hammond, M.D. deservedly esteemed for his professional and moral qualifications.

At Lambert, 76, John Lambert Gorwyn, esq.—71, Mary Ann, widow of William Lambert Gorwyn, esq.—At Churchstauton, Mr. W. Gillett, sen.—At Stoke, 66, Mrs. Myers, of Pentonville, near London.—56, Mrs. Widecombe.

## CORNWALL.

*Married.*] Capt. Kenpe, of the E. I. Co.'s Service, late of Polsue-house, to Louisa Bowen, daughter of the late Silvanus Jenkins, esq. of Truro.—Mr. W. Petherick, to Miss N. Tallack, of St. Austell.—Lieut. W. Long, R.N. to Miss Pearce, of St. Keverne.

*Died.*] At Truro, Mrs. Bastian, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—Mr. Giles.

At Liskeard, Miss K. Boase.

At St. Austell, 67, Mr. J. Gilbert, greatly respected.

## WALES.

A stage-coach establishment has recently been formed at Bala, North Wales, which will open direct communication with the Holyhead and Shrewsbury roads, and yield great advantages to the inhabitants and those of the neighbouring towns.

*Married.*] Mr. S. P. Cohen, to Miss F. E. Howell, of Neath.—Mr. J. Rogers, to Miss N. Roberts, both of Llanelly.—Mr. T. Mitchell, of Cardigan, to Miss M. Wagner, of Penalltiff.—Edward Bevan,

esq. of St. David's, to Miss E. Davis, of Fishguard.—Thomas Thomas, esq. of Narberth, to Mrs. Twining, of Treffgarne, Pembroke-shire.

*Died.*] At Swansea, 26, Mr. W. Jones, of Mile End, deservedly regretted.—59, Mr. George Rees, greatly and justly respected.—In Nelson-place, 42, Capt. John Gilmore, R.N. greatly lamented.—At Cowbridge, 95, Mrs. E. Morris.

At Brecon, at an advanced age, Mr. L. Jones.

At Ruthin, 53, Edward Owen, esq. of Tachwyd, Denbighshire.

The Rev. Richard Raikes, treasurer and canon of St. David's, prebendary of Hereford, and perpetual curate of Maise-mere, Gloucestershire, generally and justly esteemed for his philanthropic and other virtues.

## SCOTLAND.

A grand public dinner was given within the month to Mr. Brougham, by the inhabitants of Glasgow. Lord Archibald Hamilton, in the chair, supported by the Duke of Hamilton, Lords Kennaird and Behaven, Admiral Fleming, &c. Several excellent speeches were delivered; Mr. Brougham, in returning thanks, exhibited great powers of eloquence, and passed many high encomiums on the political knowledge prevalent throughout Scotland, and its general patriotism. He was presented by the citizens of Glasgow with a silver cup.

*Married.*] At Dumfries, Mr. W. Shaw, to Miss M. Dickson, of Monsewald.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, James Stodart, esq. of Russell-square.—24, Lieut. Mat. Miller, fifty-first regiment, son of Sir Wm. M. Bart., Lord Glenbee. He was a member of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. He had addressed several ingenious papers to the society, and suggested some curious experiments. These the Board of Ordnance ordered to be made in elucidation of the laws of projectiles.

At Dunbar, Lieut.-col. John Clark, marines.

At Peebles, 69, Giles Templeman, esq.

## IRELAND.

*Married.*] At Dublin, R. C. Chambers, esq. to Caroline, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Warren, rector of Tuam and Cong.—G. Fosbery, esq. of Curragh-bridge, county of Limerick, to Miss C. Lyons, of Highnam-court, near Gloucester.—O. Palmer, esq. son of the Dean of Cashel, to Miss Marcella Coles, late of Staplake, Devonshire.

*Died.*] At Ardee, 110, Mrs. Ormsby.

## DEATH ABROAD.

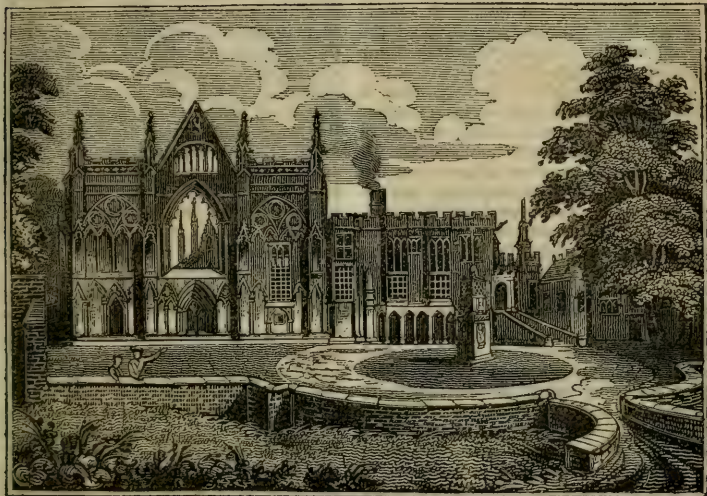
At Paris, M. de Lalande, the celebrated naturalist and traveller.

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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## NEWSTEAD ABBEY, THE FAMILY SEAT OF THE BYRONS.

THE celebrity which LORD BYRON has acquired, from the variety, as well as the acknowledged genius of many of his writings, rendering it probable that of contemporary poets he at least will always rank among the standard authors of the country, Newstead merits a place in our exhibition of the houses connected with British genius. After being the mansion of the family for several generations, it is said to have been recently alienated by the present lord, whose passion for adventure has led him to prefer for his residence the eastern parts of Europe to his own country. Newstead is an object of interest, as connected with a distinguished naval family, and from its own picturesque character, independently of the living peer; and has always been ranked among the curiosities of Nottinghamshire.—In the thirty-second year of his reign, King Henry the Eighth, by letters patent, granted to his favourite, Sir John Byron, knight, and to his heirs, the priory of Newstede, with the manor and rectory of Papplewyke, and all the closes about the priory in the commons of Ravenshede and Kygell in the forest, Newstede, Papplewyke, Lindebye, Bullwell, &c.; the last of which was soon afterwards emparked, and ornamented with a neat house; and, at the present time, for variety and taste in the internal decorations of the house, and for richness and diversity in the surrounding scenery, Newstead is not to be surpassed, and hardly equalled.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES.

[The following description of a district, —which, though of first-rate commercial importance, has hitherto been slightly noticed by topographers,—forms one of a series of Letters, addressed to a friend, during a tour through the midland counties, in the summer of 1823.]

**Q**UITTING Lichfield, about the middle of July, we pursued our journey towards the northern extremity of Staffordshire, through some of the most luxuriant scenery I ever beheld. I have been rather concise in my description of the ancient city we left behind; because I know that the theme would harmonize but indifferently with your reprobate democratical principles, and that dissertations upon its antiquity, the beauty of its cathedral, and the proverbial loyalty of its inhabitants, would be but frigidly perused by one who has little reverence for episcopacy, inclines strongly to the anti-monarchical principle, and deems all antiquarian researches mere foolery, when set in competition with enquiries into the principles of steam-engines, gas-works, and iron-bridges. I pass, therefore, at once, to a more congenial topic, viz. the potteries of Staffordshire, which present to the scientific observer an infinite variety of his favourite objects of contemplation.

After passing a delightful morning in strolling over the beautiful domain of Trentham, which art and nature have combined their efforts to adorn, I proceeded on foot to pay a visit to the potteries, at a few miles distance. The appearance of this seat of industry, viewed from the neighbouring eminences, is so extremely striking, that I scarcely feel able to describe it, but Byron shall do it for me,—

“’Tis a most living landscape; midst the wave

Of woods and corn fields, stand the abodes of man,

Scatter’d at intervals, and clouds of smoke,  
Arising from ten thousand roofs.”

Your eye embraces at one view a variety of large towns, villages, and manufactories, situated in a fertile plain, and spreading far away into the distance, to the extent of ten or twelve miles, surmounted by a canopy of smoke so dense, that the lurid cloud which eternally overhangs the metropolis, seems, in comparison, but a rarefied vapour. You must not, how-

ever, imagine, when I speak of their extending ten or twelve miles, that the whole space is closely built over; on the contrary, it is occupied by several distinct towns, though the roads of communication between them, sprinkled more or less thickly with habitations and manufactories, form in every direction connecting links, and render them in fact but one community. The first of these you arrive at, journeying northwards, is called Lane End, the road from which leads directly through the heart of the other pottery-towns, the principal of which are Lane Delft, Fenton, Stoke-upon-Trent, Cobridge, Etruria, Shelton, Hanley, and Burslem; terminating northwards at a place called Green Lane, on the borders of Cheshire. In the surrounding country they are spoken of collectively, by the general appellation of *The Pottery*.

On entering these towns, the first peculiarity that arrests the stranger’s attention is the irregular and straggling style in which they are built; for, having most of them sprung up from small beginnings into their present magnitude, in less than half a century, the additions have been made from time to time just as necessity demanded, but without any determinate plan, or the slightest regard to appearance and orderly arrangement. The result has been the strangest confusion that ’tis possible to conceive. Milton’s line,

“Wild, without rule or art,”

was never before half so happily illustrated. The contrasts of meanness and magnificence which meet the view are equally striking; the humble hut of the artisan stands in immediate contact with the palace of his employer, and splendid mansions rear their heads amid the sulphureous fumes and vapours of the reeking pot-works. Every thing, in short, announces that appearances are here quite a secondary consideration when opposed to utility, and that the genius of industry alone presides: taste and elegance in the buildings are therefore but little cherished at present. In many other respects, the aspect of the pottery-towns is equally singular, and strikingly proclaims their recent origin. You pass, in two minutes, from a crowded street into a meadow or a corn-field; and, amidst shops and factories, you continually stumble upon what was not long since a farm-house, and which yet retains



tains somewhat of its rural, cottage-like character, wholly distinct from that of the mercantile edifices which have sprung up around it. Figure to yourself a tract of country, the surface of which, cut, scarred, burnt, and ploughed up in every direction, displays a heterogeneous mass of hovels and palaces, farm-houses and factories, chapels and churches, canals and coal-pits, corn-fields and brick-fields, gardens and furnaces, jumbled together in "most admired disorder," and you will have a pretty correct idea of the Staffordshire potteries. Then pervade the space your fancy has thus pictured, with a suffocating smoke, vomited forth incessantly from innumerable fires, and the thing will be complete. The people, however, who pass their lives amid this dingy atmosphere, this "palpable obscure," this worse than Egyptian darkness, seem to experience no inconvenience from it; and, in fact, to be scarcely sensible of the existence of the evil. One of them asked me, with most amusing simplicity, "whether London was not a terribly smoky place to live in!" The inhabitants, nevertheless, I repeat, though certainly not blessed with the rosy cheeks we generally see in country-folks, appear to enjoy good health, with the exception of the colliers, and a few pallid mortals employed in the preparation of certain deleterious articles made use of in the manufacture of pottery.

The population of this vast bee-hive, with that of the contiguous town, Newcastle-under-Lyme, exceeds 60,000 souls, and is constantly increasing. To give you some faint idea of the rapidity with which it advances, I extract from the returns of 1811 and 1821 a comparative view of the numbers of inhabitants of two or three of the principal towns at those periods:

	1811.	1821.
Burslem.....	8625	9699
Hanley.....	4481	5622
Lane End.....	4930	7100
Shelton.....	5487	7325
	<hr/> 23523	<hr/> 29746

The proportion of those who are connected with trade and manufactures, of course, preponderates greatly over the other classes. In Burslem, which contains 2087 families, sixty only are described as employed in agriculture; and in Hanley, which contains 1157 families, only three!

You will, of course, expect me to say

a few words upon the manners, customs, and tone of thinking, of the neighbourhood; and I will therefore endeavour to gratify you. Of the political opinions of the people in general I scarcely feel qualified to offer a decided opinion, though I believe, as in most other places, the majority of the rich are of the Tory party, and the whole of the lower classes of the liberal or radical. With regard to religious matters I can speak more confidently, for sectarianism has certainly made this her chosen seat; I suspect I speak greatly within compass, when I assert, that two-thirds of the population are dissenters, of one denomination or another: Ebenezer, Zion, Bethel, and New Jerusalem, chapels, offend the orthodox eye at every turning; and in Hanley and Shelton alone, three new conventicles have been built during the present year, while in the whole of the potteries there are but four churches, which would not contain one-tenth of the population. Of the names and characters of the different sects I know but little; there are Independents, Wesleyans, Whitfieldites, Calvinists, Presbyterians, and heaven knows what beside. At Cobridge there is a Roman Catholic chapel, with a seminary attached to it; and a Unitarian place of worship, now building at Hanley, will be opened early in 1824. The evil arising from the want of church-room has long been sensibly felt; for many who frequent the dissenting chapels are not so much attracted there by inclination as driven by necessity, not being able to gain admission to the churches, where the vile system of seat-selling, and locking up pews by individuals who seldom visit them, prevails far too extensively. Truly was it said the other day by a public writer of the neighbourhood, "Every thing has thrived, and prospered, and improved around us, but the temples of our devotions." Measures, however, are at length in progress for diminishing the grievance; and the old church of Stoke is immediately to be pulled down, to make room for a larger one. This, which is the parish-church of the district, and was built centuries before the potteries existed, will scarcely hold 600 persons: the new building will be adapted to the accommodation of thrice the number. To forward this undertaking, the Dean of Lichfield has generously given 1500*l.* from his own purse, in addition to

to 1500*l.* towards erecting churches in other parts of the potteries. Three thousand pounds more are to be raised by parish-rates in the years 1824-5; and some of the inhabitants have voluntarily subscribed upwards of 2300*l.* A Report from the Committee appointed to superintend the business, which was read in September last, announced that "the church-people had contributed to promote it, even beyond their power;" so that, after all, you see, there was nothing ridiculous in that lofty boast of a certain swaggering tragic hero, which has so often made us smile,—

"I will strive with things impossible;  
Yea, get the better of them."

Prevalent, however, as the sectarian spirit is here, it does not seem to have tinged the tempers and manners of the people in general with that sourness and gloom which I have elsewhere observed to proceed from it. They appear, on the contrary, to be for the most part a jovial, thoughtless, hearty set of mortals, full of good fellowship, strongly attached to convivial meetings, and no enemies to the good things of this life, professing the heedless philosophy of Master Sly, the tinker, "Drink, and let the world slide!" Societies of Freemasons, Odd Fellows, and Druids, are very numerous; and the ancient reputation of Staffordshire for good living is here most vigorously maintained. Dr. Plot, who visited these parts a century and a half ago, says, "Meats and drinks are no where better or more plentiful than in this county;" and I can honestly aver, that what he asserted in 1680, is equally applicable in 1823. The Staffordshire ale is unquestionably the finest in England.

Literature and literary pursuits experience at present no remarkable encouragement, but the progress of education and refinement promises speedily to work a material change in this respect. Of course, in such a state of things, few productions issue from the local presses. I saw a folio Bible, and one or two other standard works, which were printed at Burslem, but there was nothing to admire in their typographical execution. A newspaper, however, that certain indication of growing civilization and intelligence, has been established at Hanley, under the title of "The Pottery Gazette," and meets with a considerable share of encouragement, which the

rapid growth of population will doubtless, ere long, materially increase: it is conducted with much spirit by a gentleman of talent and independence. There is also in the last-mentioned town a scientific and literary meeting, graced with the high-sounding title of the Pottery Philosophical Society; but of the members' talents I know nothing, of their taste I cannot augur very favourably; for, by a late resolution, they excluded from their library all novels, plays, romances, and works of imagination. Who will pretend to talk of Beotian dulness after this? Book-clubs are rather numerous, also national and Sunday schools.

Upon the origin of earthenware-manufactories in Staffordshire, and the particulars of the process, I have gleaned little worth repeating. The latter you may find pretty clearly described in Aikin's "Thirty Miles round Manchester," but the former topic is clothed in much obscurity. All that can be learned with certainty, is, that pot-works were first established at Burslem, probably three or four centuries ago; but they were for a long time so inconsiderable, that Speed, in his enumeration of the "commodities" of the county, (1610,) is totally silent upon the subject; and Dr. Plot, whose work was published about eighty years later, says, "the sale of pots is chiefly confined to the poor crate-men, who carry them at their backs all over the country." Even so recently as 1760 or 1770, a handsome tea-pot, manufactured in Staffordshire, appears to have been looked upon as a thing to be wondered at, a kind of prodigy. In the works of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, there occurs a poem, called "Isabella," which describes the morning occupations and visitors of Lady Isabella Montague, and says of one of her admirers, a Mr. Bateman—

"To please the noble dame, the courtly squire

Produc'd a tea-pot, made in Staffordshire!  
So Venus look'd, and with such longing eyes,  
When Paris first produc'd the golden prize,  
'Such works as this,' she cries, 'can England do?

It equals Dresden, and excels St. Cloud;  
All modern China now shall hide its head,  
And e'en Chantilly must give o'er her trade.  
For lace, let Flanders bear away the bell;  
In finest linen, let the Dutch excel;  
For prettiest stuffs, let Ireland first be nam'd;

And for best-fancied silks, let France be fam'd;



Do thou, thrice-happy England, still prepare  
Thy clay, and build thy fame on earthenware!"

Upon the amazing increase and improvement in the manufacture of English earthenware during the last half-century, it would be impertinent to dilate, as the former is universally known, and your cups, plates, and dishes, must remind you of the latter at every meal. I cannot, however, forbear attempting to give you some idea of the ratio in which the trade in this article still advances, by subjoining an extract from "A Comparative Statement of the Value of British Earthenware exported, and of Foreign Earthenware imported, during the years 1821 and 1822," which was issued from the Custom House in April last:—

In the year 1821.

Value of exports.....£423,399 12s. 7d.

Value of imports.....£4,992 18s. 4d.

In the year 1822.

Value of exports.....£489,732 17s. 1d.

Value of imports.....£6,695 0s. 7d.

Hence you will perceive, that the value of earthenware exported advanced nearly 70,000*l.* in a single year; and the bustle now visible in the potteries seems to presage that the next Return will exhibit a correspondent or still greater increase. The consignments were chiefly to Ireland, North America, the East and West Indies, Germany, Holland, and Russia. France received very little, and the other European nations comparatively nothing. The imports were principally from France, the East Indies, and China: the total value of ware, (principally jars and vases,) received from the two latter, in 1822, was 1940*l.* 14s. 8d.; yet, a century ago, England depended almost entirely upon China for the supply of this article.

The circumstances which have mainly contributed to produce this prosperity (aided by the national spirit of enterprise,) are the increase of canal-navigation, and the exhaustless supply of coal which the earth in the neighbourhood affords. Of the former, the potteries may be said to form the very centre; and, of the consumption of coal, some estimate may be formed from the statement, that 8000 tons are burned weekly in the manufactories alone, to say nothing of the immense fires which are kept up both night and day in the private houses: the people,

not having the fear of a salamander before their eyes, seldom taking the trouble to extinguish them. Half the district, in fact, is undermined, and the walls of many buildings betray what is passing beneath them, by fearful rents and deviations from the perpendicular, where the foundations have partially given way; yet the inhabitants scarcely seem aware of their danger, or, if awakened to a sense of it by some warning more serious than usual, forget it again in a day or two, and relapse into their previous indolent security,—

"They start, when some alarming awful shock

Strikes through their wounded hearts the sudden dread;

But their hearts wounded, like the wounded air,

Soon close."

The potteries cannot boast of having produced any noted writers, with the exception of Elijah Fenton, who was a native of Shelton. The house in which he was born is still standing, and at present is occupied by a Mr. Woodward. Dr. Johnson tells us, that he "sought intelligence of Fenton, among his relations, in his native county, but could not obtain it;" and you will therefore be little surprised to learn, that what Johnson was unable to gather fifty years ago, I failed to procure in the present day. The very name of Fenton, in fact, appears to be unknown in the neighbourhood; and it was, therefore, of little service to make enquiries respecting a man whom few had ever before heard mentioned: so true it is, that a poet, like a prophet, is least honoured in his own country. I am not certain whether Wedgwood, who may almost be said to have created the potteries of Staffordshire, was a native of the district; but, if so, his name should never be forgotten when speaking of its eminent men.

I am sorry to qualify this generally favourable description of the potteries with a few notices of their defects, but truth demands it.

"They have their praise. Now mark a spot or two,  
Which so much beauty would do well to purge."

In the first place, the system of police is wretchedly defective; in plainer terms, there appears to be scarcely any police at all, and the rabble are therefore at liberty to indulge their brutal passions and knavish propensities



propensities without restraint. The innumerable petty thefts which daily pass unpunished, illustrate the latter position, and the former was strikingly exemplified during my late sojourn in the neighbourhood. The adjoining borough of Newcastle had just been the scene of a contested election; and the defeated candidate, being a resident in the potteries, the potters, vastly exasperated at this rejection of their champion, "vowed vengeance, and performed it too." Not an individual from Newcastle, suspected of having voted on the wrong side, could for some time pass along without experiencing gross abuse, if not actual violence; and the women connected with the obnoxious voters, who attended the pottery markets, were brutally attacked by beasts in the shape of men, their persons maltreated, and their goods destroyed. Yet Messrs. *Dogberry* and *Verges*, the worthy constables, slept soundly and quietly at their posts, whilst lawless proceedings were carried on with impunity for hours, which, under a well-organized police, would not have been suffered to continue as many minutes. Measures, however, are in contemplation for suppressing this crying evil, and to the town of Hauley is due the honour of having taken the lead in promoting them. The state of the roads and footways is likewise very defective; they are, in many parts, in vile condition, and are neither watched nor lighted, though coal costs little beyond the trouble of carrying it, and gas could therefore be brought into general use throughout the potteries, as it already is in Newcastle, at an extremely cheap rate, and greatly to the well-being of the inhabitants. A few more blemishes might be noticed, but I will not make so ungrateful a return for the hospitable reception I experienced here, as to dwell any longer upon "the nakedness of the land," and point out its deficiencies with invidious minuteness; therefore, farewell!

THE DRUID IN LONDON.

Oct. 7, 1823.

For the Monthly Magazine.

WASHINGTON; and the CAPITOL; or CONGRESS-HALL.

THE city of Washington, the seat of government of the United States of America, is situated in the district of Columbia, (which also contains Georgetown, and the city of

Alexandria) a small tract ceded to the jurisdiction of the United States by the states of Maryland and Virginia. Its extent is a square of ten miles, unequally divided by the Patomac, a magnificent river which here separates itself into two unequal branches, nearly at right angles to each other, the area between them having been selected, by the advice of General Washington, as the site of the national city, at present containing about 10,000 inhabitants.

Of the city of Washington so much has been said, and so little is generally known, that I shall endeavour to give some idea of its actual state from my own personal observation.

Let the reader imagine himself upon the summit of the "Capitol Hill," a natural eminence of about eighty feet, in the centre of the city. If his face be directed toward the S. E. he will perceive the fort on Greenleaf's Point, about two miles distant, at the fork of the Patomac, from whence the river flows downward in a straight stream, a mile in width, to the city of Alexandria, distant eight miles, which is distinctly seen in clear weather. If now the spectator turn slowly to the right, he will trace the course of the main upward stream of the river, and, about a mile from the fort, will perceive a wooden bridge, three-quarters of a mile in length, (with a draw in the centre,) connecting the city with the opposite shore, and communicating with the high road to Alexandria. Inclining more to the right he will continue to pursue the river, at length "Tiber Creek," and some clustered buildings, will appear to variegate the hitherto unbroken nakedness of the area of the American Metropolis. The buildings now increase upon the view, some ornamental trees at length present themselves, and presently the "Pennsylvania Avenue" appears reaching from the foot of the Capitol Hill, nearly to, and almost in a line with, the President's mansion. A busy and uninterrupted line of buildings may be traced nearly from the foot of the hill to Georgetown, on the Patomac, about two miles off. The President's mansion, a handsome stone building 170 feet by 80, and the government offices, in its immediate vicinity, midway between the Capitol and Georgetown, form a conspicuous feature of the scene, which in this direction is particularly interesting from the picturesque combination of trees and buildings, backed

by the clear waters of the Patomac, and the gentle hills which crown the opposing banks of the river, clothed with luxuriant cedar woods, and sprinkled with the villas of the wealthy land-holders of the vicinage; among these the seat of Mr. Custiss is most distinguished. Continuing to turn to the right, the buildings and the river gradually disappear; the vacant but now undulating site of the city, intersected, however, with good roads, or avenues, presents itself; but, were it not that the distant view is by no means uninviting, the scene would be altogether devoid of interest. Further to the right a considerable number of scattered dwellings of a respectable order are seen on the Capitol Hill, in the immediate vicinity, and on a level with the spectator, whose back will now be turned towards Alexandria, while his eyes are pursuing the high road to Baltimore; presently his back will be towards Georgetown, and he will look towards the "Navy Yard," situated on the "Eastern Branch;" but, although there is a considerable number of buildings in this direction, and notwithstanding the Navy Yard is itself a large establishment, the elevation of the intervening land and houses prevents them from making much appearance. A road from the Capitol in this direction, is terminated by a very neat and commodious wooden bridge, across the Eastern Branch, which is about a furlong and a half in width, but this bridge is not visible from the Capitol Hill. Continuing to turn, there are still some respectable dwelling-houses to be seen in the immediate neighbourhood: the lower part of the Navy Yard now makes its appearance; the Eastern Branch, and its luxuriant opposing shores, come into view; the Navy Yard disappears, the Eastern Branch gradually expands, the prospect insensibly widens, and the vacant site of the city is seen between the straggling houses on the Capitol Hill; the fort on Greenleaf's Point again appears, and the magnificent prospect down the main stream of the Patomac, beyond Alexandria, terminates the circuit at the point whence it began.

A few miles below Alexandria the river inclines to the left; were it not for this deviation, a glass of moderate power would desery, at about fourteen miles distance, "Mount Vernon," the seat of the immortal Washington, a

respectable but modest mansion, surrounded by an extensive and valuable domain: the ornamental grounds extend to the river, whose right bank rises at that point with peculiar majesty above the surface of his translucent waters; and at the verge of the lawn, in a vault of the simplest structure, beneath the placid shelter of luxuriant cedars are entombed the remains of him whose name is borne by a capital city, and who by the universal voice of his compatriots has been styled, "The first in peace, the first in war, and the first in the hearts of his countrymen."

The city of Washington is 500 miles from Boston; 248 from New York; 144 from Philadelphia; 42 from Baltimore; 133 from Richmond, in Virginia; 232 from Halifax, in North Carolina; 630 from Charleston, in South Carolina; 794 from Savannah, in Georgia; and a road partly executed to New Orleans, is estimated to exceed 1000 miles in length.

The Capitol, or Congress-Hall, in the city of Washington, is at the summit of the hill which bears its name, and affords the view of the circumjacent city already described. It is a structure 348 feet in front; the material of the external walls is a yellowish, strong, and apparently durable, sandstone, found at a moderate distance, but the substance of the interior walls is of brick. The lower or basement-floor consists entirely of common offices, and apartments, with the exception of a portion of the western wing beneath the Senate Chamber, which is appropriated to the Court-room of the Supreme Judicature of the United States.

The principal floor of the Capitol is immediately above the basement. The Hall of Representatives is suited to the reception of the members, in number between 2 and 300. The columns supporting the roof are of a peculiar stone, called Patomac marble, a sort of pudding-stone, intensely hard, and which, when polished, has the same appearance as the section of cold mock-turtle soup, except that the tints are less powerful; the effect is very handsome. The capitals are of statuary marble, and were carved in Italy, in imitation of those in the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, at Athens; the entablature corresponds with the columns, and the ceiling is half domed. The entablature above the colonnade or skreen, behind the

Speaker's seat, is surmounted by a statue of Liberty, with the American eagle, and other national emblems. At a proper elevation, between the semi-circular colonnade and the general rectangular inclosure, is the space appropriated to the gallery for strangers, beneath which are several small apartments.

The opposite or western wing of the Capitol contains the Senate Chamber. This chamber, though finished in an elegant style, will not bear comparison, in point of grandeur, with the Hall of Representatives; it rises through two stories of the building, and its ceiling is a half dome: the screen consists of a double height of Ionic and Corinthian columns and antæ, exquisitely worked in marble.

The Grand Vestibule, in the centre of the building, (which was incomplete when I left Washington,) is nearly 100 feet in diameter, surmounted by a dome, and may be considered more as a place of show than of general utility: it is intended to be adorned with paintings and sculpture, illustrative of the national history. The Library is spacious and handsome, and is open to all the members of Congress. The remainder of the plan is occupied by offices of state, committee-rooms, anti-rooms, vestibules, and passages; some of which are beautiful in their effects, and others would be much more so, were it not for a deficiency of light. The interior architectural detail is generally in the Grecian taste.

The external elevation was principally designed by a French architect; the interior is almost exclusively the work of the late Benjamin Henry Latrobe, esq: an English architect, who received his professional education under the late James Wyatt, esq. R.A. and by whom the interior of the structure was nearly re-built after its destruction during the late war.

London, 1823. C. A. BUSBY.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I** LATELY read the report of Mr. M'Adam's opinion on the subject of removing the pavement from streets, and substituting the mode now practised in making roads, by laying a bed of broken Purbeck stone. As this is a subject that requires cool and deliberate reflection, it is necessary to ascertain, how far his proposed alteration may endanger the health of the

population in large towns, in which cleanliness ought to be the first consideration. The air should be kept pure by every means human invention can devise, to promote the health of a large population, who are crowded together in streets where the circulation of air is frequently stopped; and, if any filth should lie upon the ground, it must in some degree infect the air, and consequently injure the health of the people. Cleanliness is absolutely necessary to every street. The pavement of the Scotch Purbeck stone has many advantages: it is durable, and easily swept by scavengers, so that all filth liable to putridity is removed. When heavy rain falls, it washes every street, and carries all the dirt into the sewers; by which means the streets are rendered perfectly sweet, and the air is purified. The inhabitants are thus refreshed by the improved state of the atmosphere.

I am of opinion that roads cannot be kept so perfectly clean and healthy as a pavement: for, if any putrid matter is laid in the street in hot weather, it must penetrate more into roads than is possible in the pavement, and is not so easily scraped off. All the care that can be devised will not render the road so clean and pure as the pavement. In winter the highway will be very sludgy, and all the crossings bad; so that there will be a difficulty in walking from one side of the street to the other without being over your shoes in mud, which is proved in all the roads about London; for, where there is any great crossing, it is necessary to pave it, for the convenience of the public: this proves how impracticable it will be to keep the streets so clean upon Mr. M'Adam's plan as they are at present.

I hope the above observations will be well considered before any steps are taken to change the present comforts that are enjoyed, for any new plan that may endanger the health of the inhabitants of London. The roads have most certainly been greatly improved by Mr. M'Adam's plan; but, because the roads have been benefited, is it to be concluded that cities and towns will be equally so? I have mostly found, that any scheme which proves beneficial in one instance, is generally taken up with great warmth; and, like a quack medicine, is foolishly estimated to be good in every way.

Sept. 3, 1813.

S. W.



*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ELUCIDATIONS OF PORTIONS OF ENGLISH HISTORY *improperly represented in our GENERAL HISTORIES.*

*History of the Invasion of England by the Normans in the Eleventh Century; and the Consequences of that Invasion down to the Thirteenth.*

(Continued from p. 209.)

THE same policy which influenced Henry to seek the alliance of the English people, decided him to marry a woman of Anglo-Saxon blood. There was then in England an orphan daughter of Margaret, the sister of King Edgar and of Malcolm the King of the Scotch. She had been brought up at Romsey Abbey, under the affectionate care of another sister of Edgar, Christine or Christian, who had taken the veil in 1086, when her brother had abandoned all hope of restoring his own fortunes, and the fortunes of his country. As the daughter of a Scottish king, she had been sought in marriage by many of the Norman captains, after the death of her father; and had been asked of William the Red by Alain the Red, count of the Bretons; but this Alain died before the king's consent had been obtained. Guillaume de Garenne was the next suitor; but the cause of his not possessing her is unknown.\* Such was the woman destined to be the wife of the third Norman king, by those who saw the necessity of obtaining the support of a conquered people against the partizans of Robert. Many of the English nourished the foolish hope, that the good old times of English happiness would return, when the descendant of their king should be the wife of the foreigner. Those who were united to the family of Edgar by any bond of blood or of affection, hastened to the young maiden, and implored her to consent to the marriage. She manifested the strongest disgust; but was so borne down by their solicitations, that she consented from pure weariness, and quite against her will.† They repeated to her, to satiety,—"Most generous of women! if thou wilt, thou shalt raise out of its grave the ancient honour of England,—thou shalt be a token of alliance,—a pledge of reconciliation; but, if thou refuse,

thy refusal will make the enmity eternal between the two people, and human blood will never cease to flow."<sup>‡</sup>

When the niece of Edgar had at last consented, her ancient name of Edith was changed to that of Matilda, which had less of a Saxon character, and was, in consequence, less offensive to Norman ears.† This precaution was not the only one necessary, for among the Normans there was a strong party opposed to the marriage. This party was composed of the enemies of Henry, who saw with alarm the strength it would give him among the English population; or some perhaps who, influenced by the solitary feeling of pride and hatred, were indignant that a Saxon woman should become the Queen of the Normans. Their ill-will, however, created a thousand difficulties. They asserted that Matilda, bred up from her infancy in a convent among nuns, had been devoted to God by her parents. It was reported that she had publicly worn the veil; and the marriage, which it was wished to prevent, was openly declared a profanation; it was, in consequence, to the great joy of many of the Normans. A monk of Bee, named Anselme, had succeeded Lanfranc in the Archbishopric of Canterbury. Historians render him this singular testimony,—that he was beloved by the English as if he were an Englishman.‡ While Lanfranc, carrying into effect his project of destroying the reputation of all the Saxon saints, attacked the beatification of Elfeg,§ (who had been killed in 912 by the Danish invaders,) Anselme, then nothing but a Norman monk, happened to visit England; and the prelate, in the fury of his hatred against the saints of the people, insulted the memory of Elfeg, and spoke scornfully of his pretended martyrdom. "He was a martyr,—a genuine martyr, (replied Anselme;) he died for his country. Elfeg died for the sake of justice, as John died for the sake of truth; and both for Christ,—who is both truth and justice."|| The friendship of Anselme for the conquerors, — a rare virtue among

\* Ord. Vit. 702.

† Matt. Paris, 40. Tandem sedio confecta.

\* Matt. Paris. 40.

† Ord. Vit. 702.

‡ Eadmer, 12.

§ Vita Lanfranci.

|| Anglia Sacra, ii. 162.

among the people of his race,—made him an active partisan of the marriage; but, when the reports which were circulated with respect to Matilda reached his ear, he declared that he would never consent to take a spouse from God, to give her to a carnal husband. However, to convince himself of the real truth, he determined to interrogate Matilda himself. She denied that she had ever been devoted to God; she declared that she had never willingly taken the veil, and she offered to prove it before all the prelates of England. “I own (said she,) that I have often appeared veiled; but it was because in early youth, when under the care of my aunt Christine, she was accustomed to cover my face with a piece of black stuff, to protect me from the open lubricity of the Norman youths, who had no respect for female chastity. If I refused to wear it, she treated me very harshly. I wore it in her presence; but when she was away I threw it on the ground, and trampled on it with childish rage.”\*

Anselme did not choose to pronounce individually a decision in this business. He convoked, in the city of Rochester, an assembly of bishops, abbots, monks, and laity; and the witnesses who were examined confirmed the statements of the Saxon maiden. Two archdeacons, —Guillaume and Hombarild,—were sent to the convent where she had been brought up, and the sisterhood confirmed her statement. When the meeting was about to deliberate, Anselme retired, lest he should be supposed to exercise a personal influence on their decision; and, when he re-entered, the Norman clerk, who was charged to deliver their opinion,† thus expressed himself: “We think the young woman is free, and may dispose of her body. We are authorised by a determination of the venerable Lanfranc, when a great number of married and unmarried women,—who had fled for refuge to the convents, and had taken the veil, to secure themselves from the warriors of the great William, the conqueror of this country,—required their liberty. Upon the advice of a general council, Lanfranc decided, that they could not be compelled to continue to wear the veil, and that they were entitled to high praise for their determination to preserve their

chastity.”\* Anselme replied, that he approved of their decision; and, a few days afterwards, he celebrated the marriage of the Norman king with the Saxon maiden; but, before the celebration took place, he mounted on an elevation before the gates of the church, and explained to his hearers the debates and the decisions of the “grave men” whom he had convoked. Eadmer, a Saxon priest of Canterbury, and an eye-witness, narrates these events. “But (says Eadmer,) all this could not subdue the malice of heart of certain men,”—those Normans who complained of the humiliation of their king. They loaded him and his English wife with scorn and mockery. They called them *Godric* and *Godgive*, (Saxon words,) as terms of derision and opprobrium.† “Henry knew it,—heard it, (says an old historian,) and affected to burst into laughter; but he concealed his inward indignation, and answered the insults of fools with a forced silence.”‡ When Duke Robert disembarked in Normandy, many of the great personages of England hastened to him; others promised him assistance on his arrival: their messengers urged him to activity, assuring him that he had only to cross the channel to be king,§ and to lower to his proper rank the “Godfather Godric.”||

The English faithfully served him to whom they were pledged. They were pleased, indeed, with an opportunity of gratifying their hatred by the destruction of Normans, though they fought under a Norman banner. Henry vanquished his brother; but the miserable triumphs of the Anglo-Saxons,—flattering as they were to their pride, their vanity, or even their patriotism,—brought no consolation, no cessation of suffering, to their subdued race. They conquered enemies, indeed, but it was on behalf of other enemies; for, though Henry had married a Saxon,—though he bore a Saxon nick-name,—he was a Norman at heart; and his favourite minister, the Count de Meulant, was distinguished for his scorn and hatred of the English people. The popular voice denomi-

nated

\* Wilkins acta cociliorum, A.D. 1075.

† Will. Malmsh. 156.

‡ Ib.

§ Ib.

|| Godrych Godsfadyr. (H. Knighton, 2375.)

\* Eadmer, 57.

† Ib.

nated Matilda the good queen, and it was said she sought to direct the love of the monarch to the hearths and the miserable abodes of the conquered Saxons;\* but there is no trace left of her counsels, nor of their beneficent influence. The Saxon Chronicle of the monastery of Peterborough thus preludes the recital of the events which followed the marriage of Henry to the niece of Edgar. "It is not easy to tell of all the miseries which afflicted the country during this year by the unjust and ever re-exacted tributes.† Wherever the king travelled, his suite ruined the poor inhabitants; they burnt down many places,—they committed massacres in others."‡ Every page, indeed, of this history is marked with similar devastations. Misery seems to have exhausted its vocabulary of suffering; and all the epoch is covered with a shade of monotonous gloom.

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The son of Henry and of Matilda, — the great-grandson of English kings, — had imbibed his father's stranger spirit, and seems to have possessed only a stranger's blood: He publicly proclaimed, that, if he had ever to reign over those miserable Englishmen, they should work at his ploughs as his oxen did.§ When this son (whose name was William,) was old enough to wear his arms, the Norman chiefs recognized him as the successor of Henry, and took the oath of fidelity to him. Some time afterwards, he was married to the daughter of the Count d'Anjou. This union detached the count from the league formed by the French king; who soon made peace with the Norman king; so that Henry, his legitimate son William, many of his natural children, and Norman warriors, having nothing to do on the Continent, prepared to return to England. Their fleet was assembled in the harbour of Barfleur. At the moment of starting, one Thomas Fitz-Etienne sought the king, and, presenting him with a mare of gold, said,

"Etienne Fitz-Erard, my father, served all his life upon the sea. He conducted thy father's vessel when he went to combat Harold: I come to ask permission to do the same office for thee. I have a vessel called La Blanche Nef, (the White Ship,) apparisoned as it is fit.\* The king replied that he had chosen a vessel for himself; but, to show his regard for the request of Fitz-Etienne, he would confide to him his sons William and Richard, with their sisters and their attendants. Henry's vessel set sail: it was sun-set, and, wafted by a southerly wind, the next day he reached the shores of England. La Blanche Nef immediately followed. The sailors, at the moment of embarkation, had asked for wine, and the young passengers had distributed it profusely. The vessel was conducted by fifty able rowmen; Thomas Fitz-Etienne was at the helm; and they passed rapidly along the coasts of Barfleur, under a bright moon-light, before committing themselves to the open sea. The mariners, animated by the wine they had drank, made extraordinary efforts to reach the vessel of the king; and, wholly occupied with this intention; they got involved among the breakers at high water, in a place called Raz de Cotteville.‡ The Blanche Nef dashed against a rock in all the swiftness of her course, and her leeward side was staved in. The crew uttered a cry of distress, which was heard on-board the king's vessel, already at some distance on the open sea; but the cause was suspected by none. The water rushed in,—the vessel was soon overwhelmed, with all who were on-board, to the number of 300 persons; among whom were eighteen women.§ Two men alone held by the main-mast, which floated on the waves: one was Berauld, a butcher of Rouen; the other a young man of higher birth, named Godefroy Fitz-Gilbert de l'Aigle.||

Thomas, the master of the vessel, after having once plunged into the sea, rose to the surface, and, perceiving the heads of the two men who held by the

\* Mold the gode quene gaf him in conseile  
To lof his sole.  
(Robert Brunne's Chronicle, p. 98.)

† Chron. Sax. 212.

‡ Ib.

§ Ib. 215, et seq.

§ Jo. Brompton, 1013; Jn. Knighton, 2302.

\* Ord. Vit. 867-9.

† Ib.

‡ Thien Catte Raz. (Guil. Gemeticensis, 297.)

§ Ord. Vit. 869.

|| Ib.



the mast, cried, "And the king's son, what is become of him?" "He has not re-appeared,—nor his brother, nor any of their companions."—"Woe is me!" exclaimed Fitz-Etienne, and he dashed again into the waves. This December night was miserably cold, and the weaker of the two survivors lost his strength and courage,—let go the mast, and sank to the bottom of the sea, recommending his companion to heaven. Berauld, the very poorest of the company, in his waistcoat of sheep-skin,\* still supported himself; he alone saw the break of day. He was taken up by some fishermen, in an almost drowned condition. He survived; and it is from him that we have the particulars of this catastrophe.

The English historians, who relate an event so dreadful to their foreign masters, seem to have little sympathy for the families of the Norman sufferers: they call their misfortune an act of divine vengeance, and delight to discover a supernatural hand,† preparing the shipwreck in calm weather, and on a tranquil sea.‡ They recall the threats of the young prince, and his hatred towards the English. "The proud one thought of his future reign; but God has said, 'Not so, impious one! not so.§ His brow has been adorned by no crown: it has been dashed against the rocks of the ocean. God would not that the son of the Norman should re-visit England.¶' They accuse this young man, and those who accompanied him, of vices unknown in England till the arrival of the Normans.¶ Their invectives and accusations are without bounds,—though in the midst there is a mingling of flattery and obsequiousness,—for they trembled while they hated. "Thou hast seen, (says one of them, in a letter meant to be secret,) thou hast seen Robert de Belleme, the man to whom murder was the sweetest recreation of his soul. Thou hast seen Henry count of Warwick, and his son Roger, of ignoble spirit; \*\*—thou hast seen King Henry, the murderer of so

many citizens, the violator of his oaths, the jailor of his brother, the slave of his avarice; but perhaps thou wilt ask why I have praised the said Henry in my history, whom I here so violently attack; I have but recorded that he was distinguished for prudence, for courage, and for his immense wealth. Unfortunately, this will not cancel the truths which I have just uttered. In fine, these kings,—who seem unto us like gods, before whom the very stars of heaven appear to bow, and whom we are compelled to serve by oaths and vows,—have seldom in their kingdoms a being as wicked as themselves;\* for it is said, and it is well said, that royalty is a crime.†

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me to submit to the scrutiny of your correspondents, the annexed observations on some peculiarities of English nouns. By the word *noun*, I mean the name of an object of thought or sensation. Nouns in the English language seem to me to possess two peculiarities in reference to distinction,—*signification*, and *application* or usage.

Their distinction by *signification* is into SUBSTANTIVES, the names of substances, objects recognised by the senses; that prodigious number of beings, which cover the earth, or are hidden in its bosom,—which fill the waters, and move in the air, the mountains, rivers, rocks, woods, stars, dwellings, fields, fruits, &c. *Gebelin*; and into INTELLECTIVES, the names of subjects, contemplated solely by the mind, unconnected with and devoid of effect on the sensitive faculties; as of mental emotions, affections, and qualities, not regarded with substances,—as regard, piety, virtue, pleasure, satisfaction, kindness, wisdom, &c. Grammarians have called them *abstract nouns*. Remembering that the ancients, Aristotle, Theodectes, Varro, &c. classed all words as nouns and verbs; yet, not being able to arrange these words among verbs, because of their elliptical employment, and convinced that they were not (names of substances) *substantives*, the grammarians seem to have

\* Ord. Vit. 868.

† Ger. Con. 1539.

‡ Matt. West. 240.

§ Non sic, impie, non sic! (Hen. Hunt. in *Angliâ sacrè* ii.)

¶ Brompton, 1013.

¶ Infandum et enorme Normaniorum crimen. (*Angl. Sac.* ii. 1067.)

\*\* Animam ignobilem. (Hen. Hunt.)

\* Nemo in regno eorum par eis sceleribus. (Hen. Hunt.)

† Regia res scelus est. (*Ib.*)

have been bewildered thereby; and therefore, without endeavouring to ascertain their nature from the consideration of that of their components, recourse was had to the dogmas of the schoolmen, and they were called *abstract nouns*. All their *abstraction*, however, is now found out; it is the latitude in application consequent on the numerous objects affectible thereby, and their employment without the connected noun, or elliptically, (by Horne Tooke called *abbreviation in construction*;) having some abbreviated or contracted word affixed, to indicate connexion with something suggested by association, and requisite to fill up the construction. REGARD to the manner of signification will evince, that they continue to signify a certain state, either mental or material; and that we only employ them in a manner similar to the employment of other names of modifications of states.

Any reader wishing for more illustration, will find it in Gilchrist's "Philosophic Etymology," pp. 119, 123, 117, &c. where it is given particularly, "that the understanding of the student may not get entangled among metaphysical cobwebs, nor lose itself in vacuous and indefinite phraseology."

The distinction by *application* appears to be also duplex, into *appellative*, the noun denoting the species or kind, as man, beast; (or the *intellective*, denoting some emotion, &c. occasionally regarded as modified,—as, bravery, charity, gratitude.) We notice that certain resemblances pervade creation,—animated, vegetable, and mineral; sentient and insentient; and find very few substances entirely and absolutely different from every other body. To these resemblances is applied a word, significant of—not one alone, as connected with one object, but—one, as having similar formation, use, or employment, in every object: thus *joint* will apply to not only each part so called in one man's body, but to every similar part in every animal; and, analogously, to the place of connection of parts in inanimate creation. The words denoting objects of sensation so classed are grammatical substantives; and, as they signify *all of the kind*, the application is obviously *appellative*. When the word thus employed is significant of animals, the application, here called *appellative*, regards the kind as a whole,—the

whole of both sexes; hence there is no possibility of determining the *number* of individuals, and the *sexes* being certain, and necessarily implied, do not require characteristic distinction. This shows plainly the true import of St. Paul's assertion, "Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners," (1 Tim. i. 15.) as applicable to all mankind, because all have sinned. Else similar assertions, like "man is born to trouble," would be indefinite. And into *common*, when the substantive denotes an individual of the species or kind,—as, a woman, a cow, a river, a garden, &c. The occasions of man, in his varied relations, cause individuals to be regarded on account of their utility and services; hence, in order that his meaning may be understood by those with whom he converses, he has to distinguish them particularly by regarding their *number* and *sex*. The idiom of our language in general, but not always, employs for an individual male the same word which is used to signify the kind, and varies it some way to signify the female of the kind, connecting numerical definitives whenever requisite. This application is obviously *common*.

*Intellectives* are mostly appellative; each conception, or object of mental recognition, and each quality, being evidently individual. Many substantives are also ever appellatives,—as the names of diseases, drugs, food, grain, herbs, liquids, metals, spices, unguents, &c. Proper names have occasionally appellative application; thus Spence says, "Soon after the *Antonines*, all the arts declined apace at Rome;" and Gibbon, "The first *Cæsars* seldom showed themselves to the armies." Courtesy not unfrequently applies to an individual, pre-eminent in wisdom, science, &c. the proper name of the person most notable for similar excellence. Our Henry VII. was called "the English Solomon;" and Wellington was styled "the modern Marlborough," till his successes succeeded those of the latter. On the same principle, we find the appellative application introduced as a proper name, when Sir W. Herschel is called "the *prince* of astronomers;" and Sir H. Davy, "the *philosopher* of England."

#### *Illustration of the Propositions.*

Jer. x. 23. "O Lord, I know that the way of man is not in himself; it is not in man that walketh to direct his steps."

steps." I cannot for a moment suppose otherwise than that every one of your readers will immediately see, from the employment and the connexion, that the word *man* here has the application which I call appellative; and that the word here signifies *all the human species*, disregarding alike the idea of definite number, and of either sex. But let us suppose the contrary, and imagine that *man* here has the application above called *common*, and that the prophet, in employing the words, had regarded either or both of the accidents of number and sex, we shall quickly observe not merely ambiguity, but absurdity, consequent. The ways of *men* are not in themselves: this does not necessarily negative the proposition, or supersede the idea, that the ways of *women* (the other sex) are in themselves; nor that the ways of *a man* (numerically distinguished) are in himself. "It is not in *men* that walk," &c. does not contradict—it is in *women* that walk, it is in *men* that ride, cannot walk, &c. or any way the opposite of the description. Whereas, by allowing that the word *man* is used to signify mankind altogether, the description is extended, and the peculiar distinctive accidents of number and sexuality being regarded in their full extent, particular application thereof need not be attempted.

These remarks will show the indefiniteness of the present translation of Acts xvii. 30, 31. which might have been the work of a disciple of the Arabian impostor, or of some man who considered women as mere animal machines, devoid of souls, and not any way affected by the important subject stated by the Apostles.

Because of this peculiarity, we say, —the horse is useful, the fox is crafty, the hare is timid, &c. Were we to call a lady "the best *poet* in the kingdom," the phrase would assign to a female superiority over the whole class; but, when we call her "the best *poetess* in the kingdom," the distinction of sex restricts the application of the word to a female belonging to a described class of females. Hence it may mostly be found, that, when a noun has the application I call common, some word to class and restrict the object, a definitive or article is associated; as, Job 37. 7. "He scal-eth up the hand of *every* man, that all *men* may know his work." (See

Stewart's *Philosophy of Mind*, i. pp. 195 and 200.)

Professor Barron, lect. ii. *Logic*, p. 385, says, "All the appellative nouns of language are significant only of abstract ideas." This assertion appears to me very questionable; for, though all *intellective nouns* are certainly appellative, it does not necessarily follow that we are without other appellatives; and I hope I have above proved that we have a numerous class of appellatives.

I regard the before-mentioned distinctions, in the application of our nouns, as peculiarly calculated to advantage language, by superseding ambiguous phraseology and construction. But you will not find any thing on the subject in any grammar; nor does it appear that even a glimpse on the subject has affected any grammarian, except perhaps Dr. Crombie. (*Sec Etym. and Syntax*, p. 23.)

I hope that the above propositions will be examined, and fairly tried; as it is very possible that some of your correspondents may have made remarks on the same subject, different from what I have stated. It is too often the case, that, when we have diligently endeavoured to accomplish any purpose, we persuade ourselves we have succeeded; supposing, because we have done something, we have done all needed by the fact; but, to be satisfied that our opinions are accurate, we must submit them for public examination. If any of your readers can point out similar peculiarities in nouns of other languages, their observations will benefit your inquisitive readers, as well as your respectful servant,

Lane End, SIMEON SHAW.  
Staffordshire.

For the *Monthly Magazine*.  
On the EGYPTIAN TAU, or CRUX ANSATA.

(Concluded from page 24.)

WHEN transferred from Egypt to the alphabet of the surrounding nations, the *Tau* preserved its sacred character. In the Hebrew it retains its name (*Thau*) and its meaning (*a terminus or cross*); and, though the figure has at present undergone a change, it is curious that originally it was written as the Greek *T*, and in the Samaritan alphabet as an actual cross (+); which is another stumbling-block



block in the way of those who consider it to be an implement.

Indeed, wherever the symbol extended, there is a remarkable uniformity in the interpretation attached to it; and in all cases it appears to be devoted to the same divinity as that which the Egyptians call *Taut*. The *termini* of Mercury were modelled from it; and the Scandinavian Mercury, as it has been remarked, was represented under that form. With regard to the last supposition, there are several curious circumstances, which certainly imply a glimmering and confused notion of the great promise to the "seed" of Adam; for to the *Cruciform Tree* in question human sacrifices were devoted, and the god Thor himself, of which it was the type, and whose name, perhaps, was derived from it (*Thau*, Hebrew), is represented in the Edda as descending into hell, and as bruising the head of the *great serpent* with his *hammer*. It is curious, too, that, according to oriental tradition, the cross of Calvary, and that set up by Moses in the Wilderness, are supposed to be mutually constructed from the *tree of life*; and that Adam, moreover, received a portion of this tree as a kind of talisman against dangers, and transmitted it to the posterity of Seth. From an idea of the latter kind blending itself with some indistinct notion of an expected atonement, it may have occurred that the Egyptians attached to the *Crux Ansata* the idea of a resurrection, and of a future hope.

That they considered the *Tau* both in the light of a sacred symbol and a talisman, there can scarcely remain a doubt. But the fact is supported by strong pictorial proof, that they attached to it ideas far more correspondent with the tenor of scriptural history and prophecy than has been hitherto admitted or implied; and, among other remarkable evidences, this is one, that an actual Christian cross, with the lower limb prolonged, so as in size and form to resemble those which are assigned to palmers and bishops, is often seen in the hand of Horus Mediator (the second person of the Egyptian trinity, and called the *Logos* by the Platonic philosophers,) surmounted by the head of a Hoopoe. Now the Hoopoe, according to Horus Apollo, implied a *flow of wine*; and this in scriptural metaphor is used to

express an atonement by blood. I shall not, for the sake of corroborative illustration, dilate upon the character of Horus, his birth of Virgo, his thousand years' reign, his three days' sepulchre, his regeneration, his triumph over the Egyptian devil. The subject would furnish a treatise of itself. Let it suffice to remark, that it was customary to hang the heads of devoted victims upon trees, to produce a *revivification* of the vegetable kingdom; that there are extant, representations of the head of Apis so suspended, and sometimes of the dismembered Horus. A seal, representing a human victim; fastened to a stake, with a knife at his throat, was put upon the sacrificed bulls, as an emblem of atonement. There are, indeed, among Egyptian sculptures, instances of human victims, on the point of being sacrificed, attached to *cruciform stakes*; and there is one example, amidst Denon's collection, of two kneeling figures, ligatured back to back, and attached to the two arms of the *Crux Ansata*.

But, leaving these and all other deductions and coincidences out of the question, a survey of the symbol in a mathematical point of view will, I think, carry this conviction to the mind,—that it involved a deep and venerable mystery, and that it was so intended by the inventor.

The figure consists of *two lines united*, which, as Horus Apollo affirms, implied unity; but its extremities are *three*, and they are arranged into the form of a *triangle*. It thus involves in itself the *monad*, the *dyad*, and the *triad*; and who that has perused the voluminous mathematical mysteries of Proclus and the Platonists can fail to discern in this figure a portion of their source?

"*Ante omnia*, (says the creed of the Rosycrucians, who, like the Freemasons, considered Thoth as their founder,) *ante omnia punctum extitit non mathematicum sed diffusivum. Monas erit explicite, implicite myrias. Commovit se Monas in Dyadem & per Triadem egressæ sunt facies luminis secundi.*"

The Cabalists, a branch of the same sect, who endeavoured to blend the mathematical *arcana* of Plato, and the numerical reveries of Pythagoras, with the mysteries of Christianity, imputed similar abstractions to the *Tau*, and revered it in common with the triangle.

triangle. With them the number *ten*, arranged in the form of a pyramid,



implied unity and perfection. It was an emblem of the *Tetractys*; for it contained the *monadic apex*, the *dyad* proceeding from it, the *triad* formed from the union of both, and the sacred *quaternary*, which, according to the same school, implied the junction or incarnation of all three with the material world.

Now it is a curious circumstance, that all the modern European nations still represent the ancient sacred and perfect number, viz. *ten*, by a cross; and, still more so, that the Chinese should represent it by the same character, which moreover implies *perfection*. Would it not, therefore, be more consistent with probability to derive the name of Osiris from *Oshiri* (*ten*), than trace it to the very questionable sources whence it is generally supposed to originate?

Were I to pursue the subject farther, it would lead more deeply into the Pythagorean theory of numbers than would be strictly consistent with the purpose in hand. It may not, however, be irrelevant briefly to remark, that the numbers 3, 7, and 10, were held in more than ordinary veneration by the numerical mystics, and frequently applied to the purposes of theurgy, alchemy, and astrology.


The two arts of which the last mentioned are corruptions, chemistry and astronomy, have, in a singular manner, preserved the memorials of this curious *cabala*. In the *Triangle* and the *Tau*, Chemistry still retains the hieroglyphics of that land which was her cradle, and supplied her name. Nor has Astronomy forgot the symbols of her Egypt, her "nursing mother." The old community of symbol between the sister arts remains still undivorced, and the symbol of the metal is at once the type of the planet which composed the metal, and of the diurnal periods which those planets ruled. Thus the *Tau* composes the chemical character for *mercury*,\* by combination with a

circle and a *crescent*, which may, in fact, be interpreted to mean universal spirit, or the spirit of gold (a *circle*), and silver (a *crescent*); ideas no less familiar than favorite with the alchemists. The sign of Venus is in reality a *Crux Ansata*, or cross with a handle: it is composed of a cross and a circle. Now the union of a right line and a circle was a diagram intimating love; and, according to Kircher, the Greek letter  $\Phi$ , originally a hieroglyphic, is sometimes found upon medals and intaglios, implying *Physis*, or the recipient property of nature; while united with the *Tau*,  $\Phi T$ , it composed the characteristic of Ptha, the active or moving spirit of the world. Now, the elder Venus was certainly intended to represent that capacity of nature which the philosophers call indiscriminately love or attraction; and the character assigned to the planet Venus seems evidently intended to represent that capacity; more particularly if (as some contend) the *Tau*, which composes a part of it, was a type of the generative faculty. Instead of a circle, sometimes a triangle, is found substituted on the top of the *Tau*; by which it would seem that the universal mundane fire of the early philosophers was implied. Horus, to whom the *Tau* was devoted, was (like Eros among the Greeks,) the son of the elder Venus, or universal nature. He was the god of love, of life, and light; and is identifiable with that golden-winged and cherubic form which (according to Aristophanes,) arose to light at the morn of things from the primordial egg of chaos.

These antique characters, so curiously preserved, would alone induce us to infer, that the *Crux Ansata* was a sacred memento, and not a key. As proofs, they may indeed be thought supererogatory, though not unworthy attention as curious coincidences. If, indeed, there were any dearth of evidence against the theory opposed, I might boldly throw aside the whole defensive argument on entering the arena, and rest the "arbitriment" upon circumstances hitherto mis-stated, and which have, I believe, hitherto escaped attention.

There are two other symbols seen on paintings and sculptures in the hands of the Egyptian priests, almost as frequently as the *Crux Ansata*: one an egg, with four points issuing from the sides; the other a triangle; and they are sustained by similar handles.

These

\* The monogram of the name of Taut, formed by three *Taus* united at the feet, , forms to this day "the jewel of the royal arch," among freemasons.

These symbols bear evident marks of a talismanic or abstractedly mystical character; at all events, they are not adaptable to any instrumental or servile purpose. As I have stated, they are observed in the hands of the priests, in common with the *Tau*; and the three are almost uniformly grouped together in hieroglyphical inscriptions. Sometimes, however, in the latter case, a figure not portable is substituted for the triangle; and, by the occasional inter-convertibility of the two, would seem to imply some theological *arcanum*. The substituted figure is a *circle*, with a monad or unit subjected.

After repeated investigations of these curious, I may say sublimely simple, mathematic forms, the investigation has uniformly conducted me to this inference; that they are the *symbols of the Egyptian Trinity*,—Osiris, Isis, and Horus; and that there were different orders of monastics in Egypt, designated by the symbols of their patron deity.

Perhaps an analysis of the figures, whether combined or distinct, may confirm the above conjecture; and, although the three curious symbols in question are highly worthy of a separate investigation, I hope to stand excused for pointing out their more remarkable characteristics.

Let it be conceded, that the *Tau* was a sign of Horus. Osiris and the Sun were, as we know, synonymous: they were the names and visible types of one supreme God. Could the universal *unit* be more happily expressed than by the *unit* and the *circle*? In fact we are assured, by numerous writers on Egyptian arcana; that the sun was represented by a circle; and indeed the symbol in question (a *point* and *circle*), is to this day employed by astronomy and chemistry to express the same luminary, and the metal over which it presides.

By this interpretation, moreover, we shall discover a clue to the intercommunity I have before noticed between the above figure and the triangle. It was a favorite dogma of the Egyptian philosophy, that, previous to the creation of the sun, and before the efflux of that physical light of which it is the parent, there existed an eternal, all-pervading, intellectual fire, which was admirably expressed by a *triangle*, and which to this day, in painting, chemistry, and theology, retains its primitive

character, the triangle. This, according to the Egyptian cosmology, was the god Ptha, the demiurge and husband of the elder Isis, or primordial water; agreeing with the Vulcan and the Venus of the Greeks, from whose embraces all things arose in new created beauty, and first the bright visible divinity of life and light. Fire and water were the first principles of theology, as well as of philosophy, among the Egyptians. These formed their sacraments, and these their purgatory trials of initiation.

The first two figures, the *Tau* and *Triangle*, being illustrated, the last stands self-explained. By the egg was clearly meant the chaos of the Chaldees, Egyptians, and Bralimins,—the Arkite receptacle of the cabbalists, and the *Alcahest* or primitive receptacle of the alchemists and fire-philosophers. Four points issue from the lateral extremities of this egg. Could mathematical form express more appositely the four elements proceeding from the primitive matrix and receptacle of all things?

The Egyptian trinity was not of a pure description. It was tainted with the material philosophy of the worshippers, being composed of what they termed the male and female agencies of nature, and the universal created beauty which issued from their union.

Looking at these symbols mathematically or chemically, physically or theologically, I cannot help considering them as inclosing the germ of all the various ramifications of Egyptian wisdom; they appear to me redundant with the *arcana* of that extraordinary people. Neither can any thing more appositely demonstrate the true nature of the hieroglyphics; I mean that *discursive* property which Proclus has assigned to them; and I am much mistaken if they do not supply an instrument to solve that hitherto inextricable knot,—the hieroglyphical language.

I shall content myself at present with remarking, that they comprise and concentrate, in an accurate and beautiful manner, all that is most vivid, and all that is most alluring, in the abstract systems of Plato and Pythagoras.

Thus we have the self-centred eternal monad in the *circle* and *point*; the dyad in the two lines of the triune *Tau* (*per triadem eyressa sunt facies luminis secunde*); and lastly, the Tetrad



or Tetrachtys, the great elementary spirit in the *Oval Tetragrammaton*.

From the inferences, therefore, before adduced, and more particularly from the unquestionable association of the *Crux Ansata* with figures of a perfectly simple, pure, and geometrical character, I am led to this inevitable conclusion, that the *Tau* or *Crux Ansata* was neither a drill, nor a key, nor a crutch, nor a hammer; but a religious memento, not differing in any great degree from the Christian cross, but involving a prophetic tradition rather than a traditional history,—a memento, perhaps, in its pure original, pointing to the same divinity, and associated with the same miracle,—preshadowing the hope of the promised seed, the real deity of light and counsel, and the mighty advent of regeneration, atonement, and peace. C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

## NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.

NO. XXVIII.

### DANISH POETRY and BALLAD WRITING.

With a Translation of "*Skion Middel*."

O dear to me is my native land,  
Where the dark pine-trees grow;  
Where the bold Baltic's echoing strand  
Looks o'er the grassy oo.

THE Danes of the present day are rapidly rising as a literary nation; and, although kept under by a tyrannical government, the latent energies of their minds are frequently displayed in an extraordinary manner. How pleasing it is consider what they will become when the day of their emancipation is arrived; and that period is not far distant. Already has the voice of reason and philosophy been heard in the streets of their capital; and, when the spirit of the north is once aroused, it will be found as irresistible as one of the mountain avalanches. Despots have invented new and sanguinary laws, but they will be found inefficient to accomplish the desired purpose. Let them who rule remember, that Boreas once attempted by violence to make a traveller lay aside his cloak, which only caused him to wrap it closer around his body; while the Sun, with his mild beams of persuasion, quickly induced him to relax his grasp, and fling the disputed garment on the ground. Thus likewise is it with man, as far as it regards his liberty: by flattery and caresses, it may frequently be drawn from him; but, as soon as open force is used, an indignant spirit rises within him, and he

would part with life, and submit to the most unheard-of persecution, rather than yield up that which is so harshly required from him.

The ballad, from the most remote periods, seems to have been the favourite poetry of the north; and it is a source of amusement to the antiquary to trace its progress, from the time when it first originated among the hills of Norway, to its present state. The ballad is a kind of condensed epic, in which every species of feeling ought to be successively aroused,—fear, laughter, and amazement, should all have a place allotted to them; and, when this is properly arranged, I consider the poem to be complete. The Germans have for a long time claimed a superiority over all other nations in this species of poetry; that they have some very stimulant specimens of it, every one acquainted with their literature will readily admit. But that they have attained the *ne plus ultra* of perfection, will be found, I believe, very difficult for them to prove. "*Leonora*," written by Burger, and "*the Diver*" of Schiller, are the masterpieces of the greatest of their poets. Both abound in passages in which the poetry is as grand as the scenes it describes: the two great requisites of fear and wonder are unsparingly supplied; so that, while perusing them, the mind is raised to a pitch from which it never descends but by an effort of its own. And what is the reason of this? Simply because the comic is never once introduced. It was reserved for Scotland, in the person of her Burns, to overcome the obstacles which all others seem to have shrunk terrified from encountering. In "*Tam O'Shanter*," the first perfect ballad was presented to the world.

Here is a feast for all palates,—for the gloomy, the gay, and the romantic; the mind may here soar like an eagle, till it become dizzy from excess of height, and then be at once relieved by a sudden sweep which places it on level ground. That last leap of Tam O'Shanter's mare, not only brought off her master safe and unharmed, with the loss of her "*ain grey tail*," and left his pursuers panting on the other side of the stream, but it likewise placed the poet at a distance from all rivals, which they have not regained, and, in all probability, never will.

The early manners of the north were peculiarly favourable to poetry:

bred

bred to war from their infancy, its sons, in the course of a roving and predatory existence, contracted ideas of a wild and romantic tendency; and, when such ideas are once excited, poetry is never far behind. It came, accompanied by its usual train of pomp and magnificence, rejecting in language whatever was unsuited to its purposes, bestowing life, soul, and intelligence, on every object; now tuning itself to the praises of the Almighty,—now relating the actions of the illustrious, and animating men, by its soul-exciting influence, to deeds worthy of eternal fame.

Although, perhaps, in the first stages of his career, the profession of a bard was considered rather as inglorious, yet it must rapidly have risen in estimation; for, as most men of a warlike disposition have a passionate desire for posthumous glory, and as this could not be attained without the assistance of the poet, he was sought after, and caressed, from the high opinion which all began to entertain of his utility. This is a glorious proof of the power of intellect, even among the rude and barbarous. Though born, perhaps, in the lowest class of society, the proudest chieftains did not disdain the acquaintance of the enlightened minstrel; but feasted him at their courts, and bore him in triumph to the wars: so that he might requite them by transmitting their names to posterity. They found it was their interest to patronize him; and interest is the great motive, I will not say the only one, by which the actions of man, either good or bad, are originally determined. Before entering on any particular pursuit, he generally considers whether loss or advantage is likely to accrue to him from it. By this observation, I wish not to detract from the merit of any seemingly generous action, as it matters very little what the motive may be, provided the consequences be beneficial to society. But I am convinced of the justice of it, and am borne out by our Saviour himself, who was perfectly aware of the power of interest, when he advised man to do good towards his fellow-creature. He did not urge him on the score of generosity, knowing that such a pure feeling was not to be expected; but he bribed him to it, by saying that, in so doing, he was laying up treasure for himself in heaven.

Be this as it may, the north soon

became overstocked with poets; for, observing that the profession was a profitable one, numbers were willing to embark in it,—many of whom left their country, and, by force of the Runic verse, fought their way through England, and all other countries whose language bore any analogy to their own. Although that of Ireland was totally different, it was not very difficult for these enterprising men to overcome such an obstacle; they established themselves at the courts of the petty princes, and honourably earned a livelihood by exercising their profession. If they no longer sung in Norse, they still preserved the metre of its poetry, which was simple; and, being destitute of rhyme, very fit for improvisation. Owing to the forgeries of Macpherson, many have been led to believe that Norse and Celtic poetry have a character entirely different; but let any connoisseur in the respective languages compare the lines of a Norse scald and those of an Irish Filca, and he will be convinced that the spirit of Odin and of Thor is breathed in both. It has been said, that, as these two people were describing similar actions, they would necessarily express themselves nearly alike. But this I deny: language is the channel by means of which the feelings and humours of the mind are expressed. As the mind is entirely influenced by the temperament of the body, and as no two people are more dissimilar in temperament than a Norse and an Irishman,—the one of Eastern and the other of Hyperborean origin; and, when we observe them making use of the same metaphors and the same imagery, the conclusion must be, that the one has borrowed from the other.

When wars became less prevalent in the north, the taste for mere heroic poetry consequently declined, and was succeeded by another, and yet more pleasing, species. The deeds of the rough warrior were now frequently blended with those of the lover: while magic and enchantment hovered in the air, and cast their dusky shadows over all. Rhime, which until this period had been neglected, was now adopted by most of the dialects to which the Norse had given birth; above all, by the Danish, which seems to be the most ancient, as it is the most simple, of them all. It was undoubtedly the first in which any productions, worthy

of being tormented poetry, appeared. To expect excellence, at a time when nations were just beginning to emerge from the night and gloom of barbarism, would be unreasonable; but still they exhibit a freshness, and a noble simplicity, which is far more dear to the literary enthusiast than the dressed-up charms of art. They form a national literature, of which Denmark has reason to be proud; for many of those now extant are as ancient as her language itself. They form a continued chain of narrative, from the end of the fourteenth century to the beginning of the eighteenth; in which the private actions of kings, and other distinguished persons, are frequently introduced, disguised under the shape of an interesting fiction. But, among the very best of the Danish ballads, are those in which the characters and events are entirely imaginary. Mr. George Lewis was the first person who gave the British public an idea of this ancient poetry; and, although his translations are made from secondary sources, (for he was unacquainted with the language,) I believe they are read with much more pleasure than those which have been made by other hands from the originals.

There are some ballads, especially those in a collection called the "Elskov's Visøer" (Love Tales), of a superior kind, and which display a fine moral. Such is the song of "Skion Middel," of which the following is nearly a literal translation:—

The maiden was lacing so tightly her vest,  
That forth spouted milk from each lily-white breast;  
That saw the queen-mother, who quickly began:  
"What maketh the milk from thy bosom to run?"

"Oh! this is not milk, my dear mother, I vow  
It is but the mead I was drinking just now."

"Ha!—out on thee, minion, these eyes have their  
sight,—

Would'st tell me that mead in its colour is white?"

"Well, well! since the proofs are so glaring and  
strong,

I own that Sir Middel has done me a wrong."

"Ha! was he the miscreant? dear shall he pay  
For the cloud he has cast on our honour's bright  
ray;

I'll hang him up. Yes! I will hang him with scorn,  
And burn thee to ashes at breaking of morn!"

The maiden departed in anguish and woe,  
And straight to Sir Middel it lists her to go.

Arriv'd at the portal, she sounded the bell:  
"Now wake ye, love, if thou art living and well."

Sir Middel he heard her, and sprung from his bed,  
Not knowing her voice, in confusion he said,

"Away! for I have neither candle nor light,  
And I swear that no mortal shall enter this night."

"Now bask ye, Sir Middel, in Christ's holy name;  
I fly from my mother, who knows of my shame.

She'll hang thee up; yes! she will hang thee with  
scorn,

And burn me to ashes, at breaking of morn."

"Ha! laugh at her threat'nings, so empty and wild;  
She neither shall hang me, nor burn thee, my child.

Collect what is precious in jewels and garb,  
And I'll to the stable, and saddle my barb.

He gave her the cloak that he us'd at his need,  
And he lifted her up on the broad-bosom'd steed.

The forest is gain'd, and the city is past,  
When her eyes to the heaven she wistfully cast.

"What ails thee, dear maid; we had better now  
stay,

For thou art fatigued by the length of the way."

"I am not fatigued by the length of the way,  
But my seat is uneasy, it lists me to say."

He spread on the heather his mantle so wide—  
"Now rest thee, my love, and I'll watch by thy  
side."

"O Jesus! that one of my maidens were near;  
The pains of a mother are on me, I fear."

"Thy maidens are now at a distance from thee,  
And thou art alone in the forest with me."

"'Twere better to perish again and again,  
Than thou shouldst stand by me, and gaze on my  
pain."

"But take off thy kerchief, and cover my head,  
And perhaps I may stand in the wise-woman's  
stead."

"O Christ! that I had but a draught of the wave,  
To quench my death-thirst, and my temples to lave."

Sir Middel was to her so faithful and true,  
And he fetch'd her the drink in her gold-spangled  
shoe;

The fountain was distant, but when he drew near,  
Two nightingales sat there, and sung in his ear:

"Thy love she is dead, and for ever at rest,  
With two little babes, that lie cold on her breast."

Such was their song, but he heeded them not,  
And trac'd his way back to the desolate spot;

But ah! what a spectacle burst on his view,  
For all they had told him was fatally true.

He dug a deep grave by the side of a tree,  
And buried therein the unfortunate three.

As he clamp'd the mould down with his iron-heel'd  
boot,

He thought that the babies scream'd under his foot;  
Then placing his weapon against a grey stone,

He cast himself on it, and died with a groan,  
Ye maidens of Norway! henceforward beware,

For love, when unbridled, will end in despair.

Such were ballads before men had adopted that overloaded style which considerably diminishes poetic effect. Such a story, in the hands of a writer of the present day, would not be contained in less than two hundred lines. He would dwell upon the terror of the maid when first discovered, and then inform us, how lovely she looked even in the midst of her grief. When mounted behind her lover, there would be a description of the desert tracts they passed through; and the noise and clatter of the horse's hoof would be thundered every moment into our ears. Here, on the contrary, we find nothing but what is strictly necessary; we pass on to the mournful catastrophe, and pay to the hero and heroine a tear of pity for their unfortunate fate. It may be classed among the second order of ballads; for, as all the feelings are not aroused, it certainly does not belong to the first. But, even through the disadvantageous medium of the present translation, I believe its real merit may be discovered.

One would almost imagine, in perusing it, that it had been written by an English poet, some hundred and fifty years ago; so closely does it resemble many of the old ballads in the collections of Percy and others. It is  
a great



a great pity, that all the old Danish and Swedish poetry has not been rendered into English, and placed side by side with their more southern children; from whom, indeed, they never ought to be separated.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I HAVE felt an interest, since reading the letter of X. Y. in p. 200, to learn what M. Garnier, engineer of Mines, or his patrons, the Society for the Encouragement of French Industry, may have published, as "elementary and practical instructions," for piercing the earth in search of water, in what they call Artesian wells; and myself, and many others, would feel obliged by seeing translations of all which may have been published abroad, answering the description here quoted, either inserted progressively in your Magazine, or published in a separate pamphlet.

Eight years before Mr. William Smith had published any thing for explaining the geological structure of England, which then was scarcely at all understood, I was enabled, from having been his pupil, to explain briefly, in your twenty-third volume, page 211, those parts of his discoveries, verified by myself, which relate to the origin and course of springs of water within the earth, and to apply these to the sinking of deep wells, particularly in the vale of the Thames: since then, Mr. Smith's large and small geological Maps of England, also his very detailed Maps of the Counties separately, his Sections of Strata, &c. have been published by Cary, St. James-street; and numerous papers expressly on the subject have been printed, which long ere this ought to have made the principles of deep well-sinking or boring for water sufficiently familiar to the British public, to have guarded it against quackery; but, that such is not the case is exemplified by those persons who have lately gone about the country, pretending to be able in any situation to procure water, on or near to the surface, by boring; and who, in their ignorance of the principles and local facts of the stratification, have rashly undertaken, in many instances, to obtain what nature withholds; whereby much useless expense has been incurred, and great disappointments

followed, and led to several disputes with such persons, which are now pending.

I have always considered it improper to withhold information, as to the principles of an art so important as the procuring of one of the prime necessities of life; and have not scrupled to communicate, on very liberal terms of remuneration for my time, every information, as to the application of these principles to practice, in particular spots or cases, which an expensive study and long experience has furnished me; but, as the giving of advice, as to the procuring of water, (or the shunning or getting rid of it, in other cases,) is a material branch of the professional practice by which I live, I trust no one interested, who may have written to me, will feel offended at my declining to give gratuitous advice, especially in the disputes above alluded to.

*Howland-street; Oct. 6.* JOHN FAREY.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

JOURNAL of a LADY, during a recent TRIP to FRANCE.

(Continued from p. 227.)

WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1822.—

Went to Galignani's. Mr. T. called, and gave me a ticket to see the Palais Lycée Bourbon, now inhabited by the Duchess of Berry.

Thursday, Aug. 1.—Went to see the Palais Lycée Bourbon, in Rue St. Honoré, near the Champs Elysées: it was the residence of the Duke of Wellington, at the time of the allied powers being in Paris. The gardens are laid out in the English style. The palace is small, but extremely elegant. The bed-room of the Duchess of Berry is very superb, that of the Duke is fitted up with great elegance; it is entirely hung with rich yellow silk, to represent a tent or pavilion: there was an elegant wardrobe made of the root of elm; also a long glass, behind which was a weighing machine. There is a good collection of cabinet pictures, chiefly Flemish: one room, beautifully carved and silvered, is entirely white,—the chairs are white and silvered, furniture white silk, with silver lace, and an elegant time-piece. There is a clock in the children's room, with an organ underneath. The library is very pretty.—In the evening walked in the gardens of the Tuileries.

Friday, 2d.—I went to the Louvre, by

by a ticket from Count de Forbin.—In the evening walked in the Tuileries' gardens.

Saturday, 3d.—At a shop in the Palais Royal, the banisters of the stair-case are glass. The Salon François is a most excellent place to dine at: for two francs, you get four plates, and half a bottle of wine.

Sunday, 4th.—We went to the English ambassador's (Sir J. Stewart,) chapel, in Rue St. Honoré. Mr. G. and Mr. L. walked with us in the Champs Elysées, and took coffee in the garden of Flora, where we went to see the bourgeois dance. The ambassador's house was exceedingly crowded with English: service was performed by his chaplain in a room with folding doors. In the two rooms, (in which were benches for the company,) there were about three hundred people.

Monday, 5th.—Went with Mr. G. to Fleurard, the miniature-painter; and to Mansion, another, much better. Dined at the Salon François, which is part of the Orleans Palais. The ceilings are beautifully painted, and elegantly carved: the ground-work is gilt.—We went to the French Opera-house, where we saw Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp, which combines both opera and ballet, in five acts: it is a most superb piece, and the music delightful. It is a great favourite, and more frequently performed than any other. The house is new, and very handsome; but not so large as our Opera-house. The drop-curtain is the same as that at Covent-garden. The orchestra is very full, and two harps are well played: the leader does not play himself; he sits in the centre, and beats the time: when half over, he is relieved by another. The scenery was very fine.

Tuesday, 6th.—Went to the Louvre: it was opened to the public this day. I called on Dr. C. who gave me a ticket to see the Duchess of Berry's pictures, and M. Somariva's private collection. Izerbey is the best miniature-painter in Paris; Saint ranks next: but there are many very good, —Aubrey and Mansion, for example. The pictures of the Louvre are very fine; some are only worthy of notice from their antiquity. The statues are very numerous and beautiful.

Wednesday, 7th.—Went to see the Duchess of Berry's cabinet-pictures

at Rue Neuve St. Augustin, chiefly modern, but very good; some copies from large pictures.—Called at M. Somariva's, and saw his fine collection of paintings. One room is dedicated to a fine statue of a Penitent Magdalen, by Canova: it is fitted up with brown sombre drapery, and only demi-light admitted. It is certainly a very highly-finished work, and is considered his *chef-d'œuvre*: it was made expressly for M. de Somariva. M. S. received us with great politeness, and talked to many in the room. There was likewise a Terpsichore and a Cupid by Canova; a most beautiful picture of Cupid and Psycho, by David; Pygmalion, by Gerard; some choice paintings by the old masters, viz. Guido, Corregio, Vandyk, Leonardi di Vinci, &c. Zephyr, by Gerain, and Belisarius, are both very fine: altogether, it is a small but good collection, and well worth seeing. M. de S. is an Italian, and reckoned one of the richest men in Paris.

Friday, 9th.—Public day.

Saturday, 10th.—The king came to Paris (from St. Cloud) for the winter.

Sunday, 11th.—Went with Mr. S. to the Pantheon, to see the ceremony of the consecration of a bishop: it continued very long, and was fatiguing to the newly-created bishop.—Went to St. Genevieve, to hear the funeral service. The supporter of the pulpit is a figure of Atlas, finely carved in wood, and there is a curious stair-case, cut out of one stone: it is a very ancient church.—Looked in at another church, and saw a christening. Went to the Luxembourg Palace; the Gallery of Paintings was still shut, but saw the other part of the palace, being a public day. We were shown through a superb suite of apartments, in one of which the Chamber of Peers sit. The gardens are very beautiful, and similar to those of the Tuileries.

Monday, 12th.—Dr. C. took me in the morning to Saint's, the miniature-painter: his grounds are all in body-colours, but these grounds are not so soon done as might be imagined. Dr. C. also took me to Baron Denon's, Quai Voltaire, who has a fine museum of curiosities from Egypt, and a collection of pictures, prints, and medals.

Tuesday, 13th.—Went to the Louvre.

Wednesday, 14th.—Shopped in the morning at the Fille mal gardé, Rue de

de la Monnoie. The shops have signs; some are well painted.

Thursday, 15th.—The Assumption. Went with Mr. G. to the church of Notre Dame: high mass, with a concert of solemn music. At three o'clock, Monsieur, with the Duke d'Angouleme and the Duchess of Berri, entered the church, followed by their attendants, the civil authorities, council, &c. royal chaplains and confessors: they walked in procession in the church, and then round the aisle. This was a most imposing sight, and I was highly gratified. The priests who had been officiating joined the procession, bearing a silver figure of the Virgin. The Cent Suisses were in the church, and part of the regiment of the Garde de Corps. The Cent Suisses always take precedence in guarding the royal family.

Friday, 16th.—In the morning I visited the Luxembourg, the Pantheon, and St. Genevieve; and in the evening went to the Café de la Paix, where I took coffee, and was well amused with two little comedies.

Saturday, 17th.—Went to the Bourbon Palace: it was the closing of the session of the Chamber of Deputies, consequently not a full meeting,—about fifty members there. Among the opposition was M. Constant, their leader. Each member wears a handsome dress: a blue coat, trimmed with black velvet and silver lace.—Went to the Hospital of Invalids: it is a fine building, containing about 5000 pensioners, and 2000 out-pensioners; and is intended for disabled soldiers. The chapel is very superb; the exterior of the dome was gilded by Bonaparte, and the floor was inlaid with different-coloured marbles, in devices. The N. and arms of Napoleon are giving place to those of Louis and the *fleur de lis*. Louis XII. caused the Hôtel Royal des Invalides to be built, to fulfil the wishes of his predecessors; for Henry IV. had projected an establishment to provide for the subsistence of soldiers wounded in the service of their country. Louis XIII. designed the Chateau de Bicêtre to fulfil that object, but his death prevented the success of this enterprise; and Louis XIV. disposed of that house, in 1656, in favour of the General Hospital. The first stone of the Hospital of Invalids was laid Nov. 30, 1670. *L'Esplanade des Invalides, ce vaste terrain qui fait face à l'Hôtel des Invalides, et qui conduit*

*jusqu'au bord de la rivière, a été cultivé avec succès depuis la révolution; il est orné de belles allées d'arbres, avec quatre carrés de verdure. On voit au milieu de l'esplanade une fontaine qui a douze mètres (six toises) de hauteur; et au-dessus le superbe Lion de Saint Marc, qui a été rapporté de Venise, après les conquêtes de Bonaparte. Ce Lion est de bronze, il est curieux par sa structure extraordinaire.*—Went to the Military School, which is near the Hospital of Invalids, and was erected in 1751, for the instruction of 500 children of gentlemen without fortune. The architecture is fine and noble. Bonaparte, protected by M. de Marbœuf, was placed at the Military School, for education, under the reign of Louis XVI. The Champ de Mars is opposite the Military School: this spot is vast and regular, surrounded by a ditch, lined with stone-work, and with a sloping terrace. This magnificent field was destined for the military exercises of the *élèves* of the old Military School, and for the reviews of the regiment of the French Guards.—Saw the king go out for an airing in his open carriage, drawn by eight horses, with one postillion.

Sunday, 18th.—Went in a barouche to Versailles, which is about twelve miles from Paris, and situated on an artificial eminence, in the midst of a valley. There are three noble avenues leading to the Palace, from so many towns: the middle walk of the grand avenue is fifty yards wide, those on each side twenty. At the upper end of it, on the right and left, are the stables, in the form of a crescent; so magnificently built, that few royal palaces excel them: they might contain 3 or 4000 horses. From the parade, you immediately pass into the first court, through an iron pallisade, in which are offices for ministers of state; then ascend three steps, pass another iron gate, adorned with trophies, to the second court; in which is a noble fountain in the middle, and magnificent buildings in the wings. Then you pass to a third, which is paved with black and white marble, has a marble basin and fountain in the middle, and is terminated by a noble pile of buildings, which with the wings constitute the royal apartments. The principal staircase therein is ten yards wide, and consists of the choicest marble that could be procured. The grand apartments consist of a long suc-



succession of large lofty rooms, richly ornamented. The gallery (esteemed the finest in Europe,) is seventy-two yards long, and fourteen broad, having seventeen windows towards the gardens; from which there is a most delightful prospect. On the ceilings are painted the battles of the reign of Louis XIV. which are very highly finished. The finest front is next the gardens, on which side there is a fine portico, supported by marble pillars, and floored with the same, an hundred yards in length; and the gardens are not to be paralleled,—as all the beautiful models that Italy or the world could produce were consulted, to make them complete. The water-works, especially, are inimitable; here marble and copper statues spout up water in different forms, which falls into marble basons of exquisite workmanship. It being the *fête* of St. Louis, the grand water-works played: the dragon or serpent has ninety jets, and costs 4000 francs every time it plays. The water is conveyed to this place from Marly. There were about 10,000 persons present, surrounding the great canal, which is 1600 yards long, and 64 broad. The gallery is entirely composed of marble, pictures, glass, and gildings. Several pictures and ceilings are by Paul Veronese, and the pictures in the gallery by Le Brun. The great marble staircase surpasses any thing of the kind that antiquity can boast of: the fresco paintings are by Le Brun. First you enter the Hall of Plenty, painted by Houasse; thence to the Cabinet of Antiquities, painted by the same. The Hall of Venus has some beautiful paintings, and an ancient statue of Cincinnatus. The Hall of the Billiard Table is likewise adorned with exquisite paintings. The Hall of Mars: the family of Darius at Alexander's feet, is one of Le Brun's best pieces. The Hall of Mercur is painted by Champagne; and some pictures by Raphael, Titian, and others. The Hall of Apollo: the Four Seasons by La Fosse, and several by Guido. The Halls of War and Peace are at both ends of the gallery: the former has some fine paintings by Le Brun, representing the actions of Louis XIV. The queen's apartment is adorned with pictures of great value, chiefly by Coppel and Vignon. Saw the little door through which she escaped at the time of the Revolution. The king's

bed-chamber is ornamented with a great deal of magnificence and good order. The chapel belonging to the palace is an exceedingly fine piece of architecture, built of free-stone, in the Corinthian order. Nothing can be more beautiful or richer than the inward embellishments of this chapel. The great altar is of the finest marble; and the roof is elegantly painted. The theatre is one of the most magnificent in Europe: when it was lighted with wax, the glass, the lustres, the fine paintings, and the gilding, (of which there was a profusion,) produced a marvellous effect. At extraordinary *fêtes*, the theatre was changed into a ball-room.—From one of the *jet d'eau* the water rises seventy-eight feet.—Great Trianon is situated at the extremity of an arm of the canal. This oriental building is as respectable as magnificent: it is composed of only one ground-floor, (*Rez de Chaussée*), divided into two pavilions, re-united by a peristyle, supported by twenty-two columns of the Ionic order; eight of these columns are green marble of Campon, and the fourteen others of the red marble of Languedoc. It is now unfurnished; as is also the Palace of Versailles.—Little Trianon consists of a pavilion on the ground-floor; and two stories: it was the favourite residence of Marie-Antoinette, whose bed-room furniture still remains, which is very elegant, consisting of white silk trimmed with silver; the ceiling is covered with silvered white satin drapery, and the curtains are embroidered with silver. The gardens are distinguished as the French and English garden; they contain a little mill, a farm, temple d'amour, *salle des coursiers*: the queen's boudoir was in appearance a little farm-house.—In the town of Versailles you breathe a light and pure air; but there is no water. They are obliged to bring water from the Seine, by means of the celebrated machine at Marly.—M. H. went up from Tivoli Gardens by a balloon in the evening. It was a grand night.

(To be concluded in our next.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of a recent ERUPTION of a  
VOLCANO in ICELAND.

Treikewig, Iceland; July 16, 1823.

WE had extremely mild weather through the whole winter, which was followed by a rather cold and dry spring;

spring; but this uncommonly mild temperature announced to us, as on many former occasions, (especially in the year 1783,) an eruption of one of our most dangerous volcanoes. This time it was the crater Kötlugjan, which is situated in the district of Myrdals Jökul. It had been quiet for sixty-eight years, viz. since the year 1755; at that time it caused the greatest desolation in the country, since, according to Dr. Stephansen's work, ("Iceland in the Eighteenth Century,") in the following bad year, through the revolutions of Kötlugjan, the population of the country was diminished by 9744 souls.

On the present occasion, a loud detonation and rumbling noise, in the bowels of the glacier in Myrdals Jökul, and frequent lightning, on the 22d of June, announced the eruption; which, however, did not take place till the 26th, when a great quantity of ashes and pumice-stone was thrown into West Myrdal, lying at the foot of the mountain. Pillars of smoke and vapour concealed the mountain, and darkened the air, which was lighted only by incessant lightnings, accompanied by thunder and earthquakes. At length the whole mass of ice which covered the mountain was burst asunder, and thrown over the fields and sandy plains below. A quantity of these masses of ice was carried with a dreadful torrent of water into the sea; and, at the same time, the ground was covered with a mixture of pumice-stone and ashes, by which three of the best farms were laid waste, and numbers of cattle killed. All the inhabitants fled, with the rest of the cattle, from the three farms, to parts less exposed.

No lives were lost; but the whole country is covered with water and ashes; and even merchant-vessels, at the distance of 100 miles from the coast, were also covered with ashes. The road through Myrdal, and to the south of the glacier,—which is the high road from all that part of the island called Skaptæfield's Syssel,—was rendered impassable; and it has caused much trouble to clear a new and much longer one, to the north of the glacier.

Hitherto, there have been only three great eruptions of ashes, pumice-stone, &c.; and since that time the volcano has been quiet. Constant north-west winds fortunately carried the ashes exclusively over Myrdal and the sea;

and the rest of the country has hitherto escaped.

The cold and dry spring, and the present heat of July, have been unfavourable to the crops: to this may be added, that the Greenland ice, which is said to have shut up the North-west Coast, has laid a long time before the coast of Nordland, and is said to have blocked up the coasts of Hunevands Syssel. A scarcity of provisions begins to be felt in several parts of Nordland.

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*For the Monthly Magazine.*

DRY-ROT and TANNING.

NO considerations can possibly demand more serious attention than the preservation of the British navy, and timber in general, from dry-rot; and perhaps no process has excited more attempts, than to shorten and cheapen the tannage of leather by oak-bark, or to discover substitutes for oak-bark for that purpose. An alarming naval dry-rot excited my first notice to this subject.

During a residence at Portsmouth for above thirty years, I never heard of the dry-rot; but, within the last twenty years, the complaint has been general. I soon traced the origin of dry-rot to the abolition of the use of winter-hewn oak in our dock-yards, and from the great scarcity and dearth of oak-bark for tanners, since 1792; prior to which time the Navy Board allowed seven and a quarter per cent. as equivalent to the bark.

My first object was to seek substitutes for oak-bark, and I found that tops and lops of oak fully answered the purpose of tanning, by simple decoction; but the colour was rather too dark to be marketable; and the colour alone was sufficient to raise a clamour and combination against the article at Leadenhall; this arose from my having used the decoction while warm, but, on using it cold, the colour was much improved.

I next tried oak-bark, &c. in various ways, till I found the means of tanning crop-hides or sole-leather in *four months*, or one quarter of the usual time, with much greater weight than the common standard; viz. if a raw hide of eighty pounds produces forty pounds of leather to a common tanner, he is satisfied; but, under my new process, such hides will weigh, on an average, forty-eight or fifty pounds when tanned, which is one-

fourth more weight, accomplished in a much shorter time; consequently these profits must be immense, because capitals are returnable thrice a-year, instead of once a-year, or year and a half.

No manufacture in England, or any other part of Europe, appears to have defied improvement so much as leather; because tanners are wealthy and careless. One circumstance I must notice, however; which is, that it formerly required several years to tan thick sole-leather; and, if the time has been reduced to eighteen months instead of *three years*, surely it may be also possible to tan leather in a few months: but during a few months the hides will require more labour than they have generally received in years under the present practice,—which is both blind and foolish.

After devoting several years to the most active but irksome perseverance, attended with ruinous expenses, I have at length resolved to publish a "Treatise upon the Art of Tanning Crop Hides, or the Right Use of Oak-bark," &c. and, when my hand, which now celebrates the *dawn of tanning*, shall have mouldered into dust, I have no doubt but my principles will be universally practised, with many improvements; and will not prove an unworthy legacy to posterity, as the advantages will extend over Europe, because leather has become a necessary article of life.

However, I always hoped to find substitutes for oak-bark, notwithstanding my extraordinary success with it; because the salvation of the shipping of this empire appeared always paramount to every other object. The British navy was formerly built with native oak, hewn in the winter, and proverbially styled "old England's wooden walls." America is now building a navy on the principles we have abandoned; and America abounds with excellent timber, while Britain is exhausted.

To check the dry-rot, coal-tar has been generally applied in the navy, by means of forcing-pumps; and to such excess, in many instances, has it been injected into ships' bottoms, as to have started the bolts and tree-nails, and driven the planks nearly an inch asunder from the timbers. Nor is this the least of the misfortunes which are discovered to attend this wonderful operation; for Admiral Rowley is

reported to have ascribed the sickness and mortality now prevalent on the West-India station entirely to the noxious effluvia exhaled in tropical climates from that mineral extract. The poisonous effects of coal-tar are notorious, and it has even become questionable whether gas-works ought not, for the sake of public health and safety, to be removed from the metropolis, as appears from the printed evidence given before the Parliamentary Committee. At page 56, a *possible case* is put, of an incendiary drawing off the manhole plate of a gasometer, to let the gas escape, and cause explosion:—

Could any man get into the house, to stop the mischief so brewing?—No: destruction was inevitable.

The man could not live in that house after the man-hole was off?—No, not for a minute.

*Note.*—This case supposes the gasometer-house to have little or no ventilation; which much resembles the lower gun-decks of ships, without ventilation, during the night, when the ports are all closed.

In corroboration of these reports, the *Esk*, of fifty guns, has lately arrived from the West Indies with fifty invalids, several of whom died on their passage home; and she was placed under quarantine at Portsmouth. I cannot dwell on such melancholy events and prospects; but leave them to abler hands and heads, by expressing my sincere hope, that the Navy Board will recal all ships from tropical climates that have undergone the mortal experiment with coal-tar.

I turn from this gloomy view, with unspeakable satisfaction, to announce that I have succeeded, beyond all my original hopes, in discovering *native substitutes* for oak-bark; and, in consequence, sent the following letter to the Admiralty Board, which I insert as briefly expressing the nature of my discovery:—

London; Sept. 1, 1823.

MY LORDS,—I beg leave to acquaint your lordships, that I have discovered that pyro-ligneous acid is the best native substitute for oak-bark; and, if oak cop-pices be cut at bark harvests, and not in winter (when useless to tanners,) to supply distilleries, I have no doubt the necessary demands may be duly answered, without hewing naval oaks in summer,—in order to prevent the recurrence of dry-rot in his Majesty's navy.

Permit me to assure your lordships, I am not actuated by any motives except the preservation of the navy for my king and



and country, and that I have no interest whatever in any distillery.

JOHN BURRIDGE.

The manufacture of pyro-ligneous acid has been recently introduced into this country. It is distilled from oak-tops, lops, coppices, &c. (after being barked as usual for tanners,) which are put into iron retorts, similar to gas-works, and heated underneath with coals; by which simple means the acid is extracted and condensed, through various pipes, into reservoirs or cisterns; whilst the wood itself is reduced into charcoal, which is sold at 2s. or 2s. 3d. per bushel, and defrays the expense of the operation. The acid is a most powerful antiseptic, generally used for vinegar, and sometimes medicinally; but I find it possesses strong tanning properties, much better for crop-hides than dressing leather. Abundance of more wholesome substitutes may be found for vinegar, in malt, &c.

Oak-saggots, &c. were formerly exclusively used by bakers, &c. who have found a cheaper substitute in coke from gas-works; consequently no public inconvenience can arise from this improvement, as it would have done had the distilleries of pyro-ligneous acid been introduced before gas-lights.

I therefore conclude by stating, that my *Treatise on Dry-rot* is in the press, and the *Treatise on the Art of Tanning* will speedily be completed, together with plans for new tan-yards, and steam-engines for grinding bark and pumping liquors, &c.

JOHN BURRIDGE.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I** WAS gratified to find that one of your correspondents has, in your last Number, endeavoured to draw public attention to that neglected part of his Majesty's dominions, the Bahama Islands. As the soil and climate of those islands are well adapted for the cultivation of those articles which your correspondent has enumerated, and perhaps of some others, I entertain no doubt but that, if the produce of those articles was properly attended to, a profitable commerce might be maintained between England and the Bahamas; since they would undoubtedly receive a preference in the British market over the same articles the produce of foreign countries, because our

manufactures would be received in exchange.

I trust that such of your readers as may be able to answer the enquiries of your correspondent R. will immediately do so; and they will oblige,

Aug. 22, 1823.

A. B.

P.S.—Your correspondent R. may find some information respecting the Bahamas, in Harriott's "*Struggles through Life*."

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**A**N amusing, but far-fetched, piece of biography, entitled "*Memoirs of Benvenuto Cellini, a Florentine artist*," &c. has lately appeared; but is falsely announced as being now first translated into English by Thomas Roscoe. This is as gross an untruth as if some translator were to announce the *Adventures of the renowned Don Quixote de la Mancha*, now first translated from the Spanish of Cervantes. I beg to inform that portion of the public who are unacquainted with the fact, that a translation of the eccentric Benvenuto was published by Thomas Nugent, LL.D. in two octavo volumes, in 1771, and dedicated by him to Sir Joshua Reynolds. This fact, although hidden for sinister purposes, is well known to the proprietors of the present edition, who have prefixed the same engraving of Cellini, by Collier, from Vasari's painting, which was appended to Dr. Nugent's edition. The name of Roscoe is a bright unfading star in the intellectual hemisphere, and should not be impoverished in its importance by such trickery of a bookseller for purposes of Mammon.

Sutton-at-Hone, Kent.

ENORT.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**N**OTWITHSTANDING the innumerable interesting and important facts which your Magazine has been the means of developing to the world, I think I may venture to say, that, take the whole collectively, they fall short in interest and importance, in comparison with the interest and importance of the conclusions to be drawn from the following Statement, which commences with the year subsequent to the termination of the war against France, Spain, and Holland; and the recognition of the United States of America. The notations *u* to *g* refer to certain important eras or events, during the period 1784 to the present time.

*Statement*

*Statement of the Value of Merchandize Imported into, and Exported from, Great Britain, from and to all Parts of the World, distinguishing the proportion Imported from the East Indies and China, and the proportion Exported of Colonial and Foreign Produce from the proportion of British Produce and Manufactures in each Year, during the last Forty Years.*

YEARS.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.			Excess of Export over Import.
	Proportion from East Indies and China. 1.	Total from all Parts of the World. 2.	Colonial and Foreign Produce. 3.	British Produce and Manufactures. 4.	Total Exports. 5.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1784	2,996,652	15,272,877	3,846,431	11,255,057	15,101,491	—
1785	2,703,911	16,279,419	5,055,358	11,081,811	16,117,169	—
1786	3,156,687	15,786,072	4,175,493	11,830,573	16,305,866	529,794
1787	3,430,866	17,804,015	4,815,889	12,053,900	16,869,789	—
1788	3,453,897	18,027,170	4,747,518	12,724,720	17,472,938	—
1789	3,362,545	17,821,102	5,561,048	13,779,506	19,310,549	1,529,447
1790	3,149,871	19,130,887	5,199,037	14,921,081	20,120,121	989,231
1791	3,693,714	19,669,783	5,921,976	16,810,019	22,731,995	3,061,212
1792	2,701,547	19,659,358	6,130,319	18,336,351	24,467,200	4,807,842
(a) 1793	3,499,024	19,256,718	5,781,417	13,892,269	19,676,686	419,968
1794	4,455,475	22,288,894	3,386,043	16,725,403	25,111,446	2,322,552
1795	5,760,810	22,736,889	8,509,126	16,338,213	24,847,359	2,110,450
1796	3,372,689	23,137,320	8,923,648	19,102,220	26,026,668	4,339,748
(b) 1797	3,942,334	21,013,957	9,412,610	16,903,103	26,315,713	5,301,756
1798	7,626,930	27,857,890	10,647,476	19,672,503	30,290,029	2,452,139
1799	4,284,805	26,837,432	9,556,144	24,081,213	33,640,357	6,802,925
1800	4,942,276	30,570,606	13,815,838	24,304,284	38,120,120	7,549,514
1801	5,424,442	32,799,200	12,008,635	25,719,986	37,786,856	4,987,656
(c) 1802	5,794,907	31,409,998	14,437,932	27,012,103	41,411,966	10,012,018
1803	6,348,887	27,995,856	9,323,257	22,252,102	31,578,495	3,582,639
1804	5,214,621	29,207,782	10,515,574	23,934,292	34,451,367	5,243,585
1805	6,072,160	30,345,611	9,950,508	25,003,308	34,954,815	4,609,234
1806	3,746,771	28,840,860	9,124,479	27,403,653	36,527,181	7,676,324
1807	3,101,509	28,807,839	9,395,283	25,190,762	34,566,571	5,758,732
1808	5,848,649	29,633,165	7,863,207	26,692,288	34,554,267	4,921,102
1809	3,363,025	33,769,585	15,194,334	35,107,439	50,286,900	16,517,315
1810	4,708,413	41,130,555	10,945,310	34,940,550	45,869,859	4,739,304
(d) 1811	4,106,251	28,631,322	8,279,698	24,109,951	32,409,671	3,778,359
1812	5,602,320	28,597,163	11,998,179	31,243,362	43,245,172	14,656,010
(e) 1813	—	50,000,000	15,000,000	32,000,000	47,000,000	17,000,000
1814	—	52,620,770	19,157,811	33,200,580	52,358,398	19,737,628
(f) 1815	—	51,822,053	15,708,434	41,712,002	57,420,436	25,598,383
1816	—	56,374,920	13,441,665	34,774,520	48,216,185	21,841,265
1817	—	29,916,320	10,269,271	39,233,397	49,504,668	19,588,348
(g) 1818	7,337,690	35,819,798	10,835,800	41,963,527	52,798,327	16,979,529
(h) 1819	7,557,563	29,654,900	9,879,236	32,923,575	42,802,811	13,147,911
1820	7,562,618	31,517,891	10,525,026	37,818,036	48,343,062	16,825,171
1821	—	29,724,174	10,602,090	40,194,893	50,797,982	21,073,808
1822	—	29,101,307	9,211,028	43,556,490	52,770,418	23,368,611

(a) Feb. 12, 1793, war declared against France.

(b) Dec. 30, 1796, failure of the negotiations for peace announced; and

in 1797 a valueless paper currency substituted for an intrinsically valuable one.

(c) March 27, 1802, definitive treaty of

of peace signed at Amiens, by which the colonial produce went again direct to the Continent, which sufficiently explains the disparity between the amounts in 1802-3, in col. 4.—War again declared in 1803.

(d) In the autumn of 1810, the army of Napoleon spread itself along the whole line of coast, from the Elbe to the Gulph of Riga, and confiscated about seven millions value of British merchandize, and proscribed all future intercourse; which explains the disparity between the years 1809-11.

(e) In 1813, the Custom-House in London, with all its records, was destroyed by fire. The amounts in that year are therefore conjectural; but are believed to be tolerably near the mark of correctness, as the operations of the year were more considerable than in 1812, although not so considerable as in 1814.

(f) June 18, 1815, Napoleon defeated at Waterloo, which led immediately to a general peace. Indeed, with the exception of France, peace may be said to have been established in 1814; and the extraordinary excess of exports in 1815 is to be accounted for by the very large amount to the United States of America, with which for two years previous all commercial intercourse had been suspended.

(g) The harvest of 1816 was one of the most unfavourable ever remembered, which gave rise to great activity in importing foreign grain during the years 1817-18; and in the latter year an effort was made to establish and render permanent a high money-price for all the great staple commodities of agriculture and commerce; which completely failing, together with the re-establishment of an intrinsically valuable currency in 1819, renders the years (h) 1819-20 the commencement of a new era; to the peculiar and important circumstances of which it is intended to lead the attention of your numerous and intelligent readers, and to implore their most serious consideration thereto.

Value being a relative rather than a definite term, it will be necessary, to a right understanding of the statement and subject in question, in the first place to define the relation which the value bears to the merchandize, or things represented: fluctuating in price as all articles of merchandize have done, in the proportion of 1 to 3, and 3 to 1, during the eventful period

since 1792; and artificial and nominal as price has been, especially under the circumstances, of at one time being represented in a currency intrinsically valuable, and at another time in a currency completely valueless; it is obvious that, without a complete definition of value, it will be impossible to draw any correct conclusions on the subject.

It is fortunate, however, for the elucidation of the present Statement, that it is not involved in the necessity of entering into a definition of value; for, although the amounts represented are denominated *values*, they would have been more correctly expressed if denominated *quantities*.

The amounts refer to one uniform standard, adopted as far back as 1694; whilst, therefore, the amounts represented in each year have no reference to the value of the time, they are uniform and consistent in reference to each other, as representing *quantity*; with the year 1798 a declaration of the *real* value of British produce and manufactures exported commenced; and, as such declaration of value was subject to an *ad valorem* duty, to defray the expenses of convoy, it led to a tolerably correct estimate of the *real* value of property exported; and, in contradistinction to the declared or real values, the amounts in the Statement herewith are denominated *official values*.

With this explanation of the amounts represented, I shall now proceed to call the attention of your readers to the excess of quantity exported over the quantity imported, and the proportions of quantity imported and exported at different periods. The total excess of quantity exported over and above the quantity imported, commencing with the year 1789, will be found to amount to no less than 396,764,722*l.* in the proportion of 263,940,080*l.* up to the final termination of the war in 1815, and 163,824,642*l.* from the commencement of 1816, down to the end of 1822; but there is another important circumstance, which it is necessary to take into account, with respect to the total excess of export over import: for, whilst to all parts of the world in the aggregate there is a great excess of exports, from the East Indies and China, and from the West Indies and Fisheries, there is a great excess of both quantity and value imported over and



above the quantity and value exported. By a return laid before Parliament in the session of 1822 (Paper No. 274), the excess of quantity imported from the East Indies and China, West Indies and Fisheries, in the three years 1818-20, over and above the quantity exported thence, is represented at no less than 24,644,818*l.* or an average of 8,214,939*l.* per annum; and, taking that as the average of the seven years, since the final termination of the war in 1815, it will make an aggregate excess of export, to all other parts of the world, over and above the imports, of upwards of 190,000,000*l.*; and, taking the annual average excess of imports from the East Indies and China, the West Indies and Fisheries, during the twenty-seven years, 1789-1815, at 6,000,000*l.* per annum, which will be certainly under the mark, it will make an aggregate excess of quantity exported to all other parts of the world, over and above the quantity imported from thence, of upwards of 426,000,000*l.*

It naturally will be asked, How has the inordinate excess of export been equalized? What equivalent have we received for it? Before I offer any observations on this part of the subject, I will first call the attention of your readers to the proportion of quantity imported and exported at different periods.

On an average of the six years, 1798-1803, the annual imports will be found to amount to 29,578,490*l.*; and the annual average of British produce and manufactures exported in each year, during the same period, to amount to 23,840,865*l.* Whilst in 1822, the quantity of British produce and manufactures exported will be seen to have amounted to no less than 43,558,490*l.*, nearly double the average of the former period; whilst the quantity of merchandize imported in 1822 is actually *less* than the annual average of the former period, being only 29,401,807*l.* There are, nevertheless, those who contend, that the manufactures and commerce of the country are in a flourishing and prosperous condition. The fact is, as far as the statement in question justifies an inference being drawn, that, on a comparison of the two periods, only twenty years distant from each other, we have given *two*, or nearly so, for *one* received; and, if such a result can be deemed a favourable and prosperous

one; it must depend on some contingent or collateral circumstances for its solution. Let us see, then, if any such contingent or collateral circumstance can be brought to bear upon the question favouring such a conclusion.

It appears, by the same parliamentary documents from which the Statement herewith has been compiled, that the declared *real* value of British produce and manufactures exported annually, on an average of the six years, 1798-1803, was 40,322,381*l.*; that is, 23,840,865*l.* of quantity or official value was declared to amount in real value to 40,322,381*l.* Whilst the quantity of 43,558,490*l.*, in 1822, was declared to amount in real value to only 36,176,897*l.* or in the proportion of only 19,800,700*l.* real value, instead of 40,322,381*l.* for a quantity of 23,840,865*l.* as on an average of the six years, 1798-1803. As far, therefore, as the real value seems to bear on the question, the disparity seems to diminish; and, if it can be made to appear that the imports have increased in value in proportion as the exports have decreased, and if it can be further made to appear that the imports have not merely increased in value *nominally*, but that they have actually increased in value *intrinsically*, and that the exports have actually decreased in intrinsic value;—why, then, it is possible that we may have obtained our *quid pro quo* in quality, instead of quantity; and, as such, it is possible that a flourishing and prosperous conclusion may be drawn,—that is, if it should be made to appear that we have been increasing our quantity given in something proportionably valuable to silver only, whilst we have been receiving something proportionably valuable with gold: why, then, a good probable case is made out.

To come, however, at an incontrovertible conclusion on the subject, we have not merely to take into consideration the terms *quantity* and *value*, but that we have also to consider *quality*. There is another circumstance, also, which perhaps will have some relation to the subject, and that is *taxation*. The annual average amount of the taxes in the six years, 1798-1803, was 33,670,195*l.* whilst on an average of the six years, 1818-1823, they will be about 55,000,000*l.*; with this difference, that in the first period they were payable in a valueless or paper currency, and in the latter period again in a currency

currency intrinsically valuable. Let us see, then, in the next place, if the imports have really become more valuable, and the exports less valuable. Flax, hemp, tallow, hides, timber, wines, tobacco, cotton-wool, sheep's-wool, and silk, form the most prominent and intrinsically valuable commodities, (except sugar, rum, coffee, indigo, tea, which are colonial,) which constitute the bulk of the sum of imports. Are then these commodities intrinsically more valuable in 1822 than they were in the six years 1798-1803? On the other hand, manufactured cotton, woollens, linens, silk, iron, hardware, brass, copper, tin, cutlery, leather, glass, &c. constitute the more prominent items and intrinsically valuable commodities which make up the sum of the exports. Are these, then, less valuable in 1822 than in the six years 1798-1803? By the comparative declaration of real value of the two periods, it would seem that they are. But the next question is, Why are they less valuable? Their value is composed principally of labour: if, therefore, the commodities are really less valuable, it can only be, —labour constituting so great a proportion of their value,—that labour is less appreciated, and less remunerated; or it may be said, as perhaps it will, that the depreciation in value is the result of the application of machinery. Grant that position, and to what does it lead? it leads to this, that it enables us to give two for one; to give more, and receive less, without our deriving any benefit. We have invented machinery, racked the brain, and strained every nerve, to give it every possible application; and for what? To impoverish the great mass of our own people, to make a wide-spread distribution of their products, without our obtaining any additional equivalent, either directly or indirectly.

Having thus far stated in the aggregate the excess of *quantity* exported, over and above the *quantity* imported; and the proportions of *quantity* imported and exported at different periods,—I will now proceed to ascertain the real values, and to show how the excess has been equalized.

The total quantity or official value imported in the twenty-three years, 1793-1815, as stated in col. 2, will be found to amount to 659,361,421*l.* out of which 253,008,161*l.* appear to have

been again exported, as per col. 3, leaving 406,353,260*l.* as the proportion for home-consumption; against which the British produce and manufactures exported to all parts, during the same period, will be found to amount to 586,544,565*l.* as per col. No. 4, in the proportion of 82,961,208*l.* in the first five years, 1793-1797, and 503,583,357*l.* in the last eighteen years, 1798-1815; and by the same documents, from which these official amounts have been extracted, the declared real value of the 503,583,357*l.* is stated at 762,872,643*l.*; and, allowing the real value of the 82,961,208*l.* in the first five years, to have been only 142,961,208*l.* which would prove below the real amounts, could the values have been accurately ascertained, it will give a total real value of British produce and manufactures exported in the twenty-three years, of 905,833,851*l.* Then, if we allow the same proportion of increase in the real value of the imports as the British produce and manufactures have been declared at, it will give an amount of 627,554,256*l.* viz. if 586,544,565*l.* give 905,833,851*l.* the proportion of 406,353,260*l.* is 627,554,256*l.* making an actual excess of value exported to all parts of the world, over and above the actual value imported, of no less than 278,279,595*l.*; to which must be added the excess of import over export from the West and East Indies, and China and the Fisheries, which, on an average of the twenty-three years, 1793-1815, will be underrated at 6,000,000*l.* per annum; when it will give a total excess of value exported to all other parts of the world, over and above the value received, to be equalized and accounted for, of no less a sum than upwards of 416,000,000*l.*! The more than 30,000 commissions of bankruptcy, and five times that number of other cases of insolvency, that took place during the period in question, together with the repeated confiscations under the Berlin and Milan decrees, and the more general confiscation in 1810, may serve in some measure as a set-off against 100,000,000*l.* or so of the amount; but, on the other hand, it cannot, I believe, be denied but that great profits accrued to some from the commercial operations of the period in question. It is therefore obvious, that some extraneous equivalent must have been brought to bear on the account, to sustain the disparity between the value

value of commodities exported and the value imported. The expenses of the army, navy, and ordnance, during the same period, will be seen to have amounted to upwards of 800,000,000*l.*; increasing from 4,226,000*l.* in 1791, to upwards of 60,000,000*l.* in 1814; and, as is well known, a great portion of this expense was incurred externally, and bills drawn on account of government were forced into circulation in every part of the globe where British produce and manufactures were offered for sale. And, although I believe there is no official account before the public of the actual amount of such bills, there is no doubt but that they exceeded in amount, in the aggregate of the twenty-three years, the excess of value of British produce and manufactures exported over and above the value imported. The subsidies alone, including the loans to Austria and Portugal, (which resolved themselves into subsidies,) amounted to no less than 60,000,000*l.*

These bills, then, let the amount have been more or less, constituted so much equivalent in value against the excess of merchandize exported, and afford a very satisfactory solution to the disparity between the value of exports and value of imports, up to the close of the year 1815, as far as equalizing, or tending to equalize, merely the commercial part of the question: but a higher consideration will arise, as to the effect it has already produced, and has still to produce, on the general interests of the country; which effects will show themselves in some degree in the following illustration of the results of our commercial operations since the termination of the war in 1815.

The total quantity of imports, it will be seen, in the seven years, 1816-1822, amounts to 212,409,810*l.* as per col. No. 2, out of which 74,765,016*l.* has been again exported, as per col. No. 3, leaving 137,644,794*l.* as the amount of quantity retained for home-consumption, against which British produce and manufactures have been exported to the amount of no less than 270,468,438*l.* as per col. No. 4; but, as previously stated, it proves, by the same parliamentary returns from which the present account has been compiled, that, instead of the real value exceeding the amount stated in quantity or official value, as was the case during the whole of the period 1798-1815,

the real value since that period is actually less, being only 267,674,451*l.* in the aggregate decreasing in value year by year, whilst the quantity has progressively increased; however, it tends to make the disparity between the value of imports and the value of exports apparently somewhat less, but for the fact, that the imports have decreased in value in equal proportion, consequently the disparity, in point of fact, is not diminished. What, then, is the result? The quantity of imports retained for home-consumption being 137,674,794*l.* and the total quantity of exports to all parts of the world 270,468,438*l.*; from which deduct the excess imported from the East Indies and China, the West Indies and Fisheries, over and above the exports to thence, which in the seven years amounted to not less than 57,504,573*l.* making an absolute excess of quantity, as previously stated, of upwards of 190,000,000*l.* How has this been equalized? That is now the question. Answer, ye presumers: to legislative attainment. The balance-sheets of the 4648 bankruptcies in 1816-1817 may suffice to account for some tens of millions.

Oh! but they will say, perhaps, — the specie, the specie, is not included in the imports,—granted; but what does it amount to, does it amount to 10,000,000*l.* or 15,000,000*l.*; or take it at 20,000,000*l.* which is beyond the reality, and what else can be brought to bear against the excess?—Absentee expenditure, be its amount more or less, 2,000,000*l.* per annum, or 5,000,000*l.* per ann., certainly resolves itself into so much equivalent on commercial account towards equalizing the excess of exports; as such, it may be contended, that absenteeism is a good thing; so it is commercially, but it is injurious to the internal interests of the country in the proportion of 4, 5, 6, or 7, whilst it is beneficial to the external interests of the country in the proportion of 1 only; and, after all these extraneous aids are brought to bear on the account against the excess of exports, they will still leave a minus of several millions per annum. What, then, it will be asked perhaps, are our merchants such fools as to give away their commodities without equivalents? and is the government so indifferent to their duty, so blind to the interests of the community, as not to interfere; but, on the other hand, continue from year to year



year to expatiate on the increase of quantity exported as an evidence of prosperity, whether we get equivalents for it or not. Whatever may be the motives that influence, or the blindness that precludes; the fact is incontrovertible, that at least 100,000,000*l.* value of property, within the last seven years, has been distributed all over the world, without one farthing equivalent, directly or indirectly, having been received for it; and instead of the government regarding the consequences, and adopting that comprehensive order of enquiry which might have led to measures tending to equalize the disparity, they have prostituted their time to self-sufficiency and vain conceit, and yielded themselves secret and coward panders to the accursed leagues of knaves, against the march of intellect and the just rights of mankind; and the manufacturer and merchant, influenced equally by mistake and selfishness, and impelled onwards by that speculative impetuosity which the extraordinary events of the twenty-three years of war had engendered; instead of reflecting upon the consequences of their career, and regulating their supplies to a level with the diminished equivalents or means of payment, and calling upon the government to adopt those measures, with the several states of the world, which the great change of circumstances had rendered so imperiously necessary, that would have opened the way for progressively enlarging the sphere of their operations, with mutual and reciprocal advantage; instead of doing this, they as rashly as falsely ascribed the fatal results which immediately followed the cessation of the issue of government-bills in 1815, to causes which had no existence but in their mistaken imaginations, *competition of low prices*, and immediately forced a reduction in the rate of wages for labour, and that to a degree, which (as a necessary consequence,) at once paralyzed all the active and productive resources of the country, retarding all the channels, and diminishing the means, of internal consumption in a corresponding ratio to the reduction in the rate of wages; they seemed, and still continue, as insensible to the fact as callous to the consequences; that an unequitable remuneration for labour as necessarily as inevitably diminishes the means of purchasing the products of labour in a greater ratio, than the

reduced price of the commodity tended to increase profitable demand and consumption; whilst, on the other hand, although a high remuneration for labour as necessarily tends to enhance the price of the products of labour, (resolving itself even into a species of indirect taxation,) it is as indubitable as it is obvious, that the higher the remuneration for labour, in so much greater ratio will the means of purchase of the products of labour be increased; and, consequently, all the varied interests of the great social compact be improved. But instead of regarding this plain, this obvious, this incontrovertible, conclusion, both government and employers persisted in the opposite extreme; first reducing the wages of manufacturing labour, the first effect of which was to cause a reduction in the wages of agricultural labour; and, in proportion as the principle was persisted in, agricultural productions of necessity yielded to depreciation, which, again, as necessarily compelled all other productions to yield to corresponding depreciation. In the midst, however, of the devastation amongst all the productive classes of society, which the pertinacious adherence to the false and unjust principle of preying on the physical labour of the people occasioned, all the participators and dependants on that ideal, valueless, and nominal, something, which some denominate wealth, and others debt, and all other fixed nominal money incomes were benefited in a corresponding degree to the injury and injustice inflicted upon all the labouring, active, and productive, classes of the community; and thus all the solid and substantial interests of this great country, and all the energies of its people, have become sacrificed and rendered victims to the caprice, the speculation, and avarice, of a *posse* of tricksters, jugglers, and jobbers, in an ideal nominality of amount, founded on principles as fallacious as they are unjust; and which is as contemptible for the foolery and trickery with which it is sustained, as it is reprehensible for the injury which it inflicts on all without the pale of its participation, and as it will ultimately prove fatal (if the consequences are not speedily averted) to all that is dear and valuable to the country as a nation. I am aware, sir, how much an individual, in elucidating the affairs of nations, is exposed to the obloquy, the conceit, and presumption,

of superficial thinkers, the sum of whose calculations, and range of whose enquiries, never extend beyond the means of advancing their own self-interest; and who content themselves with concluding, in reverse of the truth, that individual interest is public interest;—the good of the whole, of necessity promotes the good of individuals; but the good, in the self estimation of individuals, does not of necessity promote the good of the whole. But notwithstanding the prevalence of the two great obstacles of the time to the advancement of public good, viz. self-opinion on one side, and apathy on the other, I cannot but indulge the hope that a few yet remain to whom the facts which I have here exhibited, and the illustrations which I have offered, will not be exhibited and offered in vain. I cannot yet forbear indulging in the hope, that, notwithstanding the tinsel and glare which 60,000,000*l.* of taxes, and the dependants on 60,000,000*l.* of taxes, serve to throw over the scene, there are still some not insensible to the anguish and misery which pervade a million of families, compelled to labor fifteen hours out of the twenty-four for a remuneration scarce sufficient to obtain subsistence necessary to sustain the animal functions. And I would hope, also, that there are yet some, even amongst that class of dependants, and participators of taxes, not so altogether bloated with complacency and self-sufficiency, and so blind to their own interest, as not to perceive that they themselves are almost daily exposed to the same dread consequences of privation and distress which have been so poignantly felt by every other class of the community. Let them consider, that the ideal nominal sum of 800,000,000*l.* and 60,000,000*l.* of taxes which sustain it, in reality is not of the substance of a farthing; that it is held only in name and opinion, the most capricious and precarious of all tenures; so much so, that the events of an hour may sever the specious and delusive chord which at present holds them together. This is not said either in the spirit of jealousy, or with a desire to excite alarm, but with the hope, that ere it be too late, and whilst sufficient means remain for the purpose, such an order of investigation may be instituted, as shall lead to the adoption of those measures which shall equally protect all existing interests, and equally tend to promote the solid and substan-

tial advantage of all the varied interests and all the varied classes of the community. A. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

"Do justice, and love mercy:"

"The merciful man is merciful to his beasts."

SIR,

YOUR sensible correspondent Humanitas, in page 201, has left untouched, in his remarks on cruelty to animals, one of the most reprehensible on the whole British list of such practices; one which is not, like most other fashionable cruelties, practised at some, and often at considerable, pecuniary cost to the thoughtless indulgers therein, but a sport which, on the contrary, is, at great expense, supported out of the taxes, wrung from the industrious, who now, in too many instances, struggle for the means of a bare subsistence: I allude, and with pain I do so, to the favourite diversion of the late king, so much cried-up for religious observances, who on hundreds of occasions, after attending early church-service in his chapel at Windsor, has set off to witness, amongst his assembled courtiers, the letting loose of a poor unoffending stag out of a covered caravan,—such as those in which the showmen of wild beasts convey the same from market to fair,—in order to receive gratification from seeing a pack of stont and trained dogs pursue, overtake, worry, and lacerate, the poor animal, until the herd of "prickers" in attendance could secure and return him again to the fatal caravan, covered with gore.

The victim on this occasion, observe, is not a wild animal, who, having unmolestedly arrived at maturity of growth, and become fat and fitted for the food of man, as is partly the case with hares, partridges, &c. at the time of their being shot; but the stags famed and trumpeted forth in our newspapers, as having afforded the *finest sport* to royalty, were those long kept, in a somewhat similar course of training, in a lean state, with the inhuman bipeds professionally practising boxing; and the hunting of the same stag was as often repeated, as he became sufficiently recovered from his former wounds!

Consistently enough with the above, a certain cock-pit royal, within the jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of one of our cathedrals, was the place where the young courtier, "in the course of his education," (page 201.)

had

had his mind prepared for joining in this royal hunt: to which, I blush to name it, a new head-officer has very lately been appointed, instead of the stag-hunt being totally abolished, as the intelligence of the age, not less than the pressure of public burthens, loudly calls for.

Humanitas must often have read of persons who amuse themselves, and an idle group of spectators, by shooting at pigeons, let singly out of a basket for the purpose, and in order to win bets, and boast of their skill in shooting flying; but he may not perhaps have strolled out past Chalk-farm, and others of the tea-garden taverns, in the vicinity of London, where almost daily the massacre takes place by scores, not only of pigeons, but of sparrows, and other small birds, not intended for food, but which are slaughtered or wounded for the gratification of idle persons, too many of whom, it is to be feared, are but *practising as poachers*. I recommend, also, to the animadversions of Humanitas, the frequent practice of fox-hunters, turning such out of a bag before their hounds.

London; Oct. 6. L. M. N. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**M**ANY rivers,—as the Medway, Darent, and others,—have the course of their waters much impeded by immense quantities of rushes growing spontaneously in the various beds of their streams. Such prolific excrescences greatly impede navigation, and form a *depôt* for water-rats, otters, and other mischievous aquatic animals, to breed and conceal themselves in,—especially when growing near any rivers' banks.

An acquaintance of mine, who keeps large paper-mills, has lately divested that part of the river over which he holds right (about a mile in extent,) of all the thick clustering rushes which till lately obstructed its progress; and the result is, that he has procured several loads of the said rushes, which he has had dried in his meadows, and now uses them instead of straw, as beds for his cattle and pigs: they are soft and yielding to the animals' bodies, and perfectly free from smell.

Knowing your predilection for every species of national economy, I forward you this trifling communication. I must observe, that the work is done by his apprentice-boys, in their leisure

hours. The various fish in the river, (trout in particular,) by their more than usual sportings on the surface seem delighted with the change.

*Banks of the Darent.* ENORT.

P.S.—Rivers are rendered much more safe for bathing, when divested of the aforesaid superfluous appendages—weeds, as many an expert swimmer has been drowned by being entangled among them. But I fear, by recommending this great trespass upon the privileges of the High Court of Poesy, that I shall incur the displeasure of the youthful enamoured votaries of that pleasing pursuit; besides incurring the danger of being dragged into some "greedy depth" by an incensed water-god, and his train of Nereids. But ornament, when a preference between itself and general utility is required, should always make way for the wiser adoptions of the latter.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON USURIOUS ANNUITIES.

**T**HERE is a particular description of annuities which may be denominated usurious annuities, to distinguish them from other annuities; for, though they are legal, being recognised by Acts of Parliament, still they are nothing more than an artful device to evade the penalties of the Usury Laws, and to obtain for the lender a higher rate of interest than five per cent. If money be lent on mortgage, or any other security whatever, at a higher rate of interest, than five per cent. to be paid in *perpetuum*, or for a fixed period not subject to any contingency, then it is usury, and the payment of the interest may be resisted, the money advanced cannot be recovered, and the lender may be sued for treble the amount. Of being so sued and losing the action, there is little risk; but, of losing the sum he has advanced, there will be no doubt, if the borrower choose to take advantage. Now, to evade these laws, it has been contrived to lend money at a high rate of interest, to be paid, not for ever, but so long as any one of certain persons named in the deed shall be alive; and, although one life be very uncertain, yet in three or four well-chosen lives there is little or no risk, experience having shown, that the duration in such cases is uniformly regulated by a fixed and known rate of mortality. Supposing by all tables of mortality there be every reason to expect that one of the persons at least will be alive at the end of forty years, yet still it is legal to lend money

at



at the rate of ten per cent., twelve and a half per cent., or any other rate which may be agreed upon, to be paid so long as any of the persons shall be alive; and, if the borrower die, the obligation of payment still rests with his administrator or executor, or with the party succeeding to such real property as the borrower shall burden with this charge after his death.

Many such transactions take place; but it is much more common to lend money at a high rate of interest, which is to be paid so long as the borrower shall himself live. It very often happens; that the borrower has no security to offer for the payment, which will continue in force after his death; on which account, there is no use in agreeing to any other mode than paying a certain sum per annum so long as he shall live. The usual mode of description of the rate, is to say, it is an annuity of so many years' purchase. Thus, if for 1000*l.* the borrower agree to pay 100*l.* a-year, it is said to be an annuity of ten years' purchase; if he agree to give 125*l.*, it is an annuity of eight years' purchase; if for 1008*l.* he agree to give 144*l.*, it is an annuity of seven years' purchase; and, if for the same sum he agree to give 168*l.*, it is said to be an annuity of six years' purchase. If for 1000*l.* he give 200*l.* per annum, it is called a five years' purchase. This may be about the limits of the terms in the annuity market, as we have never heard of less than ten per cent. for money advanced, nor more than twenty, but any intermediate sum may be agreed upon.

The lender is liable, by the transaction, to the sudden loss of his property by the death of the borrower; but this loss is guarded against by insuring the sum lent at an insurance office upon the borrower's life; so that, in the event of his death, the money is got back. It then ceases to be a contingency depending on the life of the borrower, and a clear rate of interest is obtained after paying for the risk. Thus, suppose for 1008*l.* a nobleman binds himself to pay 144*l.* a-year during his life; if the premium for insuring the 1008*l.* at an insurance office be no more than 36*l.* a-year, there is a clear interest of 108*l.*, which is more than ten per cent. It is thus that the Usury Laws are evaded, and a high rate of interest is obtained, in a manner, recognised and established by the law of the land.

In speaking of annuities, we have hitherto used the common language of society, which does, in point of fact, describe these matters as they really are; annuities, being a borrowing of money at a high rate of interest, only subject to cease when a certain life or certain lives shall terminate; but in the theory of the law, and in the technical language of business, an annuity is viewed as a kind of property, yielding so much a-year, for which a certain purchase-money is given, in the same manner as if a man purchased a lease of a house. The sum to be paid annually is called the annual produce of the annuity, and not interest. The party receives the purchase-money, and binds himself to pay a certain sum per annum. The purchase-money does indeed differ from principal, or money lent on interest, in this, that it cannot be reclaimed back under any circumstances, and proceedings can be instituted merely to recover whatever arrears may be due at any particular time. The party receiving this purchase-money may, however, at any future period, on giving a short notice, as agreed upon in the deed, and paying back the purchase-money, together with all arrears, and a certain fine, such as a half-year's or quarter's amount, if the annual produce, be released from the annuity. In plain terms, the borrower cannot be distressed by being forced to pay back the money lent him, but can only be forced to pay the interest agreed upon; but, if he have money, and chooses to pay off, he has a right to do so.

The money is, in business language, not said to be borrowed, but to be raised by way of annuity. The party raising the money is called the grantor of the annuities, and the party advancing the money is called the grantee. As sometimes twenty people all join together to advance the money, the annuity is granted to some one in trust for these parties, and they are said to be the parties beneficially interested in the annuity. And their names and descriptions are placed in a schedule annexed to the deed.

An insurance being an usual and almost necessary concomitant of an annuity, it follows that the terms must depend on the age of the grantor, as the grantee, to be induced to lay out his money, must have a certain clear rate per cent. For many years the regular terms were ten per cent., and as much in

in addition as would pay the insurance. Hence, a young man might obtain eight years' purchase for an annuity, whilst a middle-aged man could not get more than a seven years' purchase, and an old man only six years' purchase, and even in some cases only five years' purchase. The grantee had no better bargain in the one case than in the other, as, the older the grantor, the more was to be paid on insuring his life.

Securities for payment of annuities are of various descriptions, as money in the funds, pensions, freehold, copyhold, or leasehold, property, clergyman's livings, widow's jointures, or merely personal security. Where other parties also join in the deed to guarantee the payment, they are called collateral securities.

Money in the funds is the best of all securities, as the payment is punctual to the day. It often happens that a grantor has merely a life-interest in property in the funds, it being left in trust to certain persons, the interest to be paid to him whilst he lives; and, after his death, the property to be otherwise disposed of. It may happen that a gentleman, who has 100*l.* a-year from the funds, arising from stock, which, if he could sell it out, would fetch 2500*l.*; but he will, probably, not be able to raise more than 700*l.* or 800*l.* on that security. Pensions from government, which the party has a right to alienate, are also excellent security. On a certain day, regularly every quarter, as soon as the clock struck twelve, Messrs. Greenwood and Cox were accustomed to see a certain usurer call at their banking-house to receive the annuity guaranteed on funds which passed through their hands.

Annuities are raised on the securities of houses and lands from various motives. The grantor may hope to be able to pay off, and does not choose to sell his property on account of a temporary necessity. But much more frequently it occurs, that, though he has a title which may even amount to what is called a good holding title, there is some flaw; and it is not a good selling title. Also to sell property takes a great deal of time, and debts of honour must be paid without delay. If he have only a life-interest in the property, he can give only a life-security. Personal security was formerly frequently deemed sufficient; and, when the annuity became due, it was en-

forced by seizing the personal property of the grantor, or arresting his person. Personal security is now much objected to; because, in the case of a nobleman, or a member of parliament, his person is protected: and it is easy to live in splendour in London in a hired furnished house, with hired plate, carriages, &c. which the creditor cannot touch. Since the peace, so many grantors have gone to the Continent, that confidence in personal security is entirely lost.

Immense sums, not short of millions, have been laid out on insufficient securities. This has often arisen from the wilful misconduct of money-agents and attorneys, and very often from their want of judgment to discriminate, or the impossibility of arriving at an accurate conclusion. In the case of securities on land, except it be in Middlesex or in Yorkshire, there is no possibility of knowing what may already have been borrowed on the security of it, there being no register for any other counties. Hence it may be discovered, when it is too late, that, although the property on which the security is granted may have been sufficient if there had been no previous charge, yet there was already more than enough to require the whole income arising from it. The falling-off of rents has also been a source of immense loss, in which case, woe to the last.

We have already stated, that annuities are a species of property recognised by the law of the land; but we should not give a faithful representation of facts, if we did also state, that, in the very Acts of Parliament in which they are recognised, they are stigmatised as disgraceful, and the agents and dealers in them treated as fraudulent characters, as their conduct cannot be left to the ordinary administration of the law of the land, but must be placed under the despotic sway of certain public functionaries, who are armed with a power altogether at variance with the usual maxims of British law, and for which we must seek a parallel in Turkey and Algiers.

In the courts of such despotic powers, when the parties have stated their case, and the judges have heard what they please to listen to on the subject, they give their decision, and that decision is final, and from it there is no appeal. In this respect it differs from the tribunals of civilised despotism, for

for there a party, who feels aggrieved at the decision of a tribunal, may appeal to a higher tribunal, and the sentence may be reversed. We are far from thinking that in Turkey and Algiers justice is not frequently at least done, but it is not that kind of administration of justice to which our feelings can be reconciled. Of that justice the judge alone decides, and from his decision there is no appeal, even to himself. There is not that wholesome check, which ordinary despotisms provide, by which a judge is made to feel, that if he decide from principles of justice peculiar to himself, he may suffer the shame of having his decisions severely commented upon and reversed.

It is true, that there is a written code of laws, agreeably to which it is the duty of the judge to be regulated; but, whilst the facts are left to his decision, and he is the absolute interpreter of the law, and his views of what he is pleased to consider to be the law cannot be submitted to another revision, there is little other check but his own conscience; and the decisions will, in general, be found the very same as if no law existed on the subject.

So harshly does the British legislature think of the purchasers of annuities, that it has placed their property under an administration of justice altogether despotic in its principle, and which the unsullied purity of British judges can alone keep from being a source of fraud and oppression. Hitherto most of the decisions which have been given in annuity-cases may have been perfectly just; but the principles of that justice it has in some cases been difficult to comprehend; and, if these matters, like ordinary suits at law, had been left to twelve honest men, there is every reason to believe they would have stupidly blundered into an opposite way of thinking.

That, however, the judges have in some cases been misled, and have put a wrong interpretation on the law, and have in error decided to the destruction of property in annuities, we have the authority of an Act of the legislature, of 3 Geo. IV. cap. 92.; and, although that Act does not reverse decisions already made by the judges, it orders them to decide differently in all time to come.

To prevent all frauds and conceal-

ment, in regard to the nature or conditions of any annuity, a clause is enacted in regard to enrolments, which points out the particular form to be used. Column 4 of the formula of enrolment, for the names of the witnesses, is—E. F. of

G. H. of

Would any person unacquainted with law, merely by the aid of reason and common sense, have ever destroyed valuable property, and given such decisions as might, if applied to all similar cases, have destroyed many millions, merely on an argument founded on the little word *of*, in the above formula. Yet we have the authority of an Act of Parliament to prove that the judges actually did do so. It arose in this way: A witness, being usually a lawyer's clerk, wrote his name, and subjoined to it, "Clerk to Mr. A. B. of such a place," giving the number and street of his employer. The same was entered in the enrolment. It was contended, that instead of the description being in that way, it ought to have been of such a number and street, stating where the said witness lodged. It was argued that a lawyer's clerk was usually on a low salary, and lived in an obscure place, and often changed his residence, and nobody knew where he went: it was far more to the purpose to state, when he subscribed that he was clerk to such a person, and then he could at any time be traced out; and that this was in conformity to the Act, which required the enrolment to be "in the form or to the effect following." But the judges decided that mode of enrolment to be fatal, and thereby destroyed *in toto* several annuities; and, as in annuity matters they have a summary power, without appeal, these annuities are for ever lost. To stop such decisions, the Act referred to was passed.

The sixth clause of the same Act has been the cause of much more destruction; and in this case the legislature has left the judges in full power, as before. The grantor, by virtue of that clause, makes an affidavit, that part of the consideration-money has been retained; and the grantees are called upon to put in affidavits in answer. Upon these the counsellors argue, and the court decides. It has been held by the Court of Common Pleas, that the act of the agent is the same as if the act of the principal,



principal, and that the annuity-broker is the agent of the grantees. If any part of the money has been retained or returned to pay the agent for his expenses, or to pay off arrears of former annuities, or to repay to the agent any money which he had advanced to relieve the pressing wants of the grantor, or for any other pur-

pose whatever, the annuities have been set aside.

Under all the circumstances, no prudent man will in any case hazard his property on annuities; and no man of correct feeling will deal in a property which cannot be left to the honesty of a British jury.

## BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS of WILLIAM PINKNEY, ESQ. *the*  
AMERICAN DIPLOMATIST.

**W**ILLIAM PINKNEY was born at Annapolis, in the state of Maryland, on the 17th March, in the year 1765. His extraordinary natural capacity was quickened and improved by a liberal education, in which his predilection for the classical writers of antiquity was conspicuous. At a suitable age he was placed as an apprentice with a druggist in Baltimore. Here he was found by the late Judge Chase, who, discerning in some of his juvenile efforts the promise of future excellence, proposed to him the study of that profession of which he was hereafter to become a brilliant ornament. His indentures were cancelled with great cheerfulness by his employers, who found their gallipots neglected whenever a book presented its powerful attractions. To what extent the kindness of Mr. Chase was exercised, we are not able to state, but there is reason to believe that the obligations of Mr. Pinkney were of no ordinary description. With unwearied industry he cultivated the advantages of this invaluable patronage; and, on his admission to the bar in 1786, he was perhaps unrivalled in legal learning, and the more elegant embellishments of polite literature. In these luxuries he indulged to the latest period of his professional career, fascinating some by the richness of his diction, and delighting all by the variety and splendour of those illustrations, by which he enlivened the most elaborate arguments.

In America, a seat in the legislature of the state, is one of the first steps, which is taken by a young man of ambition, in the career of fortune and fame. Accordingly, we soon find Mr. Pinkney adding to the business of expounding laws, the more important duty of framing them. He was one of the Convention, which, on the part of his native state, adopted the present Constitution of the Union. He was a member of the

legislature from the year 1789 until 1792, when he was promoted by that body to a seat in the Executive Council. Here he presided until the year 1795, when he was returned a delegate from Anne Arundel county.

In the year 1796, the British treaty was ratified by the president, notwithstanding the clamour which was excited against it by the opposition of that day; and it was faithfully carried into effect, although the same party in the House of Representatives contended that "they had a right, by withholding appropriations when they saw proper, to stop the wheels of government." The wise and upright men who then regulated the machinery, would not sanction a doctrine so subversive of order. They considered a treaty, which had been properly concluded, as a law of the land, which the house was bound to obey; and they did obey it.

One of the provisions of this treaty requiring the services of an agent in London, Mr. Pinkney was appointed by General Washington a commissioner for that purpose. While in that city, he brought to a conclusion a negotiation between the state of Maryland and the Bank of England, respecting a sum of money which the latter had received by way of deposit from the colony of Maryland, before the Revolution. It had been commenced by Judge Chase, and would have been successfully concluded by that gentleman, we believe, but for the commencement of hostilities, or some other cause which compelled him to leave Great Britain abruptly.

Mr. Pinkney returned to his native country in 1804, greatly improved by the intercourse which he had maintained with many of the eminent men who adorned that period of English history. In his official business, he did not forget the more important claims of professional character. He was still a hard student, as every one must be who aspires to become a finished lawyer; and he

he learned the severe discipline of an English court by a constant attendance at Westminster Hall. It was therefore not surprizing that when he resumed his seat at the bar, no one could perceive in him any want of readiness in the most intricate conjunctures. In every case he took care to be fully prepared; if he was not, it was difficult to force him into the trial of a cause. He was too well versed in the ways of the law not to be able to obtain, when necessary, the friendly aid of a little delay. A single day would generally be sufficient; but that day, and most of the intervening night, would be devoted to his object, with a degree of assiduity from which nothing could divert him. It is not intended to assert that he was inattentive to business, or that when called upon he was slow of apprehension. Our personal observation concurs with the more enlarged experience of others, in regarding him as unsurpassed in promptness, regularity, and diligence, in his office; no one more quickly perceived the strength or weakness of a cause; and his mind, at once rapid and comprehensive, was so thoroughly imbued with legal principles, that he could instantly apply them to the case in hand; but, when he entered upon the trial of a cause, he seemed to consider it as a public exhibition, in which public applause as well as a verdict was to be obtained. To accomplish these objects all his powers were severely tasked. In the most palmy state of his fame, he seemed, on every such occasion, to disdain all that he had previously acquired, and to contend as if he were then wrestling with fortune, for the first time, under the most desperate contingencies.

At the bar he had few equals and no superiors. His great excellence consisted in a thorough knowledge, clear conception, and lucid explanation, of the principles of law; to which he added extraordinary powers of analysis, strength of argument, and felicity of illustration. His style and delivery cannot be recommended to the imitation of young advocates. The former, though often beautiful, was frequently turgid and strained; abounding in false ornaments and laboured metaphors, which were introduced with little taste or judgment. They were calculated to dazzle for the moment, but not to endure; and ought therefore to be avoided by those who aspire to solid and permanent fame. In his delivery he was declamatory and vio-

lent; far beyond the utmost limits of nature. Yet with all these grave objections, he was a powerful pleader, for few could resist the force and fluency of his style, or contend against the various and profound learning, which he brought to the investigation of legal questions.

In the month of May, 1806, Mr. Pinkney was appointed a minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States, in conjunction with Mr. Monroe. Their letters of credence authorized them to treat with the British government concerning the maritime wrongs which had been committed by the subjects of that power, and the regulation of commerce and navigation between the parties. When they arrived in London, they found Mr. Fox's party at the head of affairs. The illness and subsequent demise of that statesman presented serious obstacles to the progress of the negotiation. Lords Holland and Auckland were at length appointed to meet our plenipotentiaries; and a treaty was concluded with them, on all the points which had formed the object of their mission, and on terms which they supposed their government would approve. But the arrangement did not suit the views of Mr. Jefferson, who was then the chief magistrate of this country; and he returned the treaty without showing even so much consideration for the judgment of our ministers as to communicate the result of their negotiations to the senate of the United States.

On the 8th March, 1808, the secretary of state transmitted to Mr. Pinkney a commission, as successor to Mr. Monroe, in the legation at London. It is not our intention to follow him through all the perplexities in which this mission was involved. After endeavouring in vain, for the space of three years, to obtain another treaty, he returned to his native country; and in 1812 he was appointed attorney-general of the United States.

From that period he pursued his profession, with signal success, until 1816, when he was once more sent abroad in a diplomatic capacity. The courts of Naples and Russia formed the scenes in which his ardent mind was again brought into collision with the politic arts of European statesmen. From these missions, he soon returned to his favourite pursuits.

He was a member of the senate of the United States for a short period; but, with

with this exception, the embassy to Russia was the last of his public employments.

The public missions in which Mr. Pinkney was employed, occupied seven years of his life, for which he received about 120,000 dollars.

In the latter end of February, 1822, he was seized with a fit of illness, occasioned by the great exertions which he had made in a cause in which he was

engaged. It is said that he had employed himself a whole night in preparing for the labours of the ensuing day. He contracted a severe cold, and was not able to deliver what had cost him so much toil and privation. He endeavoured to surmount these obstacles; but the struggle was too violent; he burst the chords of life; and fell on the theatre of his greatness, and in the plenitude of his fame!

## STEPHENSIANA.

NO. XXIII.

*The late ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Esq. of Park House, Chelsea, devoted an active and well-spent life in collecting Anecdotes of his contemporaries, and generally entered in a book the collections of the passing day;—these collections we have purchased, and propose to present a selection from them to our readers. As Editor of the Annual Obituary, and many other biographical works, the Author may probably have incorporated some of these scraps; but the greater part are unpublished, and stand alone as cabinet-pictures of men and manners, worthy of a place in a literary miscellany.*

PUNS BY BURKE.

**M**R. Burke's classical pun on Mr. Wilkes's being carried on the shoulders of the mob, was as follows:—

————Numerisque fertur  
Lege solutus.

Another of Mr. Burke's playful conceits was the description of a good manor, as given by Horace in a single line:—

Est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines.

Or, in other words, "A modus as to the titles, and certain fines to be paid by those holding of the lord."

GUELPHIC LITERATURE.

It has been long mentioned, as a reproach to the House of Brunswick, that it never encouraged men of letters, or men of science. It ought not to be forgotten, however, that Prince Ernest-Augustus sent the illustrious Leibnitz to travel through Germany and Italy; that the Elector, George I. employed him to write the history of his family; and that his statue was erected in the city of Hanover.

RACINE.

It was from Euripides that Racine learned the art of moving the passions; and, whatever gifts nature may have bestowed on the French nation, they have always been in need of models to form themselves by: for he who is always obliged to draw all from himself, never produces any thing great. The works of the ancients were familiar to the good writers of the age of Louis the Fourteenth; and it was by imitating

the former that the latter became their equals.

BONAPARTE AND CORSICA.

Felix Guiliania, at Aliola, in Corsica, was nearly related to Bonaparte. He called himself a merchant and a banker; but was so poor, that he could not give change for a bill on England without sending it to Leghorn. He supplied the Lowestoffe, Capt. Plampin, and several other king's ships, with beef. He lived in a miserable ruined house, and had a little shabby counting-house.

BAYLE.

Bayle, perhaps with too much severity, pretends that whoever does not understand Greek cannot call himself a learned man. At present, among those who assume that name, how many are there who scarcely understand Latin? A romance, or any work of fiction, the most contemptible pamphlet, are by the authors of them thought sufficient titles to this appellation.

LA HARPE.

This Frenchman had much learning and ingenuity, but I must object altogether to his want of candour. His hatred to England extended to English literature, which he vilified and traduced; pretending that our language was so poor, that the conditional tense cannot be expressed without a periphrase. It is certain that, with the assistance of those most simple, significant, and easy, signs, *might*, *could*, *would*, and *should*, every complex variation of the Greek or Latin tense may be clearly expressed. La Harpe un-

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dertook to criticise our English poets: what a mean and miserable work he made of it, may be gathered from the way in which he prints his extracts:—

“Seas roll to waft me.”

“Be pleas'd with nothing is no bless'd with all.”

“’Tis ne where to be found, or ever where.”

These extracts are taken from the “*Essay on Man*.” M. La Harpe professes to examine, most critically, the beauties of these extracts, and pronounces accordingly; but no man has laid himself more open to animadversion. The above instances, indeed, convict him of the grossest and most palpable ignorance respecting our language.

#### THE FINE ARTS.

A knowledge of the fine arts may be said to open a sixth sense upon every one who successfully cultivates them. The savage eats his food, and falls asleep; the man of mere wealth does little more: but to those who seek pleasure in cultivating a taste for the fine arts, the pleasures of sense will appear but subordinate. Previous to the institution of the Royal Academy, we had no native artists of celebrity either in painting or sculpture,—Horarth alone excepted. No sooner, however, was royal patronage extended to the fine arts, than a general feeling in their favour pervaded the kingdom, and the impulse thus given produced great exertions. The Royal Academy is not without its enemies, and some abuses may exist in the institution. Favouritism in accepting and disposing of the pictures is known to have been manifested. These are blemishes that should be remedied; but, taking into consideration the advantages which the institution offers to young artists, and the love of the arts which it has generated, and continues to preserve, we must be severe censors not to be to its faults a little blind.

JOHN ADAMS, EX-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Mr. John Adams is mentioned in the *Memoirs of Mr. Hollis*, by Archdeacon Blackburne, as a man likely to act a great part, should a war ensue.

Mr. Adams came over to England, as minister-plenipotentiary from the United States of America, immediately after the ratification of the treaty of independence. As he, or rather his lady, had concerts and musical parties at his house, several of the friends of liberty,

and I believe Mrs. Macauley among the rest, predicted but little good from luxurious enjoyments of this kind, which savoured rather of monarchical habits. But the ambassador, notwithstanding this, possessed republican habits, and on all occasions evinced a certain simplicity of conduct and behaviour. As a proof of this, while in town he frequented the shop of a bookseller in Piccadilly almost daily; and was anxious to converse with the literary men who were accustomed to repair thither. He was also very anxious to keep up a familiar intercourse with all those who had supported the American cause. This led to an intimacy with Mr. Brand Hollis; and both he and Mrs. Adams paid visits to that gentleman, while residing at his seat at the Hyde, near Ingafestone, in Essex.

A curious anecdote appears recorded in a loose memorandum, penned by his host, and discovered among his papers by his heir and executor, the late Dr. Disney, which shall be here transcribed, without either comment or remark. “I wish you, sir, to believe, (said the king to Mr. Adams, at his first visit,) and that it may be understood in America, that I have done nothing in the late contest but what I thought myself indispensably bound to do, by the duty I owed my people. I will be very frank with you, sir: I was the last to consent to the separation being made, but, that having been inevitable, I have already said, and I say now, that I will be the last to disturb the independance of the United States, or in any way infringe their rights.\*

Mr. Adams's conduct, during his mission to Europe, and indeed during the whole contest, was so much approved of by his countrymen, that they voted to him, in succession, the highest honours which a free state can bestow on a patriot citizen. The following very able, but extraordinary, letter, was transmitted by him to Mr. Brand Hollis, while on his way to America with his wife.

*Fountain Inn, Portsmouth,  
April 5, 1788.*

My dear Sir,—If there ever was any philosophic solitude, your two friends have found it in this place; where they have been wind-bound a whole week, without a creature to speak to. Our whole business, pleasure, and amusement, has been

\* See *Memoirs of Thomas Brand Hollis*, esq. F.R.S. and S.A.

been reading Necker's "Religious Opinions," Hayley's "Old Maids," and Cumberland's fourth "Observer." Our whole stock is now exhausted; and, if the ship should not arrive with a fresh supply of books, we shall be obliged to write romances, to preserve us from melancholy.

I know not whether Atheism has made great progress in England; and perhaps, &c.

At this moment, there is a greater fermentation throughout Europe upon the subject of government, than was perhaps ever known at any former period. France, Holland, and Flanders, are alive to it. Is government a science, or not? Are there any principles on which it is founded? What are its ends? If, indeed, there is no rule or standard, all must be ascribed to chance. If there is a standard, what is it? It is easier to make a people discontented with a bad government, than to teach them how to establish and maintain a good one. Liberty can never be created and preserved without a people; and by a people, I mean a common people, in contradistinction from the gentlemen: and a people can never be created and preserved without an executive authority on one hand, separated entirely from the body of the gentlemen. The two ladies, Aristocrata and Democratia, will eternally pull caps, until one or other is victorious. If the first is the conqueror, she never fails to depress and debase her rival into the most deplorable servitude. If the last conquers, she eternally surrenders herself into the arms of a ravisher.

Kings, therefore, are the natural allies of the common people, and the prejudices against them are by no means favourable to liberty. Kings, and the common people, have both an enemy in the gentlemen; and they must unite, in some degree or other, against them, or both will be destroyed: the one dethroned, and the other enslaved. The common people, too, are unable to defend themselves against their own ally the king, without another ally in the gentlemen. It is, therefore, indispensably necessary, that the gentlemen in a body, or by representatives, should be an independent and essential branch of the constitution. By a king, I mean a single person, possessed of the whole executive power.

You have often said to me, that it is difficult to preserve the balance. This is true: it is difficult to preserve liberty. But there can be no liberty without some balance; and it is certainly easier to preserve a balance of three branches than of two. If the people cannot preserve a balance of three branches, how is it possible for them to preserve one of two only? If the people of England find it difficult to preserve their balance at present, how would they do if they had the election of

a King and a House of Lords to make once a-year, or once in seven years, as well as of a House of Commons? It seems evident, at first blush, that periodical elections of the King and Peers in England, in addition to the Commons, would produce agitations that might destroy all order and safety, as well as liberty. The gentlemen, too, can never defend themselves against a brave and united common people, but by an alliance with a king; nor against a king, without an alliance with the common people. It is the insatiability of human passions that is the foundation of all government. Men are not only ambitious, but their ambition is unbounded; they are not only avaricious, but their avarice is insatiable. The desires of kings, gentlemen, and common people, all increase, instead of being satisfied, with indulgence. This fact being allowed, it will follow, that it is necessary to place checks upon them all.

I am, &c. JOHN ADAMS.

*Thomas Brand Hollis, esq.*

Is this a letter from a republican ambassador, which is so full of the praise of kings? was it written by a citizen of the United States of America, the inhabitants of which elect both their senate and chief magistrate?

Here follows some passages from another, addressed to the same gentleman:—

I wish I could write romances. True histories of my wanderings, and waiting for ships and winds, at Ferrol and Corunna, in Spain; at Nantes, L'Orient, and Brest, in France; at Helvoet, the Island of Goree, and Over Hackee, in Holland; and at Harwich, Portsmouth, and the Isle of Wight, in England; would make very entertaining romances in the hands of a good writer.

It is very true, as you say, that "royal despots endeavour to prevent the science of government from being studied." But it is equally true, that aristocratical despots, and democratical despots too, endeavour to retard the study with equal success. The aristocracies in Holland, Poland, Venice, Bern, &c. are inexorable to the freedom of enquiry in religion, but especially in politics, as the monarchies of France, Spain, Prussia, or Russia. It is in mixed governments only that political toleration subsists; and in Needham's "Excellencies of a Free State, or right Constitution," the majority would be equally intolerant. Every unbalanced power is intolerant.

P.S.—Mrs. Adams and I have been to visit Carisbroke Castle, once the prison of the booby Charles. "At what moment did Cromwell become ambitious?" is a question I have heard asked in England. I answer, before he was born. He was ambitious

ambitious every moment of his life. He was a canting dog: I hate him for his hypocrisy; but I think he had more sense than his friends. He saw the necessity of three branches, as I suspect. If he did, he was perfectly right in wishing to be a king. I do not agree with those who impute to him the whole blame of an unconditional restoration. They were the most responsible for it who obstinately insisted on the abolition of monarchy. If they would have concurred in a rational reform of the Constitution, Cromwell would have joined them.

The following letter was addressed to the same correspondent, after he had crossed the Atlantic, and re-visited the country that had given him birth.

*Braintree, near Boston, Dec. 3, 1788.*

My dear Friend,—If I had been told, at my first arrival, that five months would pass before I should write a line to Mr. Brand Hollis, I should not have believed it. I found my estate, in consequence of a total neglect and inattention on my part for fourteen years, was falling into decay, and in so much disorder, as to require my whole attention to repair it. I have a great mind to essay a description of it. It is not large, in the first place: it is but the farm of a patriot. But there are in it two or three spots from whence are to be seen some of the most beautiful prospects in the world. I wish that the Hyde was within ten miles, or that Mr. Brand Hollis would come and build a Hyde near us. I have a fine meadow, that I would christen by the name of Hollis Mead, if it were not too small. The hill where I now live is worthy to be called Hollis-hill: but, as only a small part of the top belongs to me, it is doubtful whether it would succeed. There is a fine brook runs through a meadow by my house; shall I call it Hollis-brook?

What shall I say to you of public affairs? The increase of population is wonderful. The plenty of provisions of all kinds amazing; and cheap in proportion to their abundance, and the scarcity of money, which certainly is very great.

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The elections for the new government have been determined very well, hitherto, in general. You may have the curiosity to ask what your friend is to have? I really am at a loss to guess. The probability, at present, seems to be, that I shall have no lot in it. I am in the habit of balancing every thing: in one scale is vanity, in the other comfort. Can you doubt which will preponderate? In public life, I have found nothing but the former; in private life, I have enjoyed much of the latter.

I regret the loss of the booksellers' shops, and the society of the few men of letters that I knew in London. In all

other respects, I am happier, and better accommodated here.

In 1789, Mr. Adams was elected vice-president; soon after which, he wrote a letter to Mr. B. Hollis, dated "Boston, October 28, 1789," in which he states that—

This town has been wholly employed in civilities to the President for some days, and greater demonstrations of confidence and affection (adds he) are not, cannot be, given, in your quarter of the globe to their adored crowned heads. My country has assigned to me a station, which requires constant attention and painful labor; but I shall go through it with cheerfulness, provided my health can be preserved in it. There is a satisfaction in living with our beloved chief, and so many of our venerable patriots, that no other country, and no other office in this country, could afford me.

What is your opinion of the struggle in France? Will it terminate happily? Will they be able to form a constitution? You know that, in my political creed, the word liberty is not the thing; nor is resentment, revenge, and rage, a constitution, nor the means of obtaining one. Revolution, perhaps, can never be effected without them; but men should always be careful to distinguish an unfortunate concomitant of the means from the means themselves, and especially not to mistake the means for the end.

In his next, dated New York, June 1, 1790, he observes,—

I am situated on the majestic banks of the Hudson,—in comparison with which your Thames is but a rivulet,—and surrounded by all the beauties and sublimities of nature. Never did I live on so delightful a spot. I would give,—what would I not give, to see you here?

Your library, and your cabinets of elegant and costly curiosities, would be an addition to such a situation, which would in this country attract the curiosity of all. In Europe they are lost in the crowd. Come over, and purchase a paradise here; and be the delight and admiration of a new world. Marry one of our fine girls, and leave a family to do honour to human nature, when you can no longer do it in person. Franklin is no more; and we have lately trembled for Washington. Thank God, he is recovered from a dangerous sickness, and is likely now to continue many years. His life is of vast importance to us.

Is there any probability of England's being able to carry off her distempers? I wish her well and prosperous, but I wish she would adopt the old maxim, "live and let live."

Will there be a complete revolution in Europe, both in religion and government? Where will the foremost passions and principles



principles lead, and in what will they end? In more freedom and humanity, I am clear; but when, or how?

I am, &c.

In his next letter, dated from New York, only ten days after, he returns to the consideration of this subject:—

The great revolution in France is wonderful, but not supernatural. The hand of Providence is in it, I doubt not; working, however, by natural and ordinary means, such as produced the reformation in religion in the sixteenth century. That all men have one common nature, is a principle which will now universally prevail; and equal rights and equal duties will, in a just sense, I hope be inferred from it. But equal ranks and equal property never can be inferred from it, any more than equal understanding, agility, vigor, or beauty.

I am delighted with Dr. Price's sermon on patriotism. But there is a sentiment or two which I should explain a little. He guards his hearers and readers, very judiciously, against the extremes of adulation and contempt. "The former is the extreme (he says,) to which mankind in general have been most prone."

The generality of rulers have treated men as your English horse-jockies treat their horses,—convinced them first that they were their masters, and next that they were their friends; at least, they have pretended to do so. Mankind have, I agree, behaved too much like horses,—been rude, wild, and mad, until they were mastered; and then been too tame, gentle, and dull.

I think our friend should have stated it thus:—The great and perpetual distinction in civilized societies has been between the rich,—who are few; and the poor,—who are many. When the many are masters, they are too unruly; and then the few are too tame, and afraid to speak out the truth. The few have most art and union, and therefore have generally prevailed in the end. The inference of wisdom from these premises is, that neither the rich nor the poor should ever be suffered to be masters. They should have equal power to defend themselves; and, that their power may be always equal, there should be an independent mediator between them,—always ready, always able, and always interested, to assist the weakest. Equal laws can never be made or maintained without this balance. You see, I still hold fast my scales, and weigh every thing in them. The French must finally become my disciples, or rather the disciples of Zeno; or they will have no equal laws, no personal liberty, no property, no lives.

In this country the pendulum has vibrated.  
France has severe trials to endure from the

same cause. Both have found, or will find, that to place property at the mercy of a majority who have no property, is—*committere agnum lupo*. My fundamental maxim of government is—never trust the lamb to the custody of the wolf.

Towards the latter end of November, 1790, Mr. Adams, together with all his family, removed to Back-hill, near Philadelphia; except his son, John-Quincy, who was bred to the bar, and at that time practised as a counsellor at Boston. In a short letter to Mr. B. Hollis, immediately before his departure, he expresses himself thus:—

This country, too, is as happy as it deserves to be. A perfect calm and contentment reigns in every part. The new government enjoys as much of the confidence of the people as it ought to enjoy; and has undoubtedly greatly promoted their freedom, prosperity, and happiness.

We are very anxious for the cause of liberty in France, but are apprehensive that their constitution cannot preserve their union. Yet we presume not to judge for them, when will be the proper time, and what the method of introducing the only adequate remedy against competitions. You know what I mean.

Mrs. Adams,\* also, was the occasional correspondent of the subject of this memoir; and a few passages from one of her letters, dated New York, Sept. 6, 1790, shall be here transcribed.

My dear Sir,—If my heart had not done you more justice than my pen, I would disown it. I place the hours spent at the Hyde among some of the most pleasurable of my days, and I esteem your friendship as one of the most valuable acquisitions that I made in your country,—a country that I should most sincerely rejoice to visit again, if I could do it without crossing the ocean.

I have a situation here, which for natural beauty may vie with the most delicious spot I ever saw. It is a mile and a half distant from the city of New York. The house is situated upon an eminence; at an agreeable distance flows the Hudson, bearing upon her bosom the fruitful productions of the adjacent country. On my right hand are fields, beautifully variegated with grass and grain to a great extent, like the valley of Honiton, in Devonshire. Upon my left, the city opens to view, intercepted here and there by a rising ground, and an ancient oak. In front, beyond the Hudson, the Jersey shores present an exuberance of rich well-cultivated soil. The venerable oaks, and broken ground covered with wild shrubs, which

\* Mrs. Adams's maiden name Abigail. Twice married, I believe.

which surround me, give a natural beauty to the spot, which is truly enchanting. A lovely variety of birds serenade me morning and evening, rejoicing in their liberty and scarcity; for I have as much as possible prohibited the grounds from invasion; and sometimes almost wished for game-laws, when my orders have not been sufficiently regarded. The partridge, the woodcock, and the pigeon, are too great temptations to the sportsmen to withstand. How greatly would it contribute to my happiness to welcome here my much esteemed friend. It is true we have a large portion of the blue-and-gold, of which you used to remind me, when you thought me an Egyptian; but, however I might hanker after the good things of America, I have been sufficiently taught to value and esteem other countries besides my own.

You were pleased to inform us, that your adopted family flourished in your soil; mine has received an addition. Mrs. Smith, Mr. Adams's daughter, and the

wife of Colonel W. Stephen Smith, respecting the name of the great literary benefactor of her native state, and, in grateful remembrance of the friendly attention and patriotic character of his present successor, has named her new-born son, Thomas-Hollis.

Our government acquires confidence, strength, and stability, daily. Peace is in our borders, and plenty in our dwellings; we earnestly pray that the kindling flames of war, which appear to be bursting out in Europe, may by no means be extended to this rising nation. We enjoy freedom in as great a latitude as is consistent with our security and happiness. God grant that we may rightly estimate our blessings.

Pray remember me in an affectionate manner to Dr. Price and Mrs. Jebb; and be assured, my dear sir, that I am, with every sentiment of love and esteem,

Yours, &c.

ABIGAIL ADAMS.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

LENORA;

*A new Translation from the German, in the metre of the Original.*

By GEORGE OLAUS BORROW.

WHEN morning's gleam was on the hill,  
From sleep Lenora started:

"My true love, art thou living still?

How long shall we be parted?"

With Frederick's host her William went,

But since the fight of Prague he sent

No word to sooth her bosom,—rent

With care, and anxious longing.

The king and queen, who saw with pain

Their gallant armies wasted,

Made peace at last, and thus again

The sweets of quiet tasted:

And either host, with trumpet's sound,

And drums, which beat for miles around,

Came home,—with verdant branches  
crown'd,—

Unto their habitations.

And every where, and every where,

In busy thousands meeting,

Stood young and old, with joyous air,

To give the comers greeting.

"Thank God!" the anxious mother cried,

And likewise many a happy bride.

Lenora's hopes were sorely tried

On that eventful morning.

She sought the rear, she sought the flanks,

And told the warriors over;

And yet mid all the armed ranks

She could not see her lover:

And, when the troops had hurried past,

She spread her tresses to the blast,

And on the ground herself she cast,

And wept for bitter anguish.

And, as in tears she found relief,

There came the mother, running:

"My child, my child, avow thy grief,—

So fearful, and so stunning."

"O mother! all my hope is lost,

And blighted by an early frost;

Alike by God and angel crost:

Ah! woe is me, forlorn one."

"O child, beneath His mandate bow,

And pray a pater-noster;

The holy scriptures tell us how

He loves the weak to foster."

"Oh mother, mother,—gone,—is gone,—

Toward me God hath harshly done,

And shrift or prayer I'll have none,—

For what would that avail me?"

"O rise, and seek the holy priest,

Who hath confest thee often;

And take the sacrament, at least,

Which will thy sorrow soften."

"Leave sacraments to prating knaves,

Or fling them to the wind and waves:

Will they lift dead men from their graves?

Will they restore my lover?"

"Ah! child, perhaps in yonder land

The ruthless monster tarries,

And, having broke each sacred band,

Another maiden marries:

Ah! let him wander,—let him go,—

Nor dim with grief thy lovely brow;

His falsehood soon will work him woe,

And thou wilt have thy vengeance."

"O mother, all your words are vain,

And lost is lost for ever;

Come, Death, and ease me of my pain,

And life from body sever;

And quench this fleeting spark of light  
In horror and eternal night,—  
For God looks down, and feasts his sight  
Upon our sharpest sorrows."

"Blest Lord! turn back to her true path  
A lost and wretched maiden;  
Endure her yet, altho' with wrath  
Thy scale is heavy laden.  
Ah! child, forget a foolish love,  
And think of joys that reign above;  
Be patient as the patient dove,  
And thou wilt surely prosper."

"O mother, I but little heed  
Those dreams of future glory;  
And still would love, altho' my meed  
Were hell or purgatory.  
Ah! woe's the day that gave me birth,—  
The joys of heaven, and of earth,  
To me would seem of little worth,  
Unless my true-love shar'd them."

Thus bow'd beneath affliction's rod,  
With bosom wildly raging,  
She still continued with her God  
A horrid warfare waging:  
She beat her bosom, rent her brow,  
Until the sun had spent its glow,  
And brightly rose in heaven's bow  
The stars, with golden sparkle.

And, as she listen'd, on the heath  
A horse's hoof did rumble;  
Down jump'd a rider, close beneath  
The gateway, neat and humble:  
And then the bell, which hung aloft,  
Was pull'd until it tingled oft,  
While thro' the key-hole, sweet and soft,  
A well-known voice did whisper:

"Halloo! halloo! my love, arise,  
And greet the early morrow;  
Shake slumber from thy gentle eyes,  
And from thy bosom sorrow."  
Then, wildly starting, up she rose:  
"Ah! William,—what! escap'd the foes!  
What I have borne no mortal knows:  
From whither hast thou journey'd?"

"Reproach me not: I come from where  
Bohemia's woods are spreading;  
And I will take thee back, my fair,  
And we will have a wedding."  
"First enter, William, I entreat,  
For through the hawthorn drives the sleet,  
And I'll unboot thy frozen feet,  
And warm thee in my bosom."

"Ha! let it blow with freezing gust,  
'Twill make our limbs the stronger;  
My steed is snorting,—go I must,  
And dare not tarry longer:  
Have courage, and behind me spring,—  
I long to be upon the wing;  
A short one hundred miles will bring  
Our course to its conclusion."

"To ride so far this night, my love,  
Thou surely hast not power;  
For hark! the turret-clock above  
Proclaims the eleventh hour."

"Tush, tush,—the moon is shining bright,  
We ride as fast as levin-light;  
And I will bring thee, maid, this night  
Unto the bed of marriage."

"But say where is this bed? I fear,  
O William, thy intentions."  
"Far off it lies,—cool, dark, and drear,  
And not of large dimensions!"  
"Hast room for me?"—"O do not doubt;  
Come, come, my time is nearly out,  
The marriage guests and all the rout  
Await thee with impatience."

Swift at the word, the maiden sprung  
Upon the horse, behind him;  
And to her trusty knight she clung,  
And with her arms entwined him.  
Then hurry, hurry, from the spot,  
Away they speed,—away they trot,—  
Till breathing thick, and breathing hot,  
The charger snorts beneath them.

On either hand they leave aloof  
The mountains and the ridges;  
But still the charger plies his hoof,  
And thunders o'er the bridges.  
"Dost fear, dost fear, my youthful bride?  
The wintry moon is beaming wide;  
Hurrah! the dead-men well can ride,  
Our course will soon be ended."

"But, hark! what means that mutter'd  
sound,  
Why croaks the watchful raven?  
O yes! some luckless wretch is bound  
To his eternal haven!"  
And then there came a funeral throng,  
Which bore a dingy hearse along;  
And loud and dismal was the song,  
As croak of toads in marshes.

Then instantly the warrior cried,  
With a tremendous halloo,  
"I carry home my youthful bride,  
And you, by G—, must follow;  
Come, sexton,—come with all the train,  
And howl us out a bridal strain;  
And you, sir priest, I must detain,  
To bless the marriage-chamber."

Then instantly they left the dead,  
Obedient to his calling,  
And, hurrying on, behind him sped,  
With noise and shouts appalling;  
And then, like lightning, from the spot  
Away they speed, away they trot;  
Till breathing thick, and breathing hot,  
The charger snorts beneath them.

And on the left, and on the right,  
Flew forest, wood, and city;  
While, ever and anon, the knight  
Song out his fearful ditty:  
"Dost fear, my love? Hold firm and fast:  
Hurrah! the dead-men ride at last;  
Full many a weary league is past  
Since we began our journey."

"But yonder see, upon the plain,  
Where pallid beams are glancing,  
A rabble-rout, and spectre-train,  
With gambols wild are dancing:

Halloo!



Halloo! ye rabble,—here, come here,  
And follow quickly in our rear;  
For we to bridal-chamber steer,  
And you must dance before us.”

And then the rout, with noisy shout,  
And voices swelling hoarser  
Than rushing tempests, turn'd about,  
And ran behind the courser;  
And hurry, hurry, from the spot,—  
Away they speed,—away they trot;  
Till breathing thick, and breathing hot,  
The charger snorts beneath them;

And; when they turn'd their eyes to gaze,  
They saw the objects round them  
Soon vanish in the distant haze,  
With speed that did astound them :  
“Dost fear, dost fear, my youthful bride?  
The wintry moon is beaming wide;  
Hurrah! the dead-men well can ride :  
Our course is nearly ended.

“Steed, steed, go quickly; hark! the cock  
Is rousing lazy mortals,  
And Morning now will soon unlock  
With rosy hand her portals.  
Fulfill'd, fulfill'd, is this wild chace,—  
O maid, prepare for my embrace!  
We are arriv'd now at the place  
Which thou hast long expected.”

A massy gate before them stood,  
With splints of iron shielded;  
But, when he touch'd the blacken'd wood,  
It shiver'd, shook, and yielded.  
Back creak'd the hinges loud and hoarse,  
And over graves they hold their course;  
Beneath the hoof of mighty force  
The hollow pavement clatter'd.

But, mark now! when the rider stopp'd,  
Ensue'd a fearful wonder;  
From off his limbs the armour dropp'd,  
Like bark when smote by thunder:  
His ghastly head at once grew bare  
Of skin and muscle,—flesh and hair;  
And no love-lighted eye-balls stare  
Within the yawning sockets.

Tall grows the steed, and, snorting loud,  
He spouts forth fire-flashes;

Then, fading in a misty shroud,  
Away, away, he dashes.  
While horrid screamings rose, until  
They shook the vault and distant hill:  
Lenora's heart grew icy chill,  
And yet she faintly struggled;

And then the spectres form'd a dance,  
And round, and round, hurraing,  
First saw her sink in death's cold trance,  
Then thunder'd forth this saying:  
“O patience, patience: trifle not  
With Him above, who rules thy lot;  
This is the meed that thou hast got  
For impious lamentation.”

ON MR. J. BANGHAM, SURGEON.  
DIVINES, their stiff-neck'd flocks to cure,  
With wond'rous patience will harangue  
'em;

To cure my patients of their ails,  
I quicker means devise—

I Bingham.  
J. L.

### SONNET.

AUTUMN! thy scenes of golden lustre fade,  
No more thy rich-rob'd fields salute the  
eye;

Nor more thy ruddy orchards stand  
display'd,

Deck'd in Pomona's beauteous livery;  
No more thy powerful suns, with ripening  
beam,

Cheer the lone foliage of yon brown-  
sere grove;

No more young Zephyr sports along the  
stream,

Or the gay linnet carols blithe of love:  
Tho' now, of “joyous views” almost bereft,  
The swallows have departed,—omen  
dear!

Yet the kind produce of thy bounty left,  
Autumn! our hearts with happiest joy  
shall cheer;

And, as we circle round cold Winter's fire,  
Thy generous racy wine shall Love's blest  
thoughts inspire. \*\*\*\*\*

Cullum-street.

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

*Society for mitigating and gradually abolishing the State of Slavery throughout the British Dominions.\**

THE objects of this Society cannot be more clearly and comprehen-

\* Extracted from a Pamphlet just published, entitled “The Substance of the Debate in the House of Commons, on the 15th of May, 1823, on a Motion for the Mitigation and Gradual Abolition of Slavery throughout the British Dominions. With a Preface and Appendixes, containing facts and reasonings illustrative of Colonial Bondage.

sively defined than in the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted at its first meeting.

That the individuals composing the present meeting are deeply impressed with the magnitude and number of the evils attached to the system of Slavery which prevails in many of the Colonies of Great Britain; a system which appears to them to be opposed to the spirit and precepts of Christianity, as well as repugnant to every dictate of natural humanity and justice.

That they long indulged a hope, that the great measure of the Abolition of the Slave Trade, for which an act of the Legislature was

was passed in 1807, after a struggle of twenty years, would have tended rapidly to the mitigation and gradual extinction of negro bondage in the British colonies; but that in this hope they have been painfully disappointed; and, after a lapse of sixteen years, they have still to deplore the almost undiminished prevalence of the very evils which it was one great object of the abolition to remedy.

That under these circumstances they feel themselves called upon, by the most binding considerations of their duty as Christians, by their best sympathies as men, and by their solicitude to maintain unimpaired the high reputation and the solid prosperity of their country, to exert themselves, in their separate and collective capacities, in furthering this most important object, and in endeavouring by all prudent and lawful means to mitigate, and eventually to abolish, the slavery existing in our colonial possessions.

In the colonies of Great Britain there are at this moment upwards of 800,000 human beings in a state of degrading personal slavery.

These unhappy persons, whether young or old, male or female, are the absolute property of their master, who may sell or transfer them at his pleasure, and who may also regulate according to his discretion (within certain limits) the measure of their labour, their food; and their punishment.

Many of the slaves are (and all may be) branded like cattle, by means of a hot iron, on the shoulder or other conspicuous part of the body, with the initials of their master's name; and thus bear about them, in indelible characters, the proof of their debased and servile state.

The slaves, whether male or female, are driven to labour by the impulse of the cart-whip, for the sole benefit of their owners, from whom they receive no wages; and this labour is continued (with certain intermissions for breakfast and dinner), from morning to night, throughout the year.

In the season of crop, which lasts for four or five months of the year, their labour is protracted not only throughout the day, as at other times, but during either half the night, or the whole of every alternate night.

Besides being generally made to work under the lash, without wages, the slaves are further obliged to labour for their own maintenance on that day which ought to be devoted to repose and religious instruction. And as that day is also their only market-day, it follows,

that "Sunday shines no Sabbath-day to them," but is of necessity a day of worldly occupation, and much bodily exertion.

The colonial laws arm the master, or any one to whom he may delegate his authority, with a power to punish his slaves to a certain extent, without the intervention of the magistrate, and without any responsibility for the use of this tremendous discretion; and to that extent he may punish them for any offence, or for no offence. These discretionary punishments are usually inflicted on the naked body with the cart-whip, an instrument of dreadful severity, which cruelly lacerates the flesh of the sufferer. Even the unhappy females are equally liable with the men to have their persons thus shamelessly exposed and barbarously tortured at the caprice of their master or overseer.

The slaves being regarded in the eye of the law as mere chattels, they are liable to be seized in execution for their master's debts, and, without any regard to the family-ties which may be broken by this oppressive and merciless process, to be sold by auction to the highest bidder, who may remove them to a distant part of the same colony, or even exile them to another colony.

Marriage, that blessing of civilized and even of savage life, is protected in the case of the slaves by no legal sanction. It cannot be said to exist among them. Those, therefore, who live together as man and wife are liable to be separated by the caprice of their master, or by sale for the satisfaction of his creditors.

The slaves in general have little or no access to the means of Christian instruction.

The effect of the want of such instruction, as well as of the absence of any marriage tie, is that the most unrestrained licentiousness, (exhibited in a degrading, disgusting, and depopulating, promiscuous intercourse,) prevails almost universally among the slaves; and is encouraged, no less universally, by the example of their superiors the whites.

The evidence of slaves is not admitted by the colonial courts, in any civil or criminal case affecting a person of free condition. If a white man, therefore, perpetrates the most atrocious acts of barbarity, in the presence of slaves only, the injured party is left without any means of legal redress.

In none of the colonies of Great Britain have those legal facilities been afford-

ed to the slave, to purchase his own freedom, which have produced such extensively beneficial effects in the colonial possessions of Spain and Portugal; where the slaves have been manumitted in large numbers, not only without injury, but with benefit to the master, and with decided advantage to the public peace and safety. On the contrary, in many of our colonies, even the voluntary manumission of slaves by their master has been obstructed, and in some rendered nearly impossible, by large fines.

It is an universal principle of colonial law, that all black or coloured persons are presumed and taken to be slaves, unless they can legally prove the contrary. The liberty, therefore, even of free persons, is thus often greatly endangered, and sometimes lost. They are liable to be apprehended as run-away slaves; and they are further liable, as such, to be sold into endless bondage, if they fail to do that which, though free, nay, though born perhaps in Great Britain itself, they may be unable to do,—namely, to establish the fact of their freedom by such evidence as the colonial laws require.

Let it be remembered also, that many thousand infants are annually born within the British dominions to no inheritance but that of the hapless, hopeless, servitude which has been described; and the general oppressiveness of which might be inferred from this striking and most opprobrious fact alone, that, while in the United States of America the slaves increase rapidly—so rapidly as to double their number in twenty years—there is even now, in the British colonies, no increase, but on the contrary a diminution of their numbers.

Such are some of the more prominent features of negro-slavery, as it exists in the colonies of Great Britain. Revolting as they are, they form only a part of those circumstances of wretchedness and degradation which might be pointed out as characterizing that unhappy state of being.

It will hardly be alleged, that any man can have a right to retain his fellow-creatures in a state so miserable and degrading as has been described. And the absence of such right will be still more apparent, if we consider how these slaves were originally obtained. They, or their parents, were the victims of the slave-trade. They were obtained, not any awful means, or under any honourable pretext, but by the most undis-

guised rapine, and the most atrocious fraud. Torn from their homes and from every dear relation in life, barbarously manacled, driven like herds of cattle to the sea-shore, crowded into the pestilential holds of slave-ships, they were transported to our colonies, and there sold into interminable bondage.

Great Britain, it is true, has abolished her African slave-trade, and branded it as felony; and it is impossible to reflect without exultation on that great act of national justice.

When the British slave-trade was abolished, a confident expectation was entertained that the certain result of that measure would be the rapid mitigation and final extinction of the colonial bondage which had sprung from it, and which in its principle is equally indefensible.

Sixteen years, however, have now elapsed since the British slave-trade was abolished; but, during that long period, what effectual steps have been taken, either in this country or in the colonies, for mitigating the rigours of negro-bondage, or for putting an end to a condition of society which so grievously outrages every feeling of humanity, while it violates every recognized principle both of the British constitution and of the Christian religion?

The government and legislature of this country have on various occasions, and in the most solemn and unequivocal terms, denounced the slave-trade as immoral, inhuman, and unjust; but the legal perpetuation of that state of slavery, which has been produced by it, is, surely, in its principle, no less immoral, inhuman, and unjust, than the trade itself.

Notwithstanding those solemn denunciations, thousands of children are still annually born slaves within the British dominions, and upwards of 800,000 of our fellow-creatures (the victims of the slave-trade, or descended from its victims) are still retained in the same state of brutal depression. They are still driven like cattle to their uncompensated toil by the impulse of the lash. They are still exposed to severe and arbitrary punishments. They are still bought and sold as merchandize. They are still denied the blessings of the marriage tie, and of the Christian Sabbath. And, in a variety of other respects, they continue to be an oppressed and degraded race, without any adequate participation in the civil privileges,



leges, or in the religious advantages, to which, as British subjects, they are unquestionably entitled.

On the 15th of May last, Mr. Buxton made a motion to the following effect,—“That the state of slavery is repugnant to the principles of the British Constitution and of the Christian religion; and that it ought to be gradually abolished throughout the British dominions, with as much expedition as may be consistent with a due regard to the well-being of the parties concerned.”

Had this motion been agreed to, it was the intention of Mr. Buxton, as he stated succinctly in his speech, to follow it up, by moving for leave to bring in a Bill, or Bills, which should embrace the following specific objects, viz.

To remove all the existing obstructions to the manumission of slaves;—

To cause the slaves to cease to be chattels in the eye of the law;—

To prevent their removal, as slaves, from colony to colony, and, under certain modifications, their sale or transfer, except with the land to which they might be attached;—

To abolish markets and compulsory labour on the Sunday; and to make that day a day of rest, as well as of religious worship and instruction; and also to secure to the slaves equivalent time in each week, in lieu of Sunday, and in addition to any time which, independently of Sunday, is now afforded them for cultivating their provision grounds;—

To protect the slaves, by law, in the possession and transmission of the property they may thus, or in any other way, acquire;—

To enable the slave to purchase his freedom, by the payment at once of a fair price for his redemption, or of a fifth part of that price at a time, in return for an additional day in the week to be employed for his own benefit;—

To make the testimony of slaves available in courts of justice, both in civil and criminal cases;—

To relieve all negroes and persons of colour from the burden of legally proving their freedom, when brought into question, and to throw on the claimant of their persons the burden of legally proving his right to them;—

To provide the means of religious instruction for the black and coloured population, and of Christian education for their children;—

To institute marriage among the slaves; and to protect that state from violation, and from either forcible or voluntary disruption;—

To put an end to the driving system;—

To put an end also to the arbitrary punishment of slaves, and to place their per-

sons as well as property under the guardianship of the law;—

To provide that all the children born after a certain day shall be free,—care being taken of their education and maintenance until they shall be capable of acting for themselves;—

To provide that no colonial governor, judge, attorney general, or fiscal, shall be a possessor of slaves, or shall have a direct and obvious reversionary interest in such property, or shall be the agent of the proprietors of slaves.

Mr. Canning, as the organ of his Majesty's government, expressed his concurrence in the general object of putting an end, at some, though perhaps not very early, period, to slavery throughout the British dominions. He abjured the idea of perpetual slavery. He further expressed his concurrence in several of the specific measures by which it had been proposed to effect the general object. He objected, however, to the abstract form of Mr. Buxton's motion, and he proposed to substitute in its place the following resolutions, which, at the close of the discussion, were unanimously adopted by the House—viz.

1st. That it is expedient to adopt effectual and decisive measures for meliorating the condition of the slave population in his Majesty's colonies.

2nd. That, through a determined and persevering, but judicious and temperate, enforcement of such measures, this House looks forward to a progressive improvement in the character of the slave-population; such as may prepare them for a participation in those civil rights and privileges which are enjoyed by other classes of his Majesty's subjects.

3d. That this House is anxious for the accomplishment of this purpose at the earliest period that may be compatible with the well-being of the slaves, the safety of the colonies, and with a fair and equitable consideration of the interests of all parties concerned therein.

4th. That these resolutions be laid before his Majesty.

In specifying the measures which his Majesty's government have signified their intention of adopting, the Committee will not confine the specification to what actually fell from Mr. Canning during the debate on Mr. Buxton's motion. Subsequent communications have enabled them to modify the statement then made, so as to present, if not a particular and detailed, yet a clear general view of the present purposes of his Majesty's government. They are as follow:—

That the existing obstructions to manumissions, arising from stamps or fines, or other

other fiscal regulations, shall be removed;—

That the slaves shall be protected by law in the possession, and also in the transmission, by bequest or otherwise, of any property they may acquire;—

That means shall be provided of religious instruction for the slaves, and of Christian education for their children;—

That the driving system shall be permanently and entirely abolished, so that the whip shall no longer be the stimulant of labour;—

That an end shall also be absolutely put to the degrading corporal punishment of females; and that measures shall be taken to restrain, generally, the power of arbitrary punishment, and to prevent its abuse;—

That, the means of religious instruction being provided, the Sundays shall be given up to the slaves for rest, recreation, and religious instruction and worship (Sunday markets being abolished); and that equivalent time shall be allowed them, on other days, for the cultivation of their provision grounds;—

That the marriage of slaves shall be authorised, and sanctioned by law; and that they shall likewise be protected in the enjoyment of their connubial rights.

In reviewing the resolutions adopted by parliament, and the declared intentions of his Majesty's government, the committee see very abundant cause of congratulation. They feel much gratified, both by the admissions which they involve, and by the concurrent determination, which has been expressed by his Majesty's government and by parliament, to proceed to the immediate redress of some of the existing evils, and to secure eventually the extinction of the very state of slavery.

Let not, however, the friends of our enslaved fellow-subjects assume that their work is accomplished. In fact, it is only begun. We are only entering on the field of our labours. We have made, it is true, a fair and hopeful commencement. The influence of the public feeling which has been so remarkably displayed, has effected much. But the ground we have already gained may be lost; and, still more, our farther pro-

gress may be delayed, or even wholly obstructed, if we should remit our efforts. Nothing which has occurred ought to have the effect of relaxing, in the very slightest degree, our vigilance and activity. On the contrary, the success already obtained should only stimulate us to increased exertion; for whatever measures, with a view to the ultimate attainment of our objects, were previously deemed necessary, may be considered as no less imperiously called for at the present moment.

In this persuasion, the committee would particularly recommend that associations should be formed in every part of the United Kingdom, for the purpose of co-operating to diffuse information, to procure the requisite funds, and to call forth the distinct expression of public opinion on the subject.

The committee feel that their cause owes much to those petitioners who, in the last session, addressed parliament with such promptitude and effect. They trust that the same earnest pleadings will be renewed at an early period of the next session. They trust that, not only from the same places which have already raised their voice in the sacred cause of justice and humanity, but from every county and every town in the United Kingdom, one energetic and concurrent appeal will be made to both houses of the legislature, in behalf of our enslaved fellow-subjects; praying that they may be admitted, at the earliest safe and practicable period, to a participation in those civil rights and privileges, and in those moral and religious blessings, which are enjoyed by other classes of his Majesty's subjects: and that this nation may not be permitted to incur the farther guilt (now that our eyes are opened to the flagrant iniquity of such a course of conduct) of daily augmenting the miserable victims of an unjust and merciless policy, by subjecting the children, who may hereafter be born, to the same state of abject and degrading bondage to which we have been the criminal instruments of reducing their progenitors.

## NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Overture, composed and published for a complete band; by William Howgill, of Whitehaven. 7s. 6d.

**T**HIS overture, which consists of three ably-conceived and well-contrasted movements, is not published in

score, but in separate parts. The piece opens with a *Presto-brillante* in common time of four crotchets, which is relieved by an *Affettuoso* in two crotchets, that leads to an *Allegretto* in six quavers. If viewing these movements, independ-

ently

ently of each other, we find, in their passages, sufficient originality and beauty of idea to entitle them to our approbation and fair report; we discover in their relative propriety, or symmetrical connection, evidence of a sound and matured judgment. The bold and energetic strokes by which the first movement is characterized, the flowing tenderness that prevails in the second, and the vigorous hilarity that marks the third, would be strong and decisive indications of talent and experience, even without considering the general economy and conduct of each movement, regarded in its whole; but when, in our estimate of the merit of this production, we include all its various pretensions to our praise, we feel ourselves called upon to uphold the author's claims to the patronage of the public, while our expectations of his future success in this province of composition are, we must confess, considerably elevated.

*County Guy, sung by Miss Williams at Vauxhall Gardens. The Music composed by T. A. Hughes. 2s.*

Mr. Hughes, who is the composer and director of the music at the Cobourg Theatre, has avowedly written this melody in imitation of the style of Bishop. The words are taken from Quentin Durward, and are worthy of the genius displayed in the other parts of that production. With respect to the air, though it may be somewhat better than it would have been, had not Mr. H. emulated the excellencies of so good a school as that of Bishop, still is it far from possessing any very superior traits, or from exhibiting any brilliant promises of future eminence in the vocal department of composition. The principal defects are those of languor and insipidity; than which, none are more hopeless, because they are, themselves, evidences of the absence of those qualities of feeling and imagination on which all excellence depends.

*Operatic Airs, the subjects taken from the most approved Operas, Italian, English, &c. &c. and arranged for the Piano-Forte, with an Introductory Movement to each, by the most eminent Masters. 3s.*

The composers to whose talents and science the conduct of this work has chiefly been confided, are Messrs. Clementi, Kalkbrenner, Latour, Holder, Ries, and Rawlings. The air selected for the number now before us (the tenth,) is that of "My Native Highland Home," by Bishop, and here arranged by Holder. While, as an exercise for the young practitioner, it will, in its

present state, not prove unacceptable; as a composition addressed to the ear of the mere auditor, it is by no means without pretensions to approbation. Considering the ground on which Mr. H. had to erect his super-structure, he has acquitted himself with considerable credit, and furnished from it a pleasing and useful lesson.

*Select Pieces from Rossini's favourite Opera of Otello, as performed at the King's Theatre; arranged for the Piano-Forte or Harp, with ad libitum Accompaniments for the Flute and Violoncello, by M. C. Mortellari. 3s. 6d.*

The airs here selected are "*Deh! calma oh Ciel nel seno,*" "*Vorrei che il tuo pensiero,*" and "*Ti parli l'Amore.*" In their adjustment for the piano-forte, Mr. Mortellari has displayed no small portion of that ingenuity for which he has long been distinguished. Taking every advantage which the nature of the passages allowed for accommodating the hand of the practitioner, he has converted these three melodies into so many improving, as well as agreeable, exercises. When we give Mr. M. more than ordinary credit for the address with which he has acquitted himself in this undertaking, we are not unmindful how nearly his task approached to what, in literature, is termed *book-making*; but if even in that, different degrees of skill are exhibited, to the higher skill the higher praise is due, and that praise is claimed of us by the present publication.

*Numbers I. II. and III. of Favourite Airs, with Variations for the Violoncello; arranged in a pleasing and familiar style, by J. Pickhard. 2s. 6d.*

Each of these numbers contains three pieces. The first presents us with, "*In my cottage,*" "*Hope told a flattering tale,*" and "*The Lullaby.*" The second contains "*Robin Adair,*" "*The Blue Bells,*" and "*Ye Banks and Braes;*" and the third consists of "*Sul Margine,*" "*Poor Mary Ann,*" and "*Away with melancholy.*" These certainly are well suited to the powers and genius of the instrument for which Mr. P. has arranged them; and so dexterously has he conducted his arrangements, that it would be no trivial treat to hear them performed by a hand as skillful, as, according to report, is his own. The general cast of the variations is that of simplicity; yet some of the passages are judiciously ornamented; and Mr. Pickhard's pupils, to whom the work is dedicated, may, by their practice, improve both their execution and their taste.



*The First Set of Original Psalm and Hymn Tunes; adapted for Public Worship, and harmonized for four Voices; by the Rev. David Eeverard Ford. 2s.*

It is not usual to search for comicality in sacred publications; but, nevertheless, those who lack merriment may find it here. Whether the music, both in its air and harmony, has been put together by ignorance, or with some sly and occult design, we know not; but it is very droll; and most of the poetry, and some of the prose, might defy the gravity of Heraclitus. As a specimen of the latter, we quote the first paragraph of the reverend gentleman's Advertisement: "The author wishes it to be understood, that, if the treble should ever be performed as a tenor, or the tenor as a treble, he cannot be answerable for the consequences."—To those who can read this, and not hold their sides, we present the following:—

"Thou soft flowing Kedion, by thy silver stream,

Our Saviour at midnight, when Cynthia's pale beam

Shone bright on thy waters, would oftentimes stray,

And lose in thy murmurs the toils of the day."

or this:—

"'Tis a point I long to know,

Oft it causes anxious thought;

Do I love the Lord, or no?

Am I his, or am I not?"

—As the first of these quatrains is an obvious parody on Dr. Johnson's "*Thou soft flowing Avon*," so the latter seems to be an imitation of

"Giles Jolt as sleeping in his cart he lay,  
Some pilf'ring villains stole his team away;  
Giles waking, cries, "Why, what the dickens, what?

How now, why, am I Giles, or am I not?"

So much for the Rev. Mr. Ford's prose and poetry. At his melodies and harmonizations we leave musicians to laugh.

"*While I live I'll love thee*," an admired Ballad. The Air by Mr. J. Smith, the Bass and Accompaniment by Mr. J. Bardsley. 1s. 6d.

This air is so regularly and scientifically constructed, that we shrewdly suspect Mr. Bardsley to be entitled to a little more honour than he claims. If Mr. Smith was capable of imagining a series of passages as smooth, as connected, and as consonant with each other, as those of the melody before us, he had little occasion for an assistant to provide him with a bass and accompaniment. That Mr. S.'s fancy might suggest a loose idea or two towards an air,

we can easily believe, but the same skill must have converted them into a melody that suggested the other parts of the composition. This particular remark is suggested by our general experience. Now professors, we know, will assume to be musicians, and real masters will assist and flatter them.

"*What need of Words*," a Round for three Voices. The Music composed by W. A. Nield. 2s. 6d.

It is one of the characteristics of a composition of the nature of the present, that it both gives scope to, and demands, the faculty of contrivance. The first and great difficulty is, to devise a melody, or series of intervals, the several portions of which, harmonically speaking, shall so run into and conglomerate with each other, that all the parts are deduced from the first, and, when any or all of them are heard simultaneously, they form an agreeable and legitimate combination. This Mr. Nield has effected. Firstly, his leading melody is free and pleasant; and, secondly, the harmonization of which he has rendered it susceptible evinces very considerable ingenuity. The effect of the whole is consequently excellent, and not less gratifying to the hearers than honourable to the composer.

"*The Garlands fade*," A Song, the Music composed by Burford G. H. Gibsons. 1s. 6d.

The words of this song are by Charlotte Smith, and worthy of her truly poetical pen; but the music, we would hope, is not worthy of Mr. Gibsons. Mr. G. dedicates his composition to his tutor, Sir George Smart. Of his pupil we envy not the knight. The quaint unmeaning expression, and affected extraneousness of the modulation, are, we would hope, not exactly what Sir George would teach a pupil, or recommend to be adopted by his greatest professional enemy. We really do not know whether we have ever before seen such a tissue of unintelligible harshness and crudity. But this we know, that we wish never to see such again.

#### THE DRAMA.

COVENT-GARDEN.—At this theatre, no less than at the rival establishment, the best existing strength has been put forth, and every effort of talent and novelty been made, during the past month, to merit and secure public favour. Mr. Kemble's *Charles*, in the "School for Scandal;" Mr. Young's *Hamlet*; Miss M. Tree's *Clari*, in the opera

opera of that title; the *Pierre* and *Jaffier* of Young and Kemble; and the *Macbeth* of the former of these two excellent actors; aided by the performance of "the Vision of the Sun," the representation of "the Lord of the Manor," the "Comedy of Errors," "Maid Marian," the "School of Reform," the "Way to keep Him," the "Point of Honour," and a new historical romance called "the Beacon of Liberty;"—have attracted respectable audiences, both as to number and quality, and have excited no small portion of approbation and applause. Of "the Beacon of Liberty" we have only to say that, though its title promises much, and it has been rather fortunate in its reception, its cast or colouring falls short of what the story of the renowned William Tell would have led us to expect. The hero is exhibited more as the *husband* and *father*, than as the *patriot*; and consequently is shown more as an *amiable* than as a *great* character; more pleasing than shining; and is wanting in almost all those striking traits by which he honoured his own country, and is admired by the lovers of liberty in every other.

DRURY-LANE.—The tasteful and indefatigable lessee of "New Drury" commenced his present campaign with

Sheridan's "Rivals," and two new pieces,—"*Cupid and Folly*," a ballet, and "*Stella and Leatherlungs*," a sketch; in the latter of which Miss Clara Fisher was the *Stella* or *Star*, and fully availed herself of the ample opportunity afforded for the display of her juvenile powers, by a production avowedly directed to that laudable object. Elliston's *Don Felix*, *Ranger*, *Vapid*, and *Henry Dornton*; Munden's *Old Dornton*; and Macready's *Virginius*, *Hamlet*, and *Rolla*,—have formed the other principal attractions at this house since the 1st of October, and supported the high reputation obtained for it last season, by that spirit and liberality in the manager which determined him to surround himself with all the talent he could attach to the interest of his great and weighty concern. Mr. Macready is a most valuable addition to the strength of the company in tragedy; and, in comedy, the veteran Munden has been re-engaged for his last season. In two performances of *Virginius*, Mr. Macready has displayed as great powers as ever appeared on any boards; and his performance is one of the greatest dramatic treats which has been afforded for many years. It is in every respect a master-piece.

## SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY.

[The great increase of Journals devoted to Science, and the consequent accumulation of facts, have determined us, as a means of putting our readers into possession of every novelty, to devote from three to four pages regularly to Notices of the New Discoveries and interesting Facts scattered through seven or eight costly publications. We hope thereby to add to the value and utility of the Monthly Magazine, and leave our readers nothing to desire in regard to what is passing in the philosophical, as well as literary world. The Belles Lettres departments of this Miscellany are, we believe, inferior to no work in the interest and taste of the articles, while, as an assemblage of useful materials, we have confessedly no rival either at home or abroad. Our only ground of lamentation is the limitation of space, by the limitation of our price; but we have resisted every overture to raise it above two shillings,—it being our ambition to present the public with the best Miscellany at the lowest price. This we are enabled to effect by an established circulation, and by not expending our small profits on meretricious advertisements. We calculate that every Number of our Miscellany is its own best advertisement, in the sterling merits of its contents; and that the commendation of the public will continue to prove more advantageous than the equivocal representations of newspaper advertisements.]

COMETS and Planets.—The interesting novelty of a comet, having so short a period as three years and three-tenths, has been fully ascertained by Professor ENCKE, of Seeberg, in Germany, in its eleventh return to its perihelion, since the month of January 1786, in which year it was for the first time seen by Messrs. Mechain and Messier, but was only observed twice by them;

and their calculations as to its orbit, as well as those of various astronomers in 1795, together with those of M. Pons in 1805, and again in 1819, were all made on the parabolic hypothesis, in which the periodic time of a revolution is left wholly indeterminate: these calculations of necessity failed in suggesting the identity of this comet, in its four observed returns past the sun, at the unequal

unequal periods above mentioned; and the honour was reserved for M. Encke of foretelling, for the first time, that his comet would return in May 1822: in the same manner, and on the same principles of elliptical calculations, that the Halley comet was foretold by that astronomer, at its fifth observed return in 1759; and, latterly, the Olbers comet by that astronomer, for its return about 1894. Unfortunately, the last return of the Encke was invisible to European observers; but M. Rumker, resident at Paramatta, in New South Wales, was able to observe it from the 2d to the 23d of June, 1822, in its retreat from the sun; and these observations seem to establish a period of something more than 1204 days, with a mean distance of 2.2244, eccentricity .84472, and inclination of the orbit  $13^{\circ} 20' 36''$ . Surely these elements well entitle the Encke to a place amongst the planets of our system, rather than its comets; because, although the site of its perihelion lies within the orbit of Mercury, that of its aphelion lies about mid-way between the almost equal orbits of the four new small planets (improperly named after heathen deities, instead of their discoverers,) and the orbit of Jupiter. What is there, under these circumstances, to exclude the Encke from the same rank with Pallas, Vesta, Ceres, and Juno?

The *boletus igniarius*, or tinder fungus, has been observed by Professor EATON to possess the singular property, that, if cut or torn whilst growing, the parts on being replaced unite again in a manner closely analogous to that in which wounds heal in the flesh of animals. Parts of a growing fungus cut off, and having remained separate for two days, united again perfectly, on being affixed in their former situations; and grew as before.

A singular *spasmodic disease*, which much affected the imaginations, as well as the bodily health, of the patients, lately appeared among the work-people at a cotton-factory at Argues, in France; which M. NICOLLE attributes to the inhaling of the gaseous oxide of carbon, produced by the excessive heating of oil in cans, incautiously placed on a cast-iron stove. The lightness of this gas occasioned its ascent to the upper stories, where the disease first showed itself.

Capt. SCORESBY has discovered, that the peculiar *green colour* of some parts of the Polar Seas is owing to myriads of microscopic insects, which serve as

food to larger insects called *actina sepia*, and which in their turn supply the comparatively small stomachs of the enormously large whales, who have long been known to frequent these greenish parts of the ocean, without the cause of their so doing being before known.

*Artificial Palate*.—A silver palate of a very superior construction was some time ago invented by Mr. A. CLARK, of Grosvenor-street, a skilful dentist and most ingenious mechanic. The invention fits the parts with the utmost nicety, is worn without pain, and can be taken out or put in by the wearer in the space of a minute. The mechanism by which it is fixed is very ingenious, and yet so simple as to be in no danger of getting out of order. One superiority of this palate consists in its not pressing upon the edges of the defect which it is meant to supply, and thus not augmenting the disease. The use of it in one instance has been attended with the reproduction of a great part of the natural palate; and, in all cases where it has been applied, it has been much approved of both by the wearer and by surgeons of eminence. Instead of securing it to himself by patent, Mr. Clark keeps one by him for public inspection; but he runs no great risk of being deprived of it, as there are very few who, like him, combine an accurate knowledge of the anatomical structure of the mouth with complete dexterity in the working of metals. A common silversmith could not easily be made to understand what to make; and a common surgeon and dentist would not know how to make it.

Mr. PERKINS is said, in a paper sent to the Royal Society of London, but which was, through some unexplained cause, not announced to the members at the last meeting previous to the recess, to have stated, that he had effected the *liquefaction of atmospheric air*, under a pressure equivalent to 1100 atmospheres; that, with other degrees of enormously high-pressure, he had liquefied several other gases; and had also succeeded, by similar means, in crystallizing several liquids, heretofore unknown in a solid state.

*Temperature of Mines*.—The controversy mentioned in p. 531 of our last volume, regarding the evidence afforded by the unusual heat experienced in deep mines, proving or not a central heat within the earth, has continued to rage in Cornwall, and between the Plutonists and Neptunists of Scotland, with unabated fury: but Mr. MATTHEW MILLER



has lately offered an explanation, which bids fair, we think, to set the matter at rest. The mines in which the heat has been great, and found to increase with the depth, are those in which atmospheric air is made to descend in great quantities, and circulate constantly through the workings, before it re-ascend; and it is the condensation which these successive portions of air undergo, in descending so far below their former station, which occasions the evolution of heat, sufficient, in time, to raise the temperature of the adjacent rocks, and the waters percolating through them into the workings. We trust mainly to Mr. Moyle, for giving to Mr. Miller's suggestion the authority of experiments, sufficiently numerous and varied, in the down-cast and in the up-cast shafts of the Cornish deep mines, to end for ever the idle controversy alluded to.

Doctor HARE and Professor SILLIMAN pursue with ardour in America, their respective experiments on *charcoal*, on unflammable coal or *anthracite*, and on *plumbago*, which promise to issue in a thorough knowledge of these substances, and of their relations to the diamond, and the manner of the latter's formation. Plumbago, so soft as to be crushed with ease between the thumb and finger, has, by the intense heat of the deflagrator, been melted into globules, vastly harder than any kind of glass.

*Ice Caves.*—In the mountain of Rothorn, not far from Thun, Switzerland; at an elevation of about 5500 feet above the level of the sea, the *Schaflock* or sheep's-hole cavern is situated, in a grey limestone-rock, of great thickness: the mouth of this cavern faces the east, and is about fifty feet wide and twenty-five feet high, of a rude semi-elliptical shape; but the dimensions within are much greater, and its plan somewhat resembles the letter z. In entering this cave on the 5th of September, when the surrounding air stood at 77° of Fahrenheit, M. DUFOUR, after passing the first great bend, found that the water dripping from the roof was frozen upon the floor, in a sheet of solid and transparent ice; over which he and his companions found much difficulty to walk and slide to the further end of the cave and back.

JOHN HAWKINS Esq. a pupil formerly, and a warm admirer, of the celebrated Werner, in an interesting paper presented to the Cornwall Geological Society, and printed in the second volume of its Transactions, on the nomenclature of the Cornish rocks, speaking of

*grey-wacke*, observes, that the confusion and long continued disputes in geological writings, as to this rock, have originated from considering it (as M. Werner taught) as a *derivative* one; that is, asserting it to be composed of the disintegrated parts and fragments of clay slate and others of the primitive rocks; or, with Mr. Jameson considering it, as commencing a new geognostic period, when *mechanical* depositions first began to succeed those of a *crystalline* character, exclusively; for, observes Mr. H. if this had been the case, nature unquestionably would have left a bold line of distinction between strata, the origin of which had been so essentially different; whereas no such line exists, the transition, locally, of clay-slate into grey-wacke being often insensible; indicating “a mode of deposition, both chemical and mechanical, without being derivative,” to be common to both these rocks; a doctrine which, as Mr. H. says, would exclude grey-wacke as a distinct rock-formation, and admit it only as a subordinate, or locally imbedded one. We hail this concession from so zealous a geognost, as the beginning to renounce several other unfounded dogmas of the same school; and hope, for the interest of useful Geological Science, that ere long the mischievously theoretic terms and distinctions of Primitive, Transition, Secondary, &c. will be banished from geological writings, and be succeeded by well-compounded names, expressive of the *qualities* of rocks or strata, accompanied by the mention of their *actual super-position*, and of their sub-position also whenever attainable, with respect to other defined rocks, in each district of country described: laying aside, for the present, all theorizing, until the habitable globe has been more generally examined. The *hillas* of Cornwall no-wise differs from the clay-slate of Saxony; its *ironstone* is chiefly horn-blend, and its *elvan* mostly fire-grained granite, according to solemn decisions of the Freyburg professor himself.

*Steel.*—Amongst the many curious and obscure, yet highly useful, properties of Steel, one, which has long been privately known amongst particular workmen, has lately been brought before the public, in the monthly “Technical Repository;” it is this, that the capacity of heated steel to be hardened, on suddenly cooling it, commences at a precise point or degree of heat, and increases therefrom, accordingly as the heat is increased, through a certain increasing

range of temperature: but it has not hitherto been generally known, that from the fixed point above mentioned, a capability for being softened commences and increases through a certain range of decreasing temperature, accordingly as the heat given to the steel falls short of the fixed point, at the instant of being suddenly plunged into water, or otherwise suddenly cooled. In preparing steel articles which require to be planished or hammer-hardened, this discovery proves of important service, by enabling the skilful workmen to heat his steel to the precise proper degree, under that fixed one (where no hardening or softening would ensue, as above mentioned,) and suddenly then to plunge it under water; by which proofs, the steel is found more uniformly and better softened, or annealed, than by any previously known process. Steel-wires or rods, of the various sizes, and under one or two feet lengths, may be preserved perfectly straight in the hardening, by laying them, properly heated, on a thick flat cold plate of iron or other metal, (or, perhaps, a stone might answer,) and immediately rolling another such plate over them, and continuing the rolling operation, until the wires or rods are cold; by which simple means, the unequal cooling, and the consequent warping and setting of the steel, will be prevented; and doubtless, flat plates of steel might by similar means be hardened; using sufficiently large and very flat cooling plates, and adopting the principle of the plate-glass grinder's movements, in moving the upper plate.

*Mount Vesuvius.*—M. HUMBOLDT, and M. ROSE, an eminent chemist of Berlin, and M. MONTICELLI and M. COVELLI, all concur in contradicting the assertions of two Neapolitan chemists, that the ashes ejected from Vesuvius in the last great eruption, contain portions of gold and silver. M. Humboldt has also ascertained, from numerous measurements, that fifteen to eighteen inches is the greatest thickness, independent of wind-drifts, of the dry ashes lately strewed on any of the plains near this volcano; and this thickness he believes to amount to three times as much as all the ashes collectively, which have fallen over the same or similar plain spaces (accordingly as the wind has been different,) since the untimely death of the elder Pliny, in the

last year of Vespasian. The overwhelming of the Campanian towns appearing to this naturalist to have suddenly happened, in a manner very different from dry ashes carried by the wind.

*Depth of Rain annually at Bombay.*—Mr. BENJAMIN NOTEN, a resident at Bombay, in the East Indies, has for more than six years past carefully registered, by means of Howard's *pluviometer*, at seven o'clock in the morning of each day, the depths of rain which may have fallen in the previous night and day. The annual totals of which depths are as follows:—

In 1817 .....	103·79 inches.
1818 .....	81·14
1819 .....	77·10
1820 .....	77·34
1821 .....	82·99
1822 .....	112·61

Whence it would appear, that the quantity of rain decreased annually to a minimum quantity in 1819, and since then increased again with considerable regularity; and it is perhaps also worthy of remark, that this *dry year* in Bombay was the same in which the magnetic needle in England attained its greatest western variation; and when also the seasons of our climate were in so extraordinary a degree varied from their usual routine. Perhaps some of our ingenious readers may have access to a series of magnetic and rain observations in Bombay, sufficiently long kept to be able to show whether there are there constantly recurring periods of wet and dry seasons? and, if so, what have been the lengths of those periods, and dates of their greatest and least depths of rain? Or whether, if no such periods can be traced in the journals of years that are passed, the deficiency of rain in 1819 and 20 had any notable connection with the magnetic phenomena of that place?

Amongst the singular properties of *Napthaline*, a new substance is obtained by the distillation of the coal-tar made at the gas-works; offensive as the smell of this tar is, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has found that the first product of the sublimation of napthaline is a fluid, sweet to the taste, and of a highly aromatic smell; and that, if napthaline be triturated in a mortar with nitric acid, a butyraceous compound is formed, which smells exactly like new hay.

## BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the FOURTH YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the FOURTH SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

**CAP. XX.** *For fixing the Rates of Subsistence to be paid to Innkeepers and others on quartering Soldiers.*

**Cap. XXI.** *For granting and applying certain Sums of Money for the Service of the Year 1823.*

**Cap. XXII.** *To confirm an Agreement entered into by the Trustees under an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for apportioning the Burthen occasioned by the Military and Naval Pensions, and Civil Superannuations, with the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.*

**Cap. XXIII.** *To consolidate the several Boards of Customs, and also the several Boards of Excise, of Great Britain and Ireland.*

**Cap. XXIV.** *To make more effectual Provision for permitting Goods imported to be secured in Warehouses, or other Places, without Payment of Duty on the first Entry thereof.*

**Cap. XXV.** *For regulating the Number of Apprentices to be taken on-board British Merchant Vessels; and for preventing the Desertion of Seamen therefrom.*

**Sec. 1.** so much of the 37 G. 3, c. 73. as requires the masters of vessels trading to the West Indies to have apprentices on-board, repealed.

**§ 2.**—After Jan. 1, 1824, the number of apprentices shall be proportioned to the tonnage.

**§ 3.**—Not to affect any Act not amended or repealed by this Act, by which vessels are required to have apprentices on-board.

**§ 4.**—Apprentices exempted from impressment.

**§ 5.**—Apprentice may be employed in any ship of which his master is captain or owner, and may be transferred.

**§ 7.**—Mates of ships of a certain burthen exempt from impressment.

**§ 9.**—Deserters from ships to forfeit all wages, and all claims thereto.

**§ 11.**—Wages to be paid over to Greenwich Hospital, and applied, if claim be not established before two justices within six months after deposit.—But persons unjustly withholding wages, to pay double the amount, and treble costs.

**§ 12.**—Act not to prevent seamen entering into his Majesty's service, or subject them to the forfeiture of their wages.

**Cap. XXVI.** *To repeal the Duties on certain Articles, and to provide for*

*the gradual Discontinuance of the Duties on certain other Articles, the Manufacture of Great Britain and Ireland respectively, on their Importation into either Country from the other.*

**Cap. XXVII.** *To amend an Act passed in the 7th year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, respecting Justices of the Quorum in Cities and Towns Corporate.*

**Cap. XXVIII.** *For the more speedy Reduction of the Number of Serjeants, Corporals, and Drummers, in the Militia of Ireland, when not in actual Service.*

**Cap. XXIX.** *To increase the Power of Magistrates, in Cases of Apprenticeships.*

**Cap. XXX.** *To regulate the Importation and Exportation of certain Articles subject to Duties of Excise, and certain other Articles the Produce or Manufacture of Great Britain and Ireland respectively, into and from either Country from and to the other.*

**Cap. XXXI.** *To amend an Act passed in the 19th year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, intituled "An Act more effectually to prevent profane Cursing and Swearing."*

Provision of recited Act requiring the same to be read quarterly in all parish churches, &c. repealed.

**Cap. XXXII.** *For the amendment of the Laws respecting Charitable Loan Societies in Ireland.*

**Cap. XXXIII.** *To make more effectual Regulations for the Election, and to secure the Performance of the Duties, of County Treasurers in Ireland.*

**Cap. XXXIV.** *To enlarge the Powers of Justices in determining Complaints between Masters and Servants, and between Masters, Apprentices, Artificers, and others.*

**Cap. XXXV.** *To enable Trustees or Commissioners under Acts of Parliament to meet and carry such Acts into Execution, although they may not have met according to the Directions of such Acts.*

**Cap. XXXVI.** *To discourage the granting of Leases in Joint Tenancy in Ireland.*

**Cap. XXXVII.** *To amend an Act for the more speedy Return and Levying of Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures, and Recognizances estreated.*



Cap. XXXVIII. *For settling the Compensation to the Holders of certain Offices in the Courts of Law in Ireland, abolished under an Act passed in the 1st and 2d years of the Reign of his present Majesty, for regulating the same.*

Cap. XXXIX. *To continue an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for allowing a Drawback of the whole of the Duties of Customs on Brimstone used and consumed in Great Britain, in the making and preparing Oil of Vitriol or Sulphuric Acid.*

Cap. XL. *To amend several Acts for the Regulation of the Linen and Hempen Manufactures in Scotland.*

Cap. XLI. *For the registering of Vessels.*

Cap. XLII. *To amend the several Acts for the Assistance of Trade and Manufactures, and the Support of Commercial Credit, in Ireland.*

Cap. XLIII. *To regulate the Amount of Presentments by Grand Juries, for Payment of the Public Officers of the several Counties in Ireland.*

Cap. XLIV. *To repeal the Duties and Drawbacks on Barilla imported into the United Kingdom, and to grant other Duties and Drawbacks in lieu thereof.*

Cap. XLV. *For allowing Persons to compound for their Assessed Taxes for the Remainder of the Periods of Composition limited by former Acts; and for giving Relief in certain Cases therein mentioned.*

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS;

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

A METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY has just been instituted in London; and, from the nature of its subjects, which require simultaneous distant observations, it is likely to render itself most useful in promoting the study of nature. Its constitution is of a liberal character; and, till after the 12th of November, all friends of such pursuits will be admitted members, on paying their two guineas to Mr. Wilford, the secretary, at the London Coffee-house. Among the gentlemen present at its institution were Drs. T. Forster, Clutterbuck, Shearman, Mr. Luke Howard, &c. The chair was taken by Dr. Birkbeck, and the following resolutions were agreed to:—

That the formation of a Society, to promote the advancement of Meteorology, have the cordial approbation of this meeting.

That a Society be formed, to be called "the Meteorological Society of London."

That the business of this Society shall be conducted by a president, vice-presidents, treasurer, secretary, and council; and that the number of vice-presidents and members of the council be determined at a subsequent meeting.

That Mr. Thomas Wilford be requested to officiate as secretary to this Society (*pro tempore*), and that he be authorized to send a printed summons to attend the next meeting, to each person who shall become a subscriber.

That an annual subscription of two guineas be paid in advance by every member of this Society.

That scientific men throughout the

United Kingdom be solicited to co-operate with this Society, and to transmit communications to it; and that this Society will always be ready to receive meteorological observations from the cultivators of science throughout the various quarters of the globe.

That no other qualification be required to constitute eligibility to this Society than a desire to promote the science of Meteorology.

That after the next meeting the election be by ballot, upon the proposition of three, and that a majority of members decide.

That this meeting do adjourn to the 12th of November next, to meet at the same place and hour.

—As there are no natural phenomena with which men are more intimately concerned than with atmospherical changes; and of these, strange as it may seem, less is known than of most other subjects of nature, so the new Society promises great practical utility, and seems likely to reap a rich and glorious harvest of important discoveries. All the leading branches of science are now provided in London with societies, composed of efficient and operative members. Thus we have—

- The Society of Arts.
- The Linnean Society.
- The Horticultural Society.
- The Medical Society.
- The Mathematical Society.
- The Geological Society.
- The Astronomical Society.

And the Meteorological Society.

—We seem to want only a CHEMICAL SOCIETY,

SOCIETY, of the same active character as the others, and the range will then be complete. These various societies seem, in truth, to have superseded the old Royal Society.

MR. WILLIAM BELSHAM will shortly publish the ninth and tenth volumes of the *Memoirs of George the Third*, continued from the Peace of Amiens to the conclusion of the Regency.

In a few weeks will be published, an *Introduction to the Study of the Anatomy of the Human Body*, particularly designed for the use of painters, sculptors, and artists in general; translated from the German of J. H. LAVATER, and illustrated by twenty-seven lithographic plates.

The adulteration of paper intended for printing books, by a large admixture of *gypsum*, introduced during the process of manufacture, is said to have become prevalent, even to the extent of one-fourth of the weight of the paper: a sample, which had the appearance of good paper, was lately found, on examination by an eminent chemist, to contain twelve per cent. of calcareous earth, instead of about one per cent. of accidental earthy impurities, which the best papers are found to contain. A contemporary journal describes this fraud to be effected by mixing gypsum with the rags; but more probably, we think, the gypsum, reduced by grinding to the state of a fine powder, is mixed with the pulp immediately before it is made into paper. We call on the commissioners, surveyors, and supervisors, of excise, under the immediate superintendence of whose subaltern officers all paper is made, to do their duty to the public, in detecting and bringing to justice the practisers of this shameful fraud; and that like measures may be extended to the manufacture of thick brown papers and paste-boards, to prevent the large admixture of *clay* therein, which is common.

In a few days will appear, a *Series of Dialogues between an Oxford Tutor and a Disciple of the new Common-Sense Philosophy*; in which the mechanical principles of matter and motion will be accurately contrasted with the theories of occult powers which are at present cherished by the universities and royal associations throughout Europe.

SIR ANDREW HALLIDAY has nearly ready for the press, the *Lives of the Dukes of Bavaria, Saxony, and Brun-*

wick, ancestors of the kings of Great Britain of the Guelphic dynasty, with portraits of the most illustrious of these princes, from drawings made from ancient statues and paintings by the old masters, expressly for this work.

MR. WIRGMAN is preparing for the press, a faithful translation, from the original German, of Kant's celebrated work, entitled "*the Critic of Pure Reason*."

*Batavian Anthology, or Specimens of the Dutch Poets*, with remarks on the poetical literature and language of the Netherlands, by JOHN BOWRING and HARRY S. VAN DYK, esqrs. will speedily be published.

A poem, entitled *Clara Chester*, by the author of "*Rome*," and "*the Vale of Chamouni*," will be published in a few weeks.

Capt. PARRY has returned from his exploring voyage in the Arctic Seas. He has failed in the chief object of the expedition; and, owing to some unhappy election of his course, did not proceed so far west by twenty degrees, nor north by ten degrees, as in his former voyage. The wiseacres who had promulgated their brain discovery of a *Polar basin free from ice*, in that exclusive vehicle of official absurdities, the *Quarterly Review*, probably sent the gallant captain in search of their wonderful basin, in the narrow seas north of Hudson's Bay. But, with whomsoever the project originated, it seems that in these hopeless and unpromising straits and gulphs the ships have been blocked up for two winters, and part of three summers. Well might Franklin, who was sent in another direction; see nothing of them in a route twenty degrees more westward. The geographers of Europe and America will be disappointed at such a comedy of errors and cross-purposes, and will unite with us in astonishment, that such an expedition should have been sent from Europe to explore any supposed outlets from Hudson's Bay, while we have forts and commercial establishments in the same Bay, whence any desirable reconnoissances might at any time have been directed. Lancaster Sound appears to be the high road to nautical glory in these seas, and it surprises us that any other route should have been sought. Nevertheless, we are persuaded that every thing which skill, perseverance, and courage, could effect,

effect, has been performed by the commander and his crews; and no blame attaches, except to the planners of the voyage, who probably thought of little besides the realization of their own theory of a *Polar basin*, or of a sea of wonderful water, which would not freeze at the usual temperature. Various details, designed to amuse the gaping vulgar, and divert attention from the serious business of the expedition, are appearing in the newspapers; but, as these are of the most common-place character, and are to be found in all books treating of the northern nations, we forbear to intrude them on our readers. In our opinion, the less is said the better; though we have no doubt that, besides paying all the expences of the voyage, the public will ere long, as usual, be called upon to pay three or four guineas for a 4to. containing about as much valuable information as is usually given in one of the two-penny weekly miscellanies.

We have from time to time noticed the value and importance of the Mechanics' Institute at Glasgow, founded by Professor GEORGE BIRKBECK, now of London, consisting of a course of lectures for instructing artizans in the scientific principles of the arts and manufactures. It was well attended in Glasgow; and has been of such palpable use in that city, that a similar institution is very properly proposed in London; and will, we have no doubt, be as much more useful as the same classes in London are more numerous than in Glasgow.

Dr. CONQUEST is preparing a work for the press, which will contain a reference to every publication on Midwifery, and a register of the innumerable essays and cases which are scattered through periodical pamphlets and the transactions of various societies, or casually referred to in works not exclusively obstetric. It will form a second volume to the third edition of his "Outlines," and will be speedily followed by a similar publication on the Diseases of Women and Children.

The first number of a *Zoological Journal*, to be continued quarterly, and edited by T. BELL, esq. F.L.S. J. G. CHILDREN, esq. F.R. and L.S. J. de CARLE SOWERBY, esq. F.L.S. and G. B. SOWERBY, F.L.S. will appear on the 1st of January next.

Mr. BLAQUIERE has in the press, a volume on the Origin and Progress of the Greek Revolution, together with

some account of the manners and customs of Greece, anecdotes of the military chiefs, &c.; being the result of materials collected during his recent visit to the Morea and Ionian Islands.

The Company for supplying Portable Gas, from their works in St. John-street, Clerkenwell, have commenced the supply of shop-keepers and others with portable lamps; within or attached to the stands of which lamps (of Gordon's patent construction,) is a magazine charged with compressed oil-gas, of the very best quality, for economically affording light, in quantities sufficient for one or more nights' consumption. They assert, that the cost of their light will not be more than half that of tallow-candles: their servants are to call daily on their regular customers, with a store of charged magazines, from which to exchange all the exhausted ones, and to put the lamps into a state ready for instant lighting, without more trouble to the customers than merely turning a cock, and applying a light to the burner.

Letters between Amelia and her Mother, from the pen of the late WILLIAM COMBE, esq. the author of "the Tours of Dr. Syntax," will speedily appear, in a pocket volume.

Mr. GAMBLE is about to publish, *Charlton, or Scenes in the North of Ireland*.

A new division of the "World in Miniature," containing the Netherlands, will be published on the 1st of December, in one volume, with eighteen coloured engravings.

MISS JANE HARVEY will shortly publish *Montalyth*, a Cumberland tale.

The *Albigenses*, a romance, by the Rev. C. R. MATURIN, will be published in November.

A new poem, entitled a *Midsummer Day's Dream*, will speedily appear, from the pen of Mr. Atherstone.

A new monthly Asiatic journal will be commenced on the 1st of January, entitled the *Oriental Herald and Colonial Advocate*: it will be conducted by Mr. J. S. BUCKINGHAM, late editor of the "Calcutta Journal," with the view of affording an opportunity for promoting, by enquiry and discussion, the important interests, literary, political, and commercial, of the British empire in both the Indies. Mr. Buckingham's qualifications for this undertaking will be generally acknowledged;



acknowledged; and a considerable interest has been excited in his favour by the illiberal treatment he met with from the Provisional Government of Bengal, after the Marquis of Hastings had departed, and India continued to enjoy his liberal policy on all subjects.

Admiral EKINS has in the press a work on naval tactics, entitled *Naval Battles from 1744 to the Peace in 1814*, critically revised and illustrated.

Dr. HENDERSON's *History of Ancient and Modern Wines*, is nearly ready for publication.

We are glad to see that Mr. DICK is preparing an *Essay on the general Diffusion of Knowledge by Education and Associations*.

Mr. SAMUEL PLUMBE has in the press, a *Systematic Treatise on the Diseases of the Skin*, with coloured plates.

In a few days will be published, a new edition of the late Dr. VICESSIMUS KNOX's "*Christian Philosophy*."

A new work, entitled *Fatal Errors and Fundamental Truths*, illustrated in a series of narratives and essays, is in the press.

Speedily will be published, a Summary of the present Political and Commercial Institutions and Proceedings of the Republics of Mexico, Columbia, Peru, Chili, and Buenos Ayres, including a brief Biography of some of their most distinguished Characters, by J. HENDERSON.

An historical novel, from a New Unknown, is about to issue from the Edinburgh press, entitled *St. Johnstoun, or John Earl of Gowrie*, founded on the Gowrie conspiracy in the reign of James the Sixth.

Mr. RIDDLE, master of the Mathematical School, Royal Naval Asylum, is preparing a *Treatise on Navigation and Nautical Astronomy*, adapted to practice, and to the purposes of elementary instruction.

Dr. PROUT is preparing a volume of *Observations on the Functions of the Digestive Organs*, especially those of the stomach and liver.

Early in November will be published, the "*Forget me not*" for 1824, containing twelve highly-finished engravings, and a great variety of miscellaneous pieces in prose and verse.

The *Principles of Forensic Medicine*, by J. G. SMITH, M.D. is nearly ready for publication. This edition will contain much new matter, and various improvements.

A translation from the German of *Morning Communings with God for every Day in the Year*, by STURM, author of the "*Reflections*," is in the press.

Mr. HADEN has in the press, a translation of Magendie's *Formulary for the Preparation and Mode of Employing several new Remedies*.

Speedily will be published, a Practical German Grammar, being a new and easy method for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the German language, for the use of schools and private students, by J. ROWBOTHAM, master of the Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Academy, at Walworth.

The vinegar manufactured in London is in general made from malt; most of that which is consumed in Paris, and throughout France, is extracted either from wood or potatoes.

In November will be published, a General Catalogue of School Books in every Branch and Department of Education, embracing English, French, Italian, Latin, Greek, and other classical and scientific works.

Mr. JEFFERYS TAYLOR is printing the *Young Historians*, being a new chronicle of the affairs of England, by Lewis and Paul.

We are glad to see that the MORNING CHRONICLE now adds decided *priority* of intelligence to its forty-years' character for unshaken integrity. This paper has, in a most eventful period, been the bulwark of liberal principles, and its superiority in other respects is therefore important to the friends of Liberty, who know that its support is not derived, like that of a certain renegade paper, from resentment against government, because ministers do not consider it worth buying. Against the hollow and vacillating support of a certain *weather-cock* newspaper, which is seeking to bully government into its price, we solemnly warn the friends of Reform. If they trust it, they and their cause will sooner or later be betrayed; and, though our knowledge and expressed contempt of its unprincipled tactics may expose us to insolent abuse, yet we feel, in regard to such railers, as a lion does when brayed at by an ass, or as a judge when assailed by a convicted felon. We think even less of the worthless opinion of persons who suffer themselves to be guided on any point by a notorious political prostitute, whose activity has enabled it to demoralize

demoralize the age more than any other single cause.

MR. PURSGLOVE, sen. has nearly ready for publication, a Guide to Practical Farriery, containing hints on the diseases of horses and neat cattle, with many valuable and original recipes, from the practice of an eminent veterinary surgeon.

In the press, a volume of Philosophical Essays, by E. WALKER, selected from the originals published in the philosophical journals; containing, among other discoveries and improvements, new outlines of chemical philosophy, founded on original experiments; to which are added several essays not before printed, including an essay on the transmutation of light into bodies, an essay on the generation of solar light, and a new method of determining the longitude at sea, illustrated with copper-plates.

A new Easy and Concise System of Short-hand, founded upon the most philosophical principles, and suited to any language, compiled from the manuscript of the late W. BLAIR, esq. is in the press.

Late advices from New South Wales report the contents of an advertisement in the Sydney Gazette, purporting that outward-bound vessels might have oranges at the rate of sixpence per dozen. A few years ago the same price was paid for a single orange. A number of bee-hives had been lately imported; the bees had not suffered by the voyage, and were multiplying. Wine has been produced, the first samples of which were transmitted to London, to be presented to the Society of Arts. The new governor, Sir Thomas Brisbane, has been chosen President of the Society of Agriculture; at the first dinner he proposed a subscription, which produced 1500*l.* sterling. Every fresh incursion of the inhabitants into the interior tends to confirm the excellence of the soil and climate. On the 3d of January last, the works for the erection of an observatory on Mount Rose, near Paramatta, were actively proceeding; as also a building at Sydney, for making observations on the pendulum. The governor, who is a distinguished astronomer, is at the head of these establishments, and has a useful adjunct in M. Rumker, a German. In December last, Lieut. Johnson discovered a new river, to which he has given the name of the Clyde. He

advanced with his brig, the Snapper, forty miles inland; and, as far as his view extended, the river appeared to be navigable. It falls into Bateman's Bay. With respect to the introduction and rearing of sheep in Van Diemen's Land, appearances are favourable.

#### RUSSIA.

At Odessa, in the Crimea, which had not a single cottage in 1792, there is now a population of 40,000, Russians, Germans, French, Greeks, Jews, Americans, and Poles. Besides a French and Italian theatre, there is a Lyceum, founded by the Duc de Richelieu, for various purposes of education; there are also gymnasia, or schools of navigation, commerce, jurisprudence, &c. The harbour is about two verstes in length, and the town contains 20,000 houses, with eight churches, and a number of public buildings. In summer, many families arrive at Odessa, from Poland and South Russia, for the benefit of sea-bathing. The population of the adjacent districts is rapidly increasing.—*Revue Encyclopedique.*

#### POLAND.

At Warsaw, M. Kowalski has translated the Comedies of Moliere into the Polish language. The pieces in verse, in the original, are so also in the translation.

The foundations of a new commercial town, to be called Nogaïsk, are now laying in the district of Melitapholsky, near the river Obotyezna, which empties itself into the sea of Asoph. All inhabitants and newcomers to be exempted from taxes for eighteen years.

#### GERMANY.

From a work lately published at Vienna, on the Culture of the Vine in the Empire of Austria, we find that of 66,000,000 of *sceaux*, produced from the soil, 59,892,850 are used for home-consumption, which makes a daily consumption of 164,090; and that the surplus, from exportation, yields an income of 79,392,950 florins in specie. Throughout Germany, the author assigns nearly the 53d part of the soil to the culture of the vine.

The last convent of monks has just terminated its existence, at Saxe Erfurt. Their number had decreased to eight religious; and their house, during the last four years, was used as a magazine of military stores. Five of these religious have been assigned

to offices of public instruction in the Catholic gymnasium of Erfurt.

## FRANCE.

The establishments for different kinds of culture, raised lately on the banks of the Senegal, afford satisfactory results. The plantations of cotton trees, commenced by persons who, for the most part, had no experience in the management of colonial productions, have succeeded. All the leguminous plants of Europe are inured to the climate, and in a forward state of reproduction; several species have reached the second and third generation. These nourishing vegetables, most of which were unknown in the country, are now growing, in abundance, in the cultivated parts. As to the plants properly colonial, the success has surpassed whatever could be hoped. Eight months suffice for the growth of a manioc, seven feet high; for superb beds of sugar-canes; ananas, in fruit; banana-trees, showing their products; more than 2000 young citron-trees; coffee-trees, in particular, sown, raised, growing wonderfully without shelter.

The Royal and Central Society of Agriculture, in its public sitting of April 6, (wherein the Minister of Interior presided,) adjudged to M. Arnollet, engineer of bridges and causeways, the first prize of the competition that has been open for several years, for the perfecting of hydraulic machines. It appears from his Report, that the machinery invented by M. A. will

produce, with the same force, effects double to those of any hitherto known. They act and move by men, horses, steam-engines, and by agents of variable powers, such as wind, water, in different degrees of force, varying according to the condition of the moving power. This system of machinery will apply to irrigations and drainings, where the water is of moderate depth, to merchant-ships, or those of higher decks, to draw water from the deepest wells, or raise it to the highest.

Two years ago M. J. Dortie, one of the managers of the experimental farm of La Gironde, published an interesting Notice on the Culture of Cotton, and on the possibility of introducing it into La Gironde, and other southern departments of France. This treatise excited much curiosity among the *agriculteurs* of Lot and Garonne; trials were made, and proved so far successful, that the prefect determined upon applying to the Minister of Interior for certain sums to purchase the grains of herbaceous cotton. These were accordingly distributed, in the beginning of 1822, among different proprietors in the district of Nerac. The success has been complete, wherever the same care and attention have been paid, as in the culture of tobacco or maize. The Count of Beaumont at Buzet, Messrs. Pujos and Lespeault of Nerac, and De Montant at Durance, had each a crop of perfect growth, as to the grain, and the product is remarkably fine.

## NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To THOMAS MARTIN and CHARLES GRAFTON, of Birmingham, Printing-Ink Manufacturers, for making fine light Black of very superior Colour, called Spirit Black, and a new Apparatus for producing the same. Oct. 24, 1821.

THEY take common coal-tar, and divest it as much as possible of the ammoniacal liquor and acid held in solution, as follows: they take four casks or other vessels capable of holding one hundred and thirty gallons, and put into each of them sixty gallons of the rough or impure tar; adding to each of them sixty gallons of strong lime-water, and agitating them together by machinery or any other convenient mode, till the said lime-water is completely mixed with the tar. The vessels are then left at rest for about six hours, when the tar

will be settled to the bottom, and the water may be drawn off. They then fill up the casks again with hot water pumped from the hot well of their steam-engine, and agitate as before. This operation of washing with hot water they repeat three times, suffering the tar to subside each time, and drawing off as before, allowing twelve hours instead of six before they draw off the last water, that the whole of the water may have got to the surface, and that they may have little but pure tar at the bottom; but, as there will then be a small portion of water remain combined, which would cause the tar to crackle and fly about instead of burning freely, they have recourse to a further process to divest it of this. For this purpose they have erected a still (similar to the stills used for distilling spirits of turpentine



tine,) capable of holding about one hundred and twenty gallons: into this they put forty gallons of the prepared tar, and with a gentle heat drive off the water and other impurities which the tar holds in solution. As soon as they perceive the whole of the water is come over, and there begins to run a fine clear spirit, they stop the distillation, and when a little cooled, the pure tar is drawn off and reserved for the purpose of black-making, to which this invention has reference. This purified tar thus obtained may be made into black, in the apparatus hereafter described, or may be subjected to a further rectification to divest it of the mineral pitch or asphaltum, which is combined with the pure oil [and spirit; they prefer the latter process, as the mineral pitch or asphaltum is only inflammable at a high temperature, which renders it more troublesome to use; the apparatus requiring frequent cleaning from the carbonized pitch falling to the bottom and choking it up. In order to get rid of the aforesaid mineral pitch or asphaltum they proceed as follows: having the forty gallons of tar in the still, as before described, instead of stopping the operation when the spirit begins to come over, they continue the distillation with a strong heat, and force over the whole of the oil and spirit contained therein, leaving the residue asphaltum in the still. As the mode of doing this is well known to every person acquainted with distillation, the particulars need not here be described, as they form no part of the invention, and may be done in any still capable of bearing a strong heat to which a refrigerator or worm-tub is affixed; this patent being solely for the application of these two products, namely, the refined coal-tar and coal-tar spirits for the purpose of black-making, which, together with the apparatus employed, they claim as their exclusive invention.

*To WILLIAM JESSOP, of Butterley Hall, Derbyshire, Ironmaster; for an elastic metallic Piston, or Packing for Pistons, to be applied either externally or internally to Cylinders.* March 27, 1823.

This invention consists in the application of an elastic metallic cylindric ring (formed by a spiral of two, three, or any other number of circumvolutions, after the manner of a screw), to be used as a substitute for hemp, leather, or other substances, as packing for cylinders, pistons, plungers, rods, buckets, or

other thing, to prevent the escape of steam, air, water, or other fluid, as the case may be, as well as to lessen the friction thereof, and to increase the effect of power on steam-engines, pumps, and other machines to which it is applied.

This is effected by making such spiral cylindric ring of a greater or less diameter than the cylindric body against which it is to act, so that by its expansive or contractile power it should ensure the touching and fitting of the surfaces without so much pressure as to cause unnecessary friction. The spiral ring is to be adapted and fitted in a groove or recess, or situation on the piston-bucket, stuffing-box, or other part to which it is applied, which may be done by any of the methods commonly used and well understood.

The spiral ring may be manufactured by different means, but he has found the following convenient: he makes of brass, or other metal or mixture of metals, of proper quality, a cylindric ring, varying in its dimensions according to the circumstances of its application; which ring he divides or cuts in a spiral direction, on its cylindric edge, into two or three, or such other number of circumvolutions as may be necessary or convenient.

The power of a steam-engine, by the application of the metallic spiral packings, is considerably increased; this increase will vary according to the powers of the engines, being greater in small engines, from their having larger proportionate surfaces of cylinder. The metallic spiral packing was first applied to a six-horse engine, by which the power has been increased fully one-fourth, and with the saving of one-third of the fuel, and three-fourths of the tallow to the piston. In all engines, to which the metallic spiral packings may be applied, the saving of fuel will be very considerable, and one-fourth only of the tallow to the piston will be required; they have the further advantage of seldom requiring examination; the loss of time, therefore, and the inconvenience arising from the necessity of frequently packing the common pistons, will be avoided, an object of considerable importance in manufactories, and also to steam-vessels.

By experiment, the friction of two smooth metallic surfaces of iron and brass, oiled, amounts only to an eleventh part of the weight with which they are loaded. In a forty-horse engine the metallic

metallic packing does not exert a force by its compressure of more than two cwt.; consequently the friction amounts to only 20lbs. or one-three-hundredth part of the engine. It is well known to practical engineers, that the friction of a piston newly packed with hemp, when too much compressed, is often sufficient to prevent the movement of the machine; and, so long as the packing remains steam-tight, the friction greatly diminishes the power of the engine; and that by wear in working the packing allows the steam to escape, thereby wasting fuel and tallow, and also impairing the power of the machine: the loss is further increased by neglect of packing when required.

#### LIST OF PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.

Richard Pew, of Sherborne, esq.; for a new composition for covering houses and other buildings.—June 17.

Charles Mac Intosh, of Crossbasket, Lanark, esq.; for a process and manufacture whereby the texture of hemp, flax, wool, cotton, and silk, and also leather, paper, and other substances; may be rendered impervious to water and air.—June 17.

James Smith, of Droitwich, civil engineer; for an apparatus for the applying steam to the boiling and concentration of solutions in general, crystallising the muriate of soda from brines containing that salt, melting and refining of tallow and oils, boiling of sugar, distilling, and other similar purposes.—July 19.

William Harwood Horrocks, of Portwood, Chester, cotton-manufacturer; for a certain new and improved method applicable to preparing, cleaning, dressing, and beaming silk warps, and also applicable to beaming other warps.—July 24, 1823.

Richard Gill, of Barrowdown, Rutland, Fellmonger and Parchment-manufacturer; for a method of preparing, dressing, and dyeing, sheep-skins and lamb-skins with

the wool on, for rugs for carriages, rooms, and other purposes.—July 24.

William Jeakes, of Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury; for an apparatus for regulating the supply of water in steam-boilers and other vessels, for containing water or other liquids.—July 24.

William Davis, of Bourne, Gloucestershire, engineer; for certain improvements in machinery for shearing and dressing woollen and other cloths requiring such process.—July 24.

Henry Smart, of Berner's-street, Mary-le-bone, Piano-forte-manufacturer; for certain improvements in the construction of piano-fortes.—July 24.

Miles Turner and Lawrence Angell, both of Whitehaven, soap-boilers; for an improved process to be used in the bleaching of linen or cotton-yarn, or cloth.—July 24.

John Jackson, of Nottingham, gun-maker; for certain improvements in the construction of the locks used for the discharge of guns and other fire-arms, upon the detonating principle.—July 29.

Joseph Bower, of Hunslet, Leeds, oil of vitriol manufacturer, and John Bland, of the same place, steam-engine manufacturer; for an improvement in such steam-engines as condense out of the cylinder, by which improvement or invention the air-pump is rendered unnecessary.—July 31.

John Bainbridge, of Bread-street, Cheapside, merchant; for certain improvements upon machines for cutting, cropping, or shearing, wool or fur from skins; also for cropping or shearing woollen, silk, cotton, or other cloths and velvets, or any other fabric or fabrics thereof respectively, whether made or composed entirely of wool, silk, cotton, or other materials of which cloth or velvet is made, or of any mixture or mixtures thereof respectively, and also for the purpose of shaving pelts or skins.—July 31.

*\* \* Copies of the specifications, or further notices of any of these inventions, will be inserted free of expense, on being transmitted to the Editor.*

## NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN OCTOBER:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

*Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.*

**NATURE DISPLAYED**, by Dr. SIMMON SHAW, a writer familiar to the readers of the Monthly Magazine, has appeared within the month, in six volumes. The capability which the subjects afforded of splendid graphic illustration, has been seized on, and the work is, in consequence, one of the most curious and interesting in the entire circle of literature. Perhaps it

has no equal in any language. Many of the engravings,—as, the Falls of Niagara, the Terrestrial Mountains, the Eruptions of Vesuvius, the Strata of the Earth, and some of the Microscopic subjects,—are half-sheets, and the whole are nearly 300 in number, representing at least 1500 subjects. The exotic trees, shrubs, and much of the natural history, are coloured after

after nature. The text is professedly a compilation of facts from the best authorities, but originally written throughout, in a style adapted to the subjects. To avoid the dull didactic and elementary manner, the whole is divided into Lectures, adapted to family-reading, or for students of all degrees. In a word, it is the fascinating work of the Abbé la Pluche, revised, amended, and modernized; and is likely to meet with as favourable a reception as that work, and, like it, form an essential part of every library for the remainder of this century. Something of the kind was wanted to rescue us from that ascendancy of novel and frivolous reading which has enervated and disgraced the taste and literature of the age. Nothing can be more likely to effect this purpose than rendering the study of nature attractive and popular, by means of such a work as the present.

The Publishers of the previous work, to forward the same object, have endeavoured to place the study of Nature on the footing of Geography, and have arranged the whole of the engravings in "Nature Displayed" in a FOLIO ATLAS, with such copious descriptions as will enable those who use it to acquire much knowledge, and gratify much curiosity, with little labour of thinking. This volume they call *the Atlas of Nature*; and it is one of the most curious, interesting, and instructive, collections of graphic curiosities ever seen. It is sold by itself, and persons who subsequently desire the whole text, may purchase it separately also.

On the recent memorable trial of Mrs. WRIGHT, the lord chief justice said, that, "the defendant was not called upon to answer for any reasonable or fair discussion on the truth of Christianity in general, or any of its peculiar tenets: the law permitted that every subject, however sacred, should be freely, yet moderately and temperately, discussed." We quote this passage, because it is printed, very appropriately, as a motto to a pamphlet, entitled, *The new Trial of the Witnesses, or the Resurrection of Jesus considered, on Principles understood and acknowledged equally by Jews and Christians.* Throughout the whole of his work, the author appears to have kept his motto continually in view; for, though his arguments terminate in infidelity, they are conducted in a manner so calm and dispassionate, that even a jury of fanatics would find it difficult to pick out a single sentence that could be twisted so as to offer the slightest insult to the religion of the country. The evidences are candidly examined; and, if the decision be erroneous, this error must have been of the head and not of the heart. The writer seems to have had no experience in the

technicalities of authorship, or in the superintendence of the press; and he has been obviously unfortunate in his choice of a printer; but these are minor considerations. On the proof of the resurrection the whole fabric of Christianity is erected; and a case is here brought forward, supported with much ingenuity and no little research, such as imperiously calls for refutation. But this is not all—it seems to be determined that the office of "Christian advocate" shall be no longer a sinecure; and another larger volume is now before us which has already attracted much of the attention of those who choose to employ their reasoning faculties in polemical investigations:—"Not Paul, but Jesus," by Gamaliel Smith, esq." is the strange title of the extraordinary work of which we now speak. Mr. Bentham (for no other mortal could assume the style and manner of this book) here undertakes to demonstrate that St. Paul was a pretender; and that his religion, as unfolded in his Epistles, is not the religion of Jesus! "Whosoever," says he, "putting aside all prepossessions, feels strong enough, in mind, to look steadily at the originals, and from them to take his conceptions of the matter, not from the discourses of others; whosoever has this command over himself, will recognize, if the author does not much deceive himself, that by the two persons in question, as represented in the two sources of information—the Gospels and Paul's Epistles; two quite different, if not opposite, religions are inculcated: and that, in the religion of Jesus, may be found all the good that has ever been the result of the compound so incongruously and unhappily made; in the religion of Paul, all the mischief which, in such disastrous abundance, has so indisputably flowed from it." A summary of the "plan of the work," is prefixed to the volume; but, notwithstanding that it is concise as well as plain, it is nevertheless too long for insertion in our pages. We must, therefore, content ourselves with general observations, which we do with the less regret; because, we are persuaded that the book must acquire an extensive circulation; not only on account of the celebrity of its author, but of the novel and minute investigation of the character and writings of the most illustrious of the apostles of Christianity. The divine mission and the doctrine of Jesus are no where impeached. These are sacred by "the law of the land," and it remains to be seen whether *Paulism* (as Mr. Bentham would call it) must be considered as equally sacred. The standing objection to the warfare of infidels, is their making use of the arrows of ridicule. Ridicule, of itself, is certainly no test of truth; but, as assuredly, it is no argument



in favour either of a fact, or of an opinion, that it can be made to appear *ridiculous*. The legitimate use of these appalling weapons is so well illustrated by our author, that we cannot do better than give his own words:—"Meantime," says he, "let not any man make to himself a pretence for rejecting the important position thus offered to his consideration; let him not, for fear of its being the truth, shut his eyes against that which is presented to him as and for the truth; let him not shut his eyes, on any such pretence as that of its being deficient in the quality of *seriousness*. If, indeed, there be any such duty, religious or moral, as that of seriousness; and that the stating as absurd that which is really absurd, is a violation of that duty; at that rate, seriousness is a quality incompatible with the delivery and perception of truth on all subjects, and in particular on this of the most vital importance: seriousness is a disposition to cling to falsehood, and to reject truth." It must be acknowledged that there are many passages in this volume that appear to have been written more in a playful than in a serious humour; and, on the reading of which, he who has not been impressed in early youth with the awfulness of the subject might be tempted to smile; for instance:—"Follows a sample of Paul's logic, wrapt up as usual in a cloud of tautologies and paralogisms, the substance of which amounts to this:—Jesus *resurrects*; therefore, all men will do the same. Admitting the legitimacy of this induction, what will be the thing proved? That every man, a few days after his death, will come to life again, and eat, drink, and walk in company with his friends!" We grant that it is not quite fair to reason in this flippant manner on so *serious* a subject. But let not the true believer be afraid of the consequences of such reasoning. He may rest assured, that the mass of mankind will never cease to look for happiness in the Heavens; nor (we fear) to persecute one another for the discordance in their belief. Were we even so unfortunate as to suspect, what it would be dangerous to acknowledge, that the Christian religion is a tissue of fables, we should reckon it a hopeless task to attempt to eradicate the belief in those fables from the creed of the multitude. Reason and knowledge are of slow growth and difficult acquirement, and can be brought to maturity only under peculiar circumstances and in certain minds; but the seeds of superstition, if sown in the nursery, will bear fruit under every climate and in every soil.

*Principles of the Kantian or Transcendental Philosophy*; by THOMAS WIRGMAN, author of the articles Kant, Logic, Metaphysics, Moral Philosophy, and Philo-

sophy, in the *Encyclopædia Londinensis*, merit notice from the celebrity they have acquired. The following Axioms of this Transcendental Philosophy indicate a clear method.

1. Consciousness is the power to distinguish ourselves from surrounding objects, and from our own thoughts.
2. Time is the form of internal sense.
3. Space is the form of external sense.
4. Sense makes intuitions.
5. Understanding makes conceptions.
6. Reason makes ideas.

The Definitions seem unexceptionable when understood, and these, with the preceding, may convey some notion of the mature object of this philosophy; which, after all, we consider rather as a system of metaphysical logic than of philosophy.

1. *Intuition*—every thing present in time and space; that we can feel, see, hear, taste, or smell.
2. *Conception*—every thing absent in time and space; that we can think of only, but cannot touch.
3. *Idea*—every thing out of time and space; that we can think of only, but which never can come into time and space.
4. Knowledge is intuition comprehended under conception.

5. Thought is conception joined to conception.

MR. DANIELL'S *Meteorological Essays* constitute decidedly the best work which we have seen on the intricate subjects of atmospheric phenomena. It analyzes and arranges, and tabulates much, yet it affirms and concludes little, owing to the desultory character of past observations, and to so little having previously been determined. The comparisons and collections of Mr. D. will, nevertheless, be eminently useful to all future writers, and will greatly assist the views of observers and reasoners on these interesting topics. While Mr. D. is very severe on the Royal Society, he pays a just tribute to the valuable labours of Mr. Luke Howard. The new Society devoted to Meteorology, will now confer increased value on Mr. Daniell's future editions; and we hope that, in a few years, the description of most of the phenomena of the atmosphere will equal in precision Descartes' Analysis of the Rainbow.

MR. GOLDSWORTHY GURNEY has published a pleasing volume of *Lectures on Experimental Philosophy*. Being delivered before a popular audience, they are nevertheless not common-place; but, amidst the usual orthodox absurdities about attraction, repulsion, and caloric, exhibit many novel and ingenious reasonings. He tells us some pleasant anecdotes of faith in alchemy among men of intellectual reputation, proving that any folly of the day may have respectable votaries. The new electro-magnetic experiments are very neatly described, and all recent topics of philosophical curiosity are very perspicuously brought before the reader. The only faults of the volume are in the system of principles which an employed lecturer, under the direction of the committee,

mittee of an institution, was perhaps obliged to teach. The style is clear and neat, and we recommend the work to those who wish to acquire not only the fashionable knowledge on its subjects, but also to correct their vague notions about crystallization, the atomic theory, the laws of definite proportions, and other unravelled subjects of modern research in chemical philosophy.

A squib has been much read, called the *Trial of the Rev. EDWARD IRVING, M.A. A Cento of Criticism*. The trial takes place before the high court of *Common Sense*. 'The King, at the instance of Jacob Oldstyle, clerk, v. the Rev. Edward Irving, M.A.' The court is said to be crowded to excess; and, 'at the extremities of the bench, but railed off, are the Duke of Somerset, Lord Kenyon, Sir Gerard Noel, Sir Harcourt Lees, Mr. Peter Moore, Mr. Parkins, and Romeo Coates.' Below the bar, waiting to give evidence, are the known or reputed editors of all the principal periodicals. The indictment is laid on seven different counts against Mr. Irving:—

- \* First—For being ugly.
- \* Second—For being a merry-andrew.
- \* Third—For being a common quack.
- \* Fourth—For being a common brawler.
- \* Fifth—For being a common swearer.
- \* Sixth—For being of very common understanding.

And, seventh—For following divisive courses, subversive of the discipline of the order to which he belongs, and contrary to the principles of Christian fellowship and charity?

It is a malicious *jeu d'esprit*, but not calculated to injure the reputation of Mr. Irving, and we hope not his feelings. The attacks which he has encountered are so many tributes of envy to his acknowledged merit, and is a tax which all eminence must pay. The only remedy to maintain the ascendancy acquired, is to live down the calumnies. Mr. Cobbett's cross-examination is a specimen of the author's satirical talents.

'You know the "Times" newspaper, Mr. Cobbett?

'The b——y old "Times"?—Oh yes—none better.

'Do you ever write for it?'

'I have written all its best articles for a long time past; I wrote those famous articles about the queen, which raised its circulation from 3,000 to 20,000 in one week. To do it justice, however, I must say, that I don't think the stupid numsculls who manage it knew they were written by me: if they had, they would rather have been smothered to death (to make use of one of their own favourite similes), under the thousand and one quires they printed daily at that time, than have adopted them. But I have a way of my own, Sir, of managing these things. I can do other people's work for them, and make them say and do what I please, without their knowing or suspecting any thing of the matter.

'Well, will you tell us one thing more? Was it not you who wrote that clever article in the "Times," about Mr. Irving, beginning "there is a fashion in every thing—in wigs and bonnets," and so forth?'

'Yes—every word of it.

'You swear that?'

'Broil me on a gridiron if it was not.'

The jury retired, and after the lapse of about an hour, returned into court.—

*Foreman*:—"We find the defendant guilty on the seventh count of the indictment—not guilty on all the others. I am desired, however, by my brother jurymen, to state, that, but for the manner in which several of the counts are laid, as remarked on by your lordship, our verdict would have been very different." The defendant was ordered to be brought up for judgment next term, but it is understood that he intends to move for a new trial.

MACKENZIE's collection of *Five Thousand Receipts in every Branch of Art and Economy*, is a work, at once, above and below criticism. Its obvious utility renders it superior to animadversion; and its details are so numerous, that to examine them would fill a corresponding volume. It will be sufficient to state, that there appears to be at least the number of receipts and processes set forth in the title-page, which is seven or eight times more than have before been assembled in one book; and that the editor has drawn his materials from the most esteemed practical works of the age. It is a Thesaurus of useful knowledge, and a substitute for hundreds of volumes; yet we should be sorry that it were the only book left in the world, and that Hobbes's anathema against books should prevail and leave us only this volume. At the same time it must be acknowledged, that the collection would preserve an immense body of useful knowledge, and prove that mankind had not been idle in directing nature to their own service. We are deceived if, in 1840 or 50, it will not be found in every house capable of paying poor-rates, as it so addresses itself to the necessities and luxuries of every condition, as to secure its own general recommendation.

MR. R. C. DALLAS has printed *Adrastus, a tragedy*, and some *Miscellaneous Poems*, worthy of public respect; the tragedy would be seen in action, if taste alone governed such matters. The amiable and esteemed author having introduced his own portrait, we cannot refrain from presenting it our readers:—

Oh! tempt me not, Leaf! with the lure of thy whiteness,

To venture again where the Muses control;  
The trace of the pen that gives shade to thy brightness,

Should elicit some prominent feature of soul.

Persisting allure! and my heart bids be trying

To twine a new wreath, ere I pass thee along;  
And tells me forsooth, too, that, e'en were I dying,  
Such friendship as mine would give life to my song.

Then oft may thy mistress, no care to torment her,  
While culling for pastime some tribute refin'd,  
Here viewing the Portrait thou, Leaf! shalt present her,

Recal with affection her friend to her mind.

With grey hairs, a bald crown, and a face somewhat Roman,

She may image the part that mortality claim'd;—  
Already it moulder'd, youth stayeth with no man,

And his Spirit of Earth, or he hoped it, was tam'd.  
For

For that part of her friend, oft call'd aptly the better,

Let the sketch of its failings lie hid in the shade;  
God knows how he struggled to throw off their fetter,

And God will have mercy where mercy is pray'd.

Nor blazon his virtues,—at best, ah! so slender!

They call more for pardon than merit a boast:

Let her view him in habits that best may back render

Those glimpses of life that endear it the most.

And has she not seen him, with lovers surrounded,

Receiving and giving the family kiss?—

Observ'd the affection at which the heart bounded,

By sincerity render'd the world's truest bliss?

At his side a kind wife, of near forty years fleeting,

Good-humour'dly preaching her turnips for health,

While he smil'd, and maintain'd that good beef was good eating,

And mutton still better, when he got it by stealth?

Not so learned was he as enamour'd of learning,

And much he delighted to form the young spirit;

To point out the truths which are worthy discerning,

And show that the heart gives the head its best merit.

But now, thou stain'd Leaf! see thy limit is rounded!

Go, bid thy dear mistress, in judging his style,

To think of those days when the Old Man's heart bounded

To receive as his daughter's the cheer of her smile.

Mr. D. having long resided in Jamaica, is qualified by local knowledge to execute the following happy piece:—

### *The Bonja Song.*

What are the joys of white man here?

What are his pleasures? say;

Me want no joys, no ills me fear,

But on my Bonja play.

Me sing all day, me sleep all night,

Me hab no care, my heart is light;

Me tink not what to-morrow bring,

Me happy, so me sing.

But white man's joys are not like mine,

Dho' he look smart and gay:

He proud, he jealous, haughty, fine,

While I my Bonja play.

He sleep all day, he wake all night,

He full of care, his heart no light,

He great deal want, he little get,

He sorry, so he fret.

Me envy not the white man then,

Me poor, but me is gay:

Me glad at heart, me happy when

Me on my Bonja play.

Me sing all day, me sleep all night,

Me hab no care, my heart is light;

Me tink not what to-morrow bring,

Me happy, so me sing.

The Greek Committee in London have published in a small pamphlet the very interesting and ably-drawn Report of Mr. Blaquiere, on the present state of the Greek Confederation, and on its claims to the support of the Christian World.

"The almost total destruction (says Mr. B.) of the Turkish army, which followed its attempt to invade the Morea in the autumn of 1822, as well as the various important events to which that memorable campaign gave rise, having induced the Provisional Government to convoke a general congress at Astros; the members of the executive and deputies had just reached Tripolizza as we arrived. Although the decree of convocation, which also pointed out the mode to be pursued in the new elections, together with the necessity of only returning men distinguished for their patriotism and virtue, merely specified the number of representatives prescribed by the law of Epidaurus; yet, such was the eagerness of the people throughout the confederation to contribute to the common weal, that above three hundred deputies had assembled by the beginning of April: there was also a large body of troops, nearly all the military chiefs,

and many thousand casual visitors. The meetings and deliberations of congress were held under the shade of an orange and lemon grove, between sunrise and noon; while all those who were desirous of hearing the debates, or witnessing the proceedings, occupied the surrounding space thickly shaded with olive-trees.

The first care of the Congress thus assembled, was to revise and correct such articles in the Constitution framed at Epidaurus sixteen months before, as experience had proved to be susceptible of amelioration. Adopting the most liberal institutions of Europe for their models, there was not a single clause added or retrenched, without a precedent being previously established, either in the practice of the British Constitution or that of the United States. Having decided that the seat of government should be fixed at Tripolizza, previous to its final establishment at Athens, the last act of Congress was an address to the people, in which the object of assembling and a succinct notice of the proceedings were detailed.

The result of each day's deliberation was watched with the most intense anxiety by all classes, representing the whole as a scene of the greatest enthusiasm and unanimity, with the exception of one single point—the propriety of distributing a portion of the national domains among the chiefs and soldiery. Aware that more than nineteen twentieths of the territory freed from the tyrant, had belonged to Turkish proprietors, it was extremely natural for those whose lives had been passed in the labours of agriculture as slaves, to feel anxious about the possession of a spot of ground, however small, which they could call their own; and there was every disposition on the part of government and congress to accede to their wishes.

As to the excesses attributed to the Greek soldiery, it would appear that the number of able and eloquent writers who have advocated the cause of Greece, have brought forward such facts and arguments as must satisfy every impartial observer, that these excesses, like every other subject calculated to prejudice the cause, have been most wantonly exaggerated. In common with all the friends of the Greek cause, I lament, most deeply lament, the excesses which marked the early stages of the contest: but I would entreat those who judge them, not to pronounce before they become thoroughly acquainted with the innumerable provocations which, in war at least, would fully justify still greater excesses, without retreating to those centuries of galling and intolerable oppression which the Greek people had to avenge. Would it be possible for the most able pen, or eloquent tongue, to describe the scenes which followed the executions of the capital, at Adrianople, Salonica, Cassandra, Mount Athos, Smyrna, Scala Novo, Aivali, Rhodes, Cyprus, Candia, and Scio? Had the cries reached our country, of infants torn from their mothers' breasts and flung into the sea, or dashed against the rocks, as at Scio and various other places—of fathers, husbands, and brothers, butchered before the eyes of mothers, wives, and sisters, who were themselves destined either to share a similar fate, or be dragged into that hopeless slavery in which thousands languish at this moment,—it is needless to say that every British heart would have melted, and every British hand been stretched out to succour or to save a perishing community!

The almost miraculous deliverance of the Morea, at a time when the most sanguine friends of the Greek cause in England had nearly given it up as lost, may be justly hailed as a totally new and brilliant epoch in the contest; for, there is no instance on record subsequently to the capture of Napoli de Romania, one of the first fruits of the triumphs gained on the Plain of Argos, in which the Greeks have not completely disproved the accusations of their enemies, by showing every disposition to conduct the war on principles strictly conformable to the laws of civilized nations; and they have acted thus in the midst of incessant provocations on the part of the Turks, whose excesses continue unabated to this hour. It is not my intention to become an indiscriminate panegyrist of the Greeks at the expense of truth, or to deny the existence of vices among them—vices which are partly inseparable from our nature, but much more generally derived from the peculiar circumstances of their enslaved and degraded condition: but I will say, from the observation and inquiry of many years, that I am justified in pronouncing them to be an eminently moral and religious people.

The political code of the confederation, or law of Epidaurus,



Epidaurus, as it is more commonly called, established that the system of government should be elective, consisting of representatives chosen by the people, and an executive of five members selected from the legislative body. There are, besides, ministers of finance, war, interior, public instruction, and police, named by the executive for carrying its decrees into effect; also a secretary general, charged with the management of foreign relations: this last office is now held by Prince Mavrocordato, the late president. The duties and powers allotted to each department of the state were prescribed by the law of Epidaurus. The amount of revenue collected for this year is necessarily very limited, and chiefly derived from farming out the crops on the national domains—of which only a small portion were sown. The crops on the plain of Gastouni, in the Morea, one of the finest in the world, and which was even this year worth five millions of francs, only yielded a sum of 800,000, owing to its vicinity to Patras. That of Argos, equally rich, though of much less extent, has been in fallow ever since the invasion of last year: there is, however, little doubt of its being all turned to account in the coming season. The produce of Candia, in oil alone, amounts on an average to 400,000 barrels per annum; and each of them brings an average price of eight Spanish dollars in the markets of France and Italy.

Although nearly the whole male population of the Morea capable of carrying arms is provided with pistols and attagans, the number which can take the field is comparatively limited, depending almost entirely on the means possessed by the leaders, each of whom has hitherto been unable to employ more followers than he could provide for out of his personal resources and the scanty and precarious aid of government. These troops are also supplied with muskets, and are led by several chiefs or capitani. The wants and privations of the Greek army are of a nature the most discouraging. There is not more than a third of the number, thus employed in saving a whole people from extermination, supplied with sufficient clothing to shelter them from the inclemencies of a mountain warfare; that they often march forty miles a day, almost invariably sleep in the open air, and frequently pass two or three days without any other food than the herbs of the field. Though the number of horses taken from the Turks, and now in the Morea, is sufficient to mount from five to eight thousand cavalry, it will be impossible for the government to avail itself of this species of force until provided with funds. The Greek army receives no pay whatever. The general mode adopted by the chiefs, is to advance a small sum to each soldier previous to entering the field: with this he provides himself with bread, tobacco, and whatever other necessities he may require, as far as the supply will go; for it very seldom exceeds two Spanish dollars.

The naval efforts of the confederation, like those of the army, have been principally, if not altogether, supported by the patriotism and public spirit of a few individuals at Hydra, Spezzia, Ipsara, and Samos. There have not been less than a hundred ships and vessels of various sizes employed at the expense of about thirty ship-owners, ever since the commencement of the struggle; and the number has, on more than one occasion, extended to one hundred and eighty. The Greek seamen, who amount to about 20,000 of the most expert in Europe, receive no regular pay: all they require for their services, is the means of subsistence for their families. It is with such means as I have thus shortly pointed out, that above a hundred thousand of the infidels, whose path was marked with carnage and devastation during the first two years of the contest, have been destroyed; and the whole of the Morea, Livadia, Negropont, a great portion of Romelia in Epirus, together with the islands of Candia, Milo, Naxia, Tino, Myconos, Skyro, Samos, Andro, Zea, Patmos, Serpho, Hydra, Spezzia, and Ipsara, have been conquered;—there being only a few isolated points in the enemy's possession, viz. Acro, Corinth, Patras, Modon, Coron, and Carysto, on the continent;—and Canea and Retymoi, in Candia; and all of these places are either in a state of siege, or closely blockaded. The number of Turks shut up within the walls, and who cannot leave the gates without falling into the hands of the Greeks, does not exceed ten thousand men, two-thirds of whom form the garrison of Patras. Unprovided with battering and field trains, the chief means possessed by the Greek forces for reducing the above points, are confined to a rigorous system of blockade, and occasional assaults.

*Popular Tales and Romances of the Northern Nations* have appeared in three very elegant volumes, with some fine specimens of vignettes, in wood. They are curious, and often interesting, but rather too gloomy and too superstitious to be recommended to general reading. The ignorant population of every district in Europe might supply their local tales of this kind. The fire-sides of farm-houses, cottages, and public-houses, in Wales, Scotland, or Ireland, would soon fill three such volumes as the present, if they were worthy of being preserved. In his preface, the editor introduces the following observations:—"The legends of these volumes have been gathered from various sources, and, of course, will be found to have characters as various; the elegant and playful Musæus has nothing at all in common with the dark, wild fancy of La Motte Fouqué; just as little similarity is there between Veit Weber and the author of the Freischütz; and, though supernatural agency forms the basis of all, the superstructures vary with the varying characters of the authors."—"It must, however, be allowed that, with the Germans, fancy has had too much sway, for it has seldom been under the guidance of sound taste, and the consequence is, that the multitude of their original fictions is disgraced by the most barbarous absurdities. The same may, in some measure, be said of their modern romance; but at the same time the reader cannot fail to be delighted with the variety and richness of its inventions, *diablerie* with the Germans being as inexhaustible as the fairyism of the Eastern world. Sometimes it is presented to us under its most terrific forms; at others it appears, as in Musæus, under a light veil of irony, in a tone half jest, half earnest, and that is, indeed, its most beautiful form. Few tales are more pleasing than the "Spectre Barber," one of the happiest illustrations of this class of writing, where a playful fancy sports with a fiction, that was at no distant time the delight and terror of the peasant's fireside. La Motte Fouqué, on the contrary, is altogether a magician of darkness, who loves to treat the wild and impossible as serious matters, but who always endeavours to draw from them some moral conclusions. Veit Weber, another great name of romance, builds his tales on the dark times of chivalry, when the knights plundered the people with the sword, and the monks plundered the knights with the Bible. Ottmar and Büsching are the antiquarians of romance, who have collected the scattered traditions of the peasantry, and retailed them to the world with little deviation from their originals. Madame Naubert is more akin in her genius to Musæus, though a spirit of an inferior order; her materials are generally of the light and playful kind; or,

if not, she makes them so by the manner in which she works them up. Laun is the historian of ghost-stories, which have really occurred, but which have subsequently been found capable of rational explanation; a translation of three or four of his tales has lately been published by Ackermann. The work is well executed, and affords much wholesome food for the over-credulous. Grimm is the collector of "Nursery Tales," and as such is well known to the English reader. Lothar has a volume on the plan of Ottmar's, the most essential difference being its inferiority. On the same principle are two volumes of "Popular Tales," published at Eisenach, without the author's name, but many of them are exceedingly entertaining. Lebrecht and Tieck are the authors of many beautiful legends, but they have generally trusted to their own fancy instead of building themselves on ancient traditions. Backzo's legends are something in the manner of La Motte Fouqué, though neither so fanciful nor so original. But to detail all the volumes of German legend and romance, would be to give a bookseller's catalogue; for, not only has Moravia, Silesia, Thuringia, and Austria, each its distinct legends, but every quarter of the Harz Mountains, east, west, north, and south, has its own exclusive terrors; and, when to these are added the fictions of later writers, the catalogue swells beyond all reasonable limit.

In our Magazine for July last, we noticed the death, and gave a sketch of the life, of WILLIAM COMBE, esq. the author of the *Diaboliad*, and various other satirical works of temporary fame; and we have now before us a small posthumous volume, entitled; *Letters to Marianne*, which are ascribed to that gentleman. The book is preceded by a well-written Advertisement, containing some eulogistic memorials of the life of Mr. Combe, and more particularly of its close, which was protracted to the age of eighty-three. "In the heaviest hours of his painful endurance," says his friendly biographer, "the estimable female, to whom these letters are addressed, ministered to his comfort, and cheered his heart by her unwearied attentions; which never failed to restore him to complacency, if at any time a transient gloom chanced to gather round his thoughts. "She was unto him as a daughter;" and when the world seemed to have deserted him, and life was fast receding to its lowest ebb, he confessed and rejoiced in the cherishing support of her truly filial ministrations." "The present little volume," continues this kind writer, "is submitted to the readers of his works, as containing a few of those pearls in which was set the gem of an honest heart. This heart is now fast mouldering into dust, within an unsculptured grave; but

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never did the marble legends of the titled dead record a worthier name than that with which virtue consecrates the undistinguished clay of the departed COMBE." These letters are forty-four in number, written in the course of about two years, from December 1806, to February 1809; and their contents remind us of the "Letters to Eliza." There is this difference, however, that in Sterne's case "half the convex world" intruded between the correspondents; while in these, the parties seem never to have been for two successive days asunder. They are warm, affectionate, and filled with assignments; but all apparent taint is removed by the writer's perpetual allusions to his declining health and lengthened years, and by a strain of moral reflection which runs through the whole. At what period of life the amatory affections of a man become purely platonic, we are still too young to determine. Mr. Combe was a married man of sixty-seven, and Marianne (Miss B——), had just emerged from her *teens* when the platonism began; and it appears that some of her relatives supposed "that he had acquired a greater influence over her than it became him to possess." Under such circumstances there are females (we hope not a few) who would have hesitated before publishing these reiterated pledges of eternal friendship; but we will not judge harshly: they promise profit, and poverty is a bitter draught. There is a silhouette portrait of Mr. C. fronting the title, and a few poetical pieces at the close of the volume, of which the following may be taken as a specimen:—

To Marianne.

And shall my gray hairs blend with those  
Which round your youthful beauties flow?  
And will you nurse the blowing rose  
Amid the chill December snow?

Say, will you smooth my wrinkled brow  
With fond affection's winning grace?  
And bid the cheerful smile to glow  
Upon my pale and faded face?

Oh, while I tell of times long past,  
Can you forget the flatt'ring throng?  
And will you shun the gay repast,  
To hear me sing my evening song?

And, when I've past life's feverish hours,  
And long have bent to Fate's decree,  
From Pleasure's dome, or Love's gay bow'rs,  
Say, will you cast a thought on me?

And does a smile the promise give?  
Oh, take then to thy friendly breast,  
And in thy bosom let it live,  
My last affection,—but my best.

LIST OF NEW WORKS.

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In instances where the oppression is extreme, and where, notwithstanding, stimulants are inadmissible, the Reporter has found his account in administering the mineral acids: two or three minims of the muriatic acid, with the same quantity of the nitric, and a drachm or more of syrup of white poppy, will occasionally prove a powerful febrifuge,\* checking the tendency to what used to be called purefaction, and supporting without perturbing the oppressed and almost smothered energies of the frame;—oppressed energies, the writer says, since it is of importance to recollect, while instituting

\* Opium is much oftener required than it is admissible in fever; poppy even is too apt to produce congestion in the brain, and dispose to constipation of the bowels; but it is a fact of much practical importance, that opiates of all kinds are less likely to prove injurious when given in conjunction with acids than when administered without these guards against their deleterious agency. It is likewise proper to remark, that opiates and stimulants are then the most safe and salutary in fevers, when the skin is in an open and perspirable state.

our remedial processes, that fever is a state not properly of exhausted, but rather of suspended, power. The school of debility and stimulation which refused to recognize this principle has, it is to be feared, much to answer for, although it must be admitted that signal success not seldom attended those plans of treatment which practitioners now shrink from, under the feeling that their adoption implies a boldness of conduct unauthorized by principle, and unwarranted by experience.

A German physician, who some thirty years since came amongst us as an observer, expressed his astonishment at the frequently happy consequences of what he was pleased to consider and call the empirical practice of the British. "I saw (he says) bark administered in obviously gastric disorders, and yet the patients recovered." At present, were our continental friends to visit England, they would find a prevalence of *gastricism* to their hearts' content; but it is worthy of remark, that both then and now, under the sneers and revilings of our ingenious Gallic and laborious German rivals, we have been found to meet the intricacies of disease with larger success than our criticising opponents; and, if the battle be won, the vanquished may be left to speculate as they please upon how it ought to have been otherwise. Seriously, it is matter of self-congratulation, (to whatever cause it may be ascribed, and we are of course willing to set it down to the ready discernment and generalizing good sense of our compatriots,) it is matter of self-congratulation, that the medical practice of Britain, even in spite of the occasional obstacles of a false and mischievous theory, has ever proved of good report when extensive estimates have been gone into with a view to ascertain comparative results.\*

Belford-row;

Oct. 20, 1823.

D. UWINS, M.D.

\* In the last formidable influenza, the deaths were in a larger proportion at Paris than at London, although the force of the disease was as great in the latter as in the former city.

MONTHLY

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

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*Premiums of Insurance.*—Guernsey or Jersey, 25s. a 30s.—Cork or Dublin, 25s. a 30s.—Belfast, 25s. a 30s.—Hambro', 20s. a 50s.—Madeira, 20s. a 30s.—Jamaica, 40s. a 50s.—Greenland, out and home, 6 gs. a 12 gs.

*Course of Exchange, Oct. 24.*—Amsterdam, 12 9.—Hamburgh, 38 0.—Paris, 26 10.—Leghorn, 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ .—Lisbon, 53.—Dublin, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

*Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds.*—Birmingham, 315l.—Coventry, 1100l.—Derby, 140l.—Ellesmere, 63l.—Grand Surrey, 49l.—Grand Union, 19l.—Grand Junction, 264l.—Grand Western, 5l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 378l.—Leicester, 320l.—Loughbro', 4000l.—Oxford, 750l.—Trent and Mersey, 2150l.—Worcester, 37l.—East India Docks, 145l.—London, 118l.—West India, 205l.—Southwark BRIDGE, 18l.—Strand, 5l.—Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 270l.—Albion, 51l.—Globe, 162l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 74l. 10s.—City Ditto, 128l.

The 3 per Cent. Reduced, on the 27th, were 81 $\frac{5}{8}$ ; 3 per Cent. Consols, 82 $\frac{5}{8}$ ; 4 per Cent. Consols, 98 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; New 4 per Cent. 102 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Bank Stock, —.

Gold in bars, 3l. 17s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 15s. 6d.—Silver in bars, 4s. 11d.



ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of Sept. and the 20th of Oct. 1823: extracted from the London Gazettes.

### BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 46.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ATKINSON, T. Ludgate-hill, cabinet-maker. (Harvey and Co.)  
 Bailey, J. N. Chancery-lane, bookseller. (Tilson and Co.)  
 Ball, H. and F. K. Fowell, Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire, woollen-manufacturers. (Blake, L.)  
 Barton, W. Cambridge, coach-proprietor. (Stafford)  
 Boulting, J. Halsted, Essex, linen-draper. (Willett)  
 Bradford, B. Yardley-street, Spa-fields, leather-japanner. (Gale)  
 Cleaver, W. Holborn, soap-manufacturer. (Rogers and Co.)  
 Cornfoot, A. Houndsditch, baker. (Constable and Co.)  
 Cox, C. St. Martin's-lane, draper. (Tanner)  
 Critchley, J. and T. Walker, Bolton, spirit-dealers. (Adlington and Co. L.)  
 Dixon, F. and E. Fisher, Greenwich, linen-draper. (Amory and Co. L.)  
 Drakes, D. and G. Smith, Reading, linen-draper. (Gates, L.)  
 Duncalfe, J. sen. Donnington Woodmill, Shropshire, miller. (Mott, L.)  
 Ferguson, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Chester, L.)  
 Gaskell, J. Windle, Lancashire, miller. (Chester, L.)  
 Gaskell, G. Hall, Westmoreland, innkeeper. (Holmes and Co. L.)  
 Goodwin, R. Lamb's Conduit-street, silk-mercier. (Hurst)  
 Green, J. White-Horse terrace, Stepney, coal-merchant. (Freeman and Co. L.)  
 Greetham, T. Liverpool, ship-chandler. (Chester, L.)  
 Hepple, J. Cambo, Northumberland, cooper. (Bell and Co. L.)  
 Hibbert, J. Hylord's-court, Crutched-friars, wine-merchant. (Noy and Co.)  
 Hurry, W. C. Mincing-lane, merchant. (Swain and Co.)

Jenkins, J. Tewkesbury, corn-dealer. (Windus, L.)  
 Kingsell, J. Blackwall, plumber. (West)  
 Lumley, J. Foston, Yorkshire, corn-factor. (Ellis and Co. L.)  
 McGowan, W. Newark, tea-dealer. (Chester, L.)  
 Mollett, J. Lower Thames-street, victualler. (Woodward and Co.)  
 Moore, E. Hanway-street, Oxford-street, silk-mercier. (Phipps)  
 Peplow, J. Grosvenor-mews, veterinary-surgeon. (Thomas)  
 Phillips, H. Devonshire-street, Bishopsgate, batter. (Annesley)  
 Phillips, M. and Co. Devonshire-street, Bishopsgate. (Isaacs)  
 Pigott, W. Red-hall, Burstow, Surrey, farmer. (Baddeley, L.)  
 Robertson, E. French-horn yard, Dean-street, High Holborn, coach-smith. (Hutchinson)  
 Rogers, W. Gosport, butcher.  
 Rooke, J. Bishopsgate-street within, tailor. (Turner)  
 Simmons, A. Strand, tailor and draper. (Hamilton and Co.)  
 Smith, T. Manor-row, Tower-hill, earthenwareman. (Robinson)  
 Steel, J. and G. Greenwich, timber-merchants. (Pratt, L.)  
 Sutton, W. Sunbury, Middlesex, brewer. (Vincent, L.)  
 Thurtell, T. Haymarket, victualler. (Hewett)  
 Twigg, W. Salford, victualler. (Milne and Co.)  
 Waters, R. Union-court, Broad-street, (Gregson and Co.)  
 Wilment, S. Wilton, Somersetshire, timber-merchant. (Holmes and Co. L.)  
 Wombwell, W. Edmund-street, Battle-bridge, stage-coach proprietor. (Williams and Co. L.)  
 Wood, J. Cardiff, banker. (Gregory, L.)  
 Wright, G. T. Piccadilly, ironmonger. (Fisher)

### DIVIDENDS.

Adams, L. and J. Barker, Doncaster  
 Agard and Co. Borrowwash, Derbyshire  
 Atkinson, G. and J. Kirby-moor-side, Yorkshire  
 Barge, B. Clifford-street, Bond-street  
 Barnes, J. Pendleton, Lancashire  
 Barnwell, J. Leamington Priors  
 Barrett, W. Cardiff  
 Barry, T. Little Hampton, Sussex  
 Beattie, G. Salford  
 Bennett, J. Greenfairfield, Derbyshire  
 Barber, J. Coventry  
 Campbell, B. Prince's-square, Ratcliffe-highway  
 Campbell, J. White Lion-court, Cornhill  
 Cannon, J. Liverpool  
 Carille, W. Bolton, and J. Bainbridge, Preston  
 Carter, T. H. Minories  
 Cox, R. A. G. Weston, J. Furber, and G. Cox, Little Britain  
 Crossland, S. Liverpool  
 Edwards, J. Norton-falgate  
 Farmer, N. East-lane, Bermondsey  
 Feize, G. Lawrence Pountney-hill  
 Ferns, G. jun. Stockport

Field and Royston, Leeds  
 Fox, T. Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars'-road  
 Garbett, S. Birmingham  
 Gee, S. Cambridge  
 Glover, J. Worcester  
 Goldney, T. Chippenham  
 Gooch, W. Harlow, Essex  
 Harvey, M. B. and J. W. Rochford  
 Hewlett, T. Southborough, Kent  
 Highton, J. and J. Brewer, Broadway, Blackfriars  
 Holland, S. Bexhill, Sussex  
 Hooper, J. Tooley-street  
 Horne and Stackhouse, Liverpool  
 Jenkins, T. Lanvithen, Glamorganshire  
 Jones, J. Coreley, Shropshire  
 Keep, J. Grimsby  
 Mitchell, P. Bungay  
 Mason, J. B. Cambridge  
 Page, G. Cranbourn-street  
 Picstow, J. Earl's Colne, Essex  
 Platt, J. Cirencester  
 Potts, W. Sheerness  
 Pritchard, J. Rosoman-street, Clerkenwell  
 Rangecroft, J. Binfield, Berks  
 Richardson, J. Hull  
 Robertson, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Russell, W. Fleet-street  
 Sheriffe, J. Farnham, Surrey  
 Shirley, R. Bucklersbury  
 Smerdon and Penn, Liverpool  
 Smith, A. Lime-street square  
 Spitta, C. L. F. and G. Molling, and H. A. Spitta, Lawrence Pountney-lane  
 Steven, J. Newgate-street  
 Southbrook, E. C. Covent-garden  
 Treadway, T. Sloane-square  
 Tribadino, C. J. Cleveland-street, Mile-end  
 Turner, W. Layton, Essex  
 Tully, F. Bristol  
 Wadsworth, J. Long Buckley, Northamptonshire  
 Waldie, J. and S. Dalston, Cumberland  
 Warbuton, J. Hardwick-mill, Herefordshire  
 Watson, sen. and jun. Alnwick, Northumberland  
 Webb, H. Rochdale  
 Webster and Simpson, Tower-street  
 Whalley, G. B. Basinghall-street  
 Willis, R. Broad-street, Bloomsbury  
 Wright, G. St. Martin's-lane.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE present dry weather will be particularly favourable for housing and stacking the remainder of the corn and pulse, in the distant and northern districts. Harvest, with few exceptions, may now be deemed at an end. Little of novelty has occurred in the past month. The

wheat-crop, on good soils and situations, is undoubtedly large, both in England and Scotland, yet considerably below the weight and quality of the old wheat; in most other parts, light and coarse, and from the difficulties of the season, generally harvested in indifferent order. On the

the whole, as we have held throughout, although there will be no want of wheat, neither the quantity nor quality are probable to realize the splendid promises held out by the public prints. Barley is a great, but not a fine, crop. Oats and beans have far exceeded expectation. Pease are good on some of the warmest and best soils, in general a poor crop and badly harvested. Tares and seeds have not succeeded. Turnips have improved. Potatoes are a great and sufficient crop, though partially injured in late and exposed situations. All kinds of live stock are in the utmost plenty, but good hay very short in quantity. Wheat sowing, in forward lands, has been successfully got through, but the tilths not generally clean. In the extremities of the island, this important process will be very late. Seasons of the present description are always peculiarly unfavourable to the farmers of poor land and exposed districts. We learn from the Farmers' Journal, and

it has been confirmed to us, by private communications, that Wales is covered with cultivation, superabundant in all live and dead produce; and yet, too much like Ireland, depressed by extreme poverty. The cause of such an unfortunate state of affairs is sufficiently obvious; but it is by no means so with respect to any immediate and effective remedy.

*Smithfield*:—Beef, 2s. 4d. to 4s.—Mutton, 2s. 8d. to 4s.—Veal, 2s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.—Lamb, 3s. 6d. to 5s.—Oxford, Bucks. and Beds. milk-fed pork, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.—Bacon, —.—Raw fat, 2s. 3½d. per stone.

*Corn Exchange*:—Old wheat, 40s. to 65s.—New, 38s. to 56s.—Barley, 24s. to 34s.—Oats, 20s. to 30s.—London price of best bread, 4lb. for 9d.—Hay, 75s. to 115s.—Clover, do. 80s. to 135s.—Straw, 39s. to 50s.

Coals in the pool, 37s. to 49s. 6d.  
*Middlesex*; Oct. 20.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Journal of the Weather and Natural History, kept at Hartfield, East Grinstead, by Dr. T. Forster, from Sept. 20, to Oct. 15, 1823.*

Sept.	Thermomet. 10 P.M.	Barometer. 10 P.M.	Wind.	State of the Weather.
20	56	29.98	W.	Fair.
21	56	29.40	W.	Showery—Windy.
22	..	....	W.	Showery—Windy.
23	50	29.82	W.S.W.	Calm and cloudy—Rain.
24	56	29.86	W.	Fair warm day.
25	56	29.90	W.	Fair.
26	59	29.69	W.	Fair.
27	41	29.73	W.N.W.	Fair.
28	38	29.83	S.S.W.	Misty—Fair.
29	39	29.70	S.W.	Misty—Fair.
30	46	29.17	S.W.	Cloudy—Rain—Showers.
October				
1	40	29.09	S.S.W.	Windy—Rainy—Clear.
2	37	29.49	N.E.	Foggy—Clear.
3	50	29.76	N.S.W.	White frost—Rain.
4	40	29.99	S.W.	Fog—Clear—Fog.
5	57	29.87	S.	Cloudy.
6	53	29.77	S.W.	Cloudy—Rain—Clear.
7	50	29.94	W.S.W.	Much cloud.
8	49	29.78	W.N.W.	Fair—Cloudy.
9	43	29.48	W.	Rain—Showers.
10	43	29.21	W.	Showers and clear—Windy.
11	45	28.90	W.	Windy and fair—Showers.
12	48	29.18	W.	Showery day.
13	42	29.38	W.N.W.	Showers—Clear.
14	39	29.35	W.N.W.	Clear and clouds—Clear.
15	..	29.40	W.	Fair day.

N.B.—This journal will be continued up to the 15th of each month successively.

*Observations.*—I have to apologize for the omission of two Journals, occasioned by absence from home. The month of August was wet and blowing; and the quantity of rain considerable. On the

26th it became fair, and a delicious calm, with a serene sky and gentle north and easterly winds, succeeded; and continued, with the intermission of only a few blowing days, till the 21st of September, when the unsettled

unsettled weather recorded in this Journal commenced again.

I have ascertained, that over a tract of several hundred miles on the Continent, including France, the drought was very considerable from the 27th of August to the 21st of September. On Sunday, the 14th of September, a violent hurricane commenced in France about half past one o'clock. The city of Paris was involved in a cloud of dust, carried up by the wind, for twenty minutes: this was followed by a violent thunder-storm. This hurricane, followed by its shower, seemed to point north-east, being a south-west current; and it prevailed to a great degree, the ensuing night, in England.

The late summer has been a singular one in many respects; amongst which may be recorded, the unusually high temperature of the month of May, as observed at Great Yarmouth by Mr. C. G. HARLEY; who, in a meteorological journal kept for twenty-nine years past, has found the average for last May to exceed the previous general average by  $13\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  of Fahrenheit; and, what is more singular, the sums and averages of the journal for the succeeding months of July and August were almost the same, viz.—The dry days nine, and wet days twenty-two; the depth of rain,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches; the wind south-west fifteen days, and never was east; the highest temperature  $76^{\circ}$ ; and the average heat  $65^{\circ}$  and  $66^{\circ}$ .

## POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN OCTOBER.

### SPAIN.

**T**HE triumphs of legitimacy in Spain ought to be lamented by all people in SACKCLOTH and ASHES! When despots and their vile satellites rejoice, freemen ought to mourn,—whether they happen to be the immediate victims or not. Despots consider their cause as universal: ought not that of men to be the same?

Behold Ferdinand and the Legitimate now on his march from Seville to Madrid; D'Angouleme on his right hand, and A'Court on his left; with his confessor and prime minister riding on his shoulders, scattering Decrees of proscription and blood, and surrounded by mobs of monks and friars, shouting "Hallelujahs;" and you have a true picture of legitimacy in action.

To enable us to judge of the worthiness of the Bourbons to be proprietors of nations, and the arbiters of the existence and liberties of mankind, we need only recur to the facts, that the first act of Ferdinand was to nominate his CONFESSOR his prime minister; and that, in answer to an address of congratulation to the head of this race at Paris, he lately made the following reply:—

"Monsieur,—*I sensibly feel what you say. You pass eulogiums on me which I do not deserve. I repeat it, it is God who has done all; let us go and return Him thanks for His mercies; let us go and thank the mother of God, the Queen of Angels, who has never abandoned France, and has never ceased to bestow on her marks of her glorious protection.*"

This imbecile then went to Notre

Dame, to be present at a *Te Deum*; and an eye-witness thus describes a proprietor of nations:—

"His former *embonpoint* has fallen down upon his legs and lower extremities, which are proportionally large and unwieldy. His eyes are sunk, hollow, and troubled; his cheeks have fallen in, his lips have lost their roundness and tension, and his whole countenance has an exhausted and cadaverous appearance. For the last eighteen months he has entirely lost the power of moving his lower extremities. The arm-chair in which he was rolled up the nave of the cathedral was the same which he had occupied in his coach. He had been let down from the latter without leaving the former, or at all changing his first position. A kind of slope, covered with carpetting, had been formed at the great gate of the church, so that he could be rolled up and down without the necessity of being lifted over the steps. This chair, which was placed within the frame that supported the canopy, was so extremely low, that, in passing along the lines of the guards, he was looked down upon by them, and by the spectators who stood behind them. His legs were extended at full length, his feet were covered with black cloth-shoes, and both seemed preternaturally swollen, unwieldy, and torpid. His hands on both sides had a firm hold of the arms of the chair, on which his elbows leaned; his head was a good deal sunk between his shoulders, and his whole person without life or energy!"

We now give, as curiosities of legitimate morality, some passages from the discourse of the Archbishop of Paris, after the performance of the grand *Te Deum*:—

"Ferdinand VII. is free, and the King of



of France is his Liberator. One hundred thousand Frenchmen assembled by his orders, commanded by a Prince of his family, by him whom his heart loves to name his son. They marched, invoking the name of the God of St. Louis; the throne is preserved to the grandson of Henry IV.; a fine kingdom is preserved from ruin, and reconciled to Europe; and a peace, impossible to obtain by other means, is conquered by a war the most just, the most loyal, and at the same time the least bloody that was ever waged. Six months, dearest brethren, six months have sufficed for the performance of so many miracles. Thanks to the king, whom God has enlightened; whose lips are like an oracle, (says the Holy Ghost :) whose mouth errs not in the judgments which he pronounces; whose wisdom scatters the wicked, and after having vanquished them makes them pass under the arch of triumph. Thanks to the Christian hero, whose faith has sanctified an expedition already so legitimate—whose courageous feeling and holy valour has been the admiration of his soldiers, and who, in the sight of that same Africa, heretofore the theatre of so many exploits and so much constancy, has shown to all Europe that a descendant of St. Louis, who trusts in the Lord, is always sure of conquering the enemies of God and of Kings, were they more fierce than the Saracens, and more ferocious than the Barbarians."

Such are legitimates in this age of general intellectual illumination! Such is the cause for which, within thirty years, Britain has expended 1100 millions sterling, and to sustain which rivers of the best blood in Europe have been shed.—Can man be called a reasoning and rational creature?

But the iniquity of the triumph over the intellectual part of Spain, is even deeper than its assertion of a cause which is revolting to the common sense of mankind. The Constitution now overturned is the very system which was adopted by the Cortes assembled under British influence, and promulgated while British armies enjoyed an ascendancy throughout Spain. It was also recognized by all the then existing powers of Europe. Yet we now see its authors and adherents proscribed and fugitive, for honestly asserting the principles which met with general concurrence, when for other purposes it was convenient to espouse them.

A subscription was opened in England to support a cause so just and

reasonable; and we hope and trust it will now be re-opened, to provide annuities at once for the Spanish, Portuguese, and Neapolitan, victims of legitimacy. This is an act of duty not only on the part of all free men, but specially on that of the former subscribers, who contributed to create a confidence, the dupes of which they are bound to sustain after defeat.

In the whole affair, it is impossible to avoid some notice of the glories that are assigned by French vanity to the Bourbon, who within six months, with half the force, and a tenth of the money, has made a conquest of Spain; for effecting which in seven years so much boasting exists in England. In the first instance, say they, the liberals united with the priests, while the Bourbon allies were limited to the priests and priest-ridden. The title of "FIRST CAPTAIN OF THE AGE" is therefore transferred by them to this Bourbon; for the result of Waterloo is peremptorily ascribed by French writers to Blucher and his Prussians; and nothing is left to the late "first captain" but the glory of that deed which, after the capitulation of Paris, took place near the wall of the gardens of the Luxembourg. We think there must be much sophistry in this reasoning; but, not having sufficient space for the discussion, we leave it to our readers.

In the mean time, Spain is in a state of social dismay. Tens of thousands of heads of families, who relied on the justice of their cause, and on the pledged support of other nations, are driven from their homes and families by dread of vengeance; while other tens of thousands, who did their duty to the state as honest men are bound to do, and who expected promotion and reward, find their hopes suddenly blasted. All the miseries of civil war, and all the crimes consequent on personal desperation, will thus disgrace human nature in Spain for many months or years; and for what? That a bigotted ideot may rule in spite of the people,—that he may be placed above the laws,—and that such a one shall decide what is best for the nation, instead of the nation choosing for itself. As though the king of a free people were not the

first of kings, and a nation greater which makes a king great, than one which owes its greatness to the chances of legitimacy, and a government of favourites, placed above the law.

We confess we had hoped much for Europe in the regeneration of the Neapolitan, Portuguese, and Spanish governments; but it appears that, when courts make common cause, they have the address to turn mankind on one another; and the philosophers of the three countries have deceived themselves, and put back their cause a whole generation, by a spirit of moderation which has not been respected by the common enemy.

Many persons in England still hope something from Mina, and even from the desperation of the traitors, who were deceived by the sheep's clothing of the foreign banditti; but what can be done, with any chance of success, by men scattered, who were every where baffled while their power was concentrated and unbroken. Others charge the Spanish people with want of energy; but forget the sacrifices made, the treasons that appalled, the specious pretences of the invaders, and the allies which they found in the priests and devotees. In our opinion, the liberal party in Spain did all that the same party could or would do in any country, under similar circumstances. France in 1792-3 escaped the fate of Spain owing to a system which mankind now agree to condemn. Like the conspiracy of the Holy Alliance, the French committees disregarded the means, for the sake of the end. The moral principle was respected by the Neapolitans, the Portuguese, and the Spaniards; and we see the result.

To speak historically on the subject, we must state, that, after the French had succeeded by treachery in their assault on the Trocadero, they bombarded Cadiz; and both events so completed the divisions among the garrison and the inhabitants, that the Cortes and the Spanish ministers judged it merciful and expedient not to hazard further contest. An abortive convention was entered into with Ferdinand, the Cortes dissolved themselves, and the royal family leaped into the arms of their Bourbon

confederate, at Port St. Mary's, on the 30th of September. The details of what took place in Cadiz are as yet imperfect; but it seems that many of the principal patriots escaped to Gibraltar, and that Ferdinand issued in succession the following decrees:—

*First Decree.*

The scandalous excess which preceded, accompanied, and followed, the establishment of the democratical Constitution of Cadiz, in the month of March, 1820, have been made public, and known to all my subjects.

The most criminal treason, the most disgraceful baseness, the most horrible offences against my royal person—these, coupled with violence, were the means employed to change essentially the paternal government of my kingdom into a democratical code, the fertile source of disasters and misfortunes.

My subjects, accustomed to live under wise and moderate laws, and such as were conformable to their manners and customs, and which, during so many ages, constituted the welfare of their ancestors, soon gave public and universal proofs of their disapprobation and contempt of the new Constitutional system. All classes of the state experienced the mischief caused by the new institutions.

Tyrannically governed, by virtue and in the name of the Constitution, secretly watched in all their private concerns, it was not possible to restore order or justice; and they could not obey laws established by perfidy and treason, sustained by violence, and the source of the most dreadful disorders, of the most desolating anarchy, and of universal calamity.

The general voice was heard from all sides against the tyrannical Constitution; it called for the cessation of a code null in its origin, illegal in its formation, and unjust in its principle; it called for the maintenance of the sacred religion of their ancestors, for the re-establishment of our fundamental laws, and for the preservation of my legitimate rights; rights which I have received from my ancestors, and which my subjects have solemnly sworn to defend.

This general cry of the nation was not raised in vain.

In all the provinces armed corps were formed, which leagued themselves against the soldiers of the Constitution; sometimes they were conquerors; sometimes they were conquered; but they always remained firm to the cause of religion and of the monarchy.

Their enthusiasm, in the defence of objects so sacred, never deserted them under the reverses of war, and, preferring death to the sacrifice of those great benefi-



its, my subjects convinced Europe, by their fidelity and their constancy, that, although Spain nourished in her bosom some unnatural children, the sons of rebellion, the nation in general was religious, monarchical, and passionately devoted to its legitimate sovereign.

The whole of Europe—well aware of my captivity, and that of all the royal family, of the deplorable situation of my loyal and faithful subjects, and of the pernicious doctrines which Spanish agents were disseminating on all sides—resolved to put an end to a state of things, which constituted a common reproach, and which menaced with destruction all thrones and all ancient institutions, in order to substitute impiety and profligacy.

France, entrusted with so sacred an enterprise, has triumphed in a few months over the efforts of all the rebels of the world, collected for the misery of Spain upon her classic soil of fidelity and loyalty.

My august and well-beloved cousin, the Duke d'Angouleme, at the head of a valiant army, a conqueror throughout all my territories, has rescued me from the slavery in which I pined, and restored me to my constant and faithful subjects.

Replaced upon the throne of St. Ferdinand, by the just and wise hand of Providence, as well as by the generous efforts of my noble allies, and the valiant enterprise of my cousin, the Duke d'Angouleme, and his brave army, desirous of applying a remedy to the most pressing necessities of my people, and of manifesting to all my real will in this, the first moment of my recovered liberty, I have authorised the following decree:

Art. 1. All the Acts of the government called Constitutional (of what kind and description they may be), a system which oppressed my people from the 7th of March, 1820, until the 21st of October, 1823, are declared null and void, declaring, as I now declare, that during the whole of that period I have been deprived of my liberty, obliged to sanction laws and authorize orders, decrees, and regulations, which the said government framed and executed against my will.

Art. 2. I approve of every thing which has been decreed and ordered by the Provisional Junta of Government, and by the Regency, the one created at Oyarzun, April 9, the other May 26, in the present year; waiting, meanwhile, until sufficiently informed as to the wants of my people, I may be able to bestow those laws, and adopt those measures, which shall be best calculated to secure their real prosperity and welfare, the constant object of all my wishes.

You may communicate this decree to all the ministers.

(Signed by the royal hand.)

D. VICTOR SAEZ.

Port St. Mary, Oct. 1.

A second Decree orders the purification of all the civil authorities and the suppression of the constitutional army; no officer shall be admitted into the royal army till he shall have purified himself (*purificado*) in one of the Councils of War, which shall be formed for that purpose.

A third Decree repels from the Spanish dominions all foreigners of whatever nation they may be, who have taken part in the revolution, or supported or served the cause of the revolutionists.

A fourth Decree convokes the ancient Cortes of the kingdom, and fixes the mode of election.

A fifth, gives splendid recompence to the French generals.

A sixth, ordains that, on his journey to the capital, no individual who, during the existence of the system styled *Constitutional*, has been a deputy to the Cortes in the two last legislative sittings, shall present himself or be within five leagues of the route to Madrid. This prohibition is also applicable to the ministers, councillors of state, the members of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, the commandants-general, political chiefs, the persons employed in the several departments of the secretaries of state, and the chiefs and officers of the *ci-devant* national volunteer militia, to whom his majesty interdicts for ever (*para siempre*) entrance to the capital and the royal residence, or approach thereto within a circumference of fifteen leagues.

A seventh is in the following terms.—My soul cannot be at rest till, united to my beloved subjects, we shall offer to God pious sacrifices that he may deign to purify by his grace the soil of Spain from so many stains. In order that objects of such importance may be attained, I have resolved that in all places in my dominions, the tribunals, the juntas, and all the public bodies, shall implore the clemency of the Almighty in favour of the nation, and that the archbishops, bishops, and capitular vicars of vacant sees, the priors of orders, and all those who exercise ecclesiastical jurisdictions, shall prepare missions, which shall exert themselves to destroy erroneous, pernicious, and heretical doctrines, and shut up in the monasteries, of which the rules are the most rigid, those ecclesiastics who have been the agents of an impious faction.

An event, which doubtless hastened the fall of Cadiz, was the unfortunate capture of the brave RIEGO, the chivalrous,



chivalrous hero of the revolution. He left Cadiz, for the purpose of arousing the army of Ballasteros to action,—landed at Malaga, and hastened with a body of ill-armed partizans into Grenada, where he arrested the traitor Ballasteros; but a party of troops of the latter, aided by a French division, having put to flight the corps

of Riego, the latter, in company with an English officer, was betrayed by a Spanish peasant and priest,—seized, and conveyed, under every species of insult, to Madrid; where, on some vile pretence, he underwent a mock trial, and has been condemned to death.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON;

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

### CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

SEPT. 27.—At the Old Bailey no less than thirty-one prisoners sentenced to death, three to transportation for life, sixteen to seven years, and a great number to imprisonment and hard labour for different periods. It was assumed that a general Act of Parliament, rendering sentence of death unnecessary, did not include the city of London!

— 29.—Mr. Alderman Waithman elected lord mayor.

— 31.—A distressing accident happened at Brentford: a stage-coach, heavily laden with passengers and luggage, from the restiveness of the fore off-horse, came into contact with a coal-waggon, and was over-set. Nine or ten outside passengers were thrown to a considerable distance, and some seriously hurt: an infant, in the arms of its mother, who had a shoulder dislocated and an arm broken, with other bruises, was killed on the spot.

— 16.—A Meteorological Society formed at a public meeting at the London Coffee-house.

### MARRIED.

George Grant, esq. of Russell-place, to Miss Sophia Glennie, of Great James-street.

John Brown, esq. of the India-house, to Miss Marianne Sophia Thompson, of Forest-gate, Essex.

Brailsford Bright, esq. of Bishopsgate-street, to Miss Tilston, of Wellclose-square.

Mr. G. Goodwin, of Cheapside, to Miss Caroline Gray, of New-road.

Major-gen. Carey, to Miss Manning, daughter of William Manning, esq. M.P.

Mr. J. B. de Mole, to Miss Isabella Maudsley, of Cheltenham-place, Lambeth.

Mr. Lewis, of Spital-square, to Miss M. Bunnell, of Islington.

Mr. Stephen Williams, of Bedford-row, to Miss E. Stevenson, of Clapham.

At St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, Mr. William Lake, of Trinidad, to Miss Susannah Shephard, of Camden-town.

Mr. S. Jones, to Maria, daughter of the late J. Walford, esq. ordnance store-keeper.

Mr. Rodgers, of Canterbury-square, to Miss H. Falconar, of Doncaster.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, H. V. Tebbs, esq. Doctors' Commons, to Caroline, daughter of Joseph Nailer, esq.

James Trimbe, esq. to Miss H. R. Emmett, both of Balham-hill.

Edgar Taylor, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Ann Christie, of Wick-house, Hackney.

Edward Tyrrell, esq. of Guildhall, to Miss Fanny Lingham, of Ewell.

Philip Hall, esq. of Greek-street, Soho, to Miss Helen Stewart, of St. George's-place, Leith Walk, Edinburgh.

Mr. John Exley, of Hackney, to Miss Elizabeth Atkinson, of Bishopsgate without.

Warner Smith, esq. of Walbrook-place, Hoxton, to Miss Elizabeth Haines, of Marshall-street, Golden-square.

Mr. Richard Bentley, of Ely-place, to Miss Charlotte Bolton, of Shoe-lane.

Mr. D. Couty, of St. George's-in-the-East, to Miss Mary Davis, of Newington Butts.

Mr. Samuel Boyde, of Islington, to Miss Jane Boyde Philpot, of Bethnal-green.

Mr. Nicholson, of Grafton-house, Soho, to Miss Ray, of Finchley.

Mr. Bissett, of Peckham, to Miss E. S. Bell, of Croydon.

H. Mildmay, esq. to Ann, daughter of Alexander Baring, esq. M.P.

Mr. J. Betteridge, of London, to Miss Tabitha Wood, of Painswick, Gloucestershire.

W. H. Lane, esq. of Mercers-hall, to Miss Emily Armstrong, of Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Dr. E. Abbey, to Miss Harriet Catharine Walker, of Reigate.

The Rev. C. Spencer, to Mary Ann, daughter of Sir S. B. Morland, bart.

Hon. P. F. Cust, M.P. to Lady J. M. Scott, sister of the Duke of Buccleugh.

Mr. G. P. Maples, of the Old Jewry, to Miss Anne Williams, of Bristol.

At Eastbourne, Thomas Palmer Lloyd, esq.

esq. of Clapham-common, to Frances, daughter of Thomas Harrison, esq.

Mr. T. Bourn, to Miss Mary Gray, both of Hackney.

## DIED.

In Grafton-street, 71, Benjamin Marshall, esq. late of Watling-street.

In Church-street, Croydon, Thomas Read, esq.

In Fleet-street, 83, John Pettit, esq. late of Bocking, Essex.

In Portman-square, the Hon. Mary Patience Denny, wife of Anthony D. esq. and daughter of the late Lord Collingwood.

In Fleet-street, Mary, widow of Mr. T. Gurney, of Peel's Coffee-house.

In Little Britain, suddenly, Mr. Boulden, bookbinder, much respected, and leaving a large family to lament his loss.

At Blackheath-hill, 77, Mr. J. Hooker, formerly of Bermondsey.

At Blackheath, 28, Elizabeth, wife of J. Armstrong, esq.

At Windsor, 94, Mrs. A. Cowell, of Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, widow of Benjamin C. esq.

At Hastings, 69, William Coward, esq. of Brixton-lodge.

At Vauxhall, 62, Mrs. Appleton, of Ludgate-hill.

In Portland-place, the Dowager Lady Templeton.

At Highgate, Ann, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Henry Owen, late vicar of Edmonton, and many years the respected conductor of a juvenile seminary for boys.

In Tooley-street, 43, Mr. H. Varnham.

In Weymouth-street, Portland-place, Mrs. E. Morgan, late of St. Vincent's.

In Church-street, Kensington, 79, Joseph Battie, esq. late of the Bengal establishment.

Mrs. Peto, wife of Mr. Peto, builder, Godalmin.

On Lambeth Terrace, 80, Mr. Hugh Pain.

At Somers Town, 75, Lieut.-col. Robert Platt, late of the 5th foot.

At Kensington-gore, the widow of J. Fitzgerald, esq.

In Beaumont-street, St. Mary-le-bone, Joseph Kidd, esq. of Shacklewell.

In Sloane-street, 70, Mrs. Combes.

At Twickenham, the Hon. Mrs. Butler.

At Ewell, William Doudeswell, esq.

At Clapham, Eliza, daughter of the late Thomas Puckles, esq.

The Rev. R. Harrison, morning preacher at Brompton, and joint lecturer at St. Martin's-in-the-fields, and St. Botolph, Bishopsgate: he was an eminent preacher.

At Sutton, Surrey, Lawrence Brickwood, esq. formerly a banker.

At Islington, 54, Susannah, wife of Mr. John Cheap, jun.

In Bridge-street, Southwark, 65, Arthur Pott, esq.

In Newington-place, Kennington, Sarah, wife of Peter Hofman, esq.

At Kennington, 71, Mrs. Lambert, widow of John L. esq.

In Air-street, Piccadilly, J. Ward, esq.

At Park-cottage, Knightsbridge, 87, Edward Powell, esq.

In Francis street, Newington Butts, 31, Mrs. Mary Morton, widow of Charles M. esq. of Montego-bay, Jamaica.

At Harrowgate, 83, Sir A. Chambre, late one of the judges of the Common Pleas.

At Ingestrie, Staffordshire, 22, Frances Charlotte Countess of Dartmouth; also, aged 18 months, Lord Viscount Lewisham, the eldest son of the Earl of Dartmouth.

In the 43rd year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Luddington, wife of Mr. William Luddington, of Euston-Square, and sister of Dr. John Evans, of Islington. She fell a sacrifice to the incessant attention and unremitting vigilance with which she conducted a seminary for young ladies, which under her fostering wing had attained to unexampled prosperity. On her return after the Midsummer recess to the discharge of professional duties, her indisposition augmented, and terminated in speedy dissolution. To her mournful partner, and to her three affectionate daughters, as well as to her relatives and friends, she was endeared by the many excellences both of her head and of her heart; they will long cherish her memory. Her removal from an extensive sphere of usefulness and in the zenith of activity, forms an awful comment on the vanity of human expectations, and powerfully inculcates the wisdom of directing our hopes to the imperishable enjoyments of a better world. This account shall be closed with lines of which she expressed her warmest admiration.

— Yes, we shall live for ever. Life's short years

May bring their destined trials, woes, and joys,  
And shew the thorns and roses in our way;  
But we shall follow when the mighty Lord  
Of man's redemption, rising from the grave,  
Ascended,—pointing to our promised home  
Above,—where spirits of the just abide  
In immortality and perfect love!

At his seat at Brocklesby-hall, in Lincolnshire, Charles Anderson Pelham, Lord Yarborough. Mr. Anderson, which is his patronymic name, assumed that of Pelham on succeeding to the fortune of Charles Pelham, his great uncle. He served in several parliaments for the county of Lincoln, till the year 1792, when, by the interest of Mr. Pitt, to whom he had attached himself, he was, by the King, created Baron Yarborough. His lordship soon, however, changed his politics, and for many years has voted with opposition. He has not been distinguished as an orator in either house of parliament.

He

He died at the age of seventy-five; and is succeeded in his title and estate by his son, the Hon. Charles Anderson Pelham, of Appledurcombe, in the Isle of Wight; that gentleman having succeeded to that estate as heir at law to the late Sir Richard Worsley. Mr. Pelham, in the House of Commons, has steadily voted with opposition. Lord Yarborough was LL.D. F.R.S. and F.A.S. Being succeeded in the peerage by his son, the Hon. C. A. Pelham, a vacancy is occasioned in the representation for Lincolnshire.

At his seat at Barrogil Castle, near Thurso, *James Sinclair, Earl of Caithness*. His lordship was descended from William, second Earl of Caithness, the first branch of which family held the title from 1456 to 1789, when, that branch failing, it descended to the second branch, in the person of James, the twelfth earl. He lived mostly at his estate in Scotland, and at his death was lord-lieutenant of the county of Caithness, and post-master general for Scotland. His lordship was long in a declining state of health.

*Mrs. Richardson*, widow of the late Joseph Richardson, esq. a barrister at law, and many years member of parliament for one of the Duke of Northumberland's boroughs, in Cornwall. That gentleman had originally a small fortune, and that he lost in the unfortunate adventure with Mr. Sheridan, in Drury-lane Theatre. Richardson died in 1800, leaving this lady a widow, with a young family, and in very distressed circumstances. Her husband's friend assisted her by procuring a subscription for the publication of the *Fugitive*, a comedy; and some poems, written by him, which relieved her in some degree. She also, in 1808, published a volume of elegant poems of her own composition, and an abridgment of the Bible, in verse, for the use of young persons. As she has, as might be expected, not left any property to bring up her children, her friends are now endeavouring to raise a subscription for their support, in which we sincerely wish them success.

In Ireland, *Charles O'Lauglan, esq.* commonly called the Prince of Burrin. This man was little, if at all, known in England, and probably not much more in Ireland, but we give this notice of him as one of those singular beings with which Ireland abounds. They are, or pretend to be, the descendants of an ancient aristocracy, and look for homage from all ranks on that account. This man was remarkably condescending, and, as far as his property would permit him, charitable to the lower class of his neighbours, but as proud and unbending to those in his neighbourhood who were his equals in rank and fortune. As he has no son, he is succeeded by a

collateral relation, who will, undoubtedly, assume the title of Prince of Burrin.

At his seat at Ashridge, in Buckinghamshire, *John William Egerton, Earl of Bridgewater*. This noble lord was the son of John, Lord Bishop of Durham, by Anne Sophia, daughter of the Duke of Kent. He was born August 29, 1749; and, being bred to the army, in the year 1783 he was major of the 20th regt. of dragoons, and that year married a daughter of Samuel Haynes, esq. by whom he had no children; he has never been on active service as a soldier abroad, but has been on the staff both in England and Ireland, and has risen to the rank of general, his commission bearing date in 1812. Before his accession to the peerage, he sat many years in parliament for the borough of Brockley, and voted invariably with administration. On the death of Francis, the last Duke of Bridgewater, the title of duke became extinct; but the earldom of Bridgewater, and the title of Viscount Brockley, fell to this gentleman. Lord Bridgewater was, when he died, colonel of the 14th dragoons, steward for the Duchy of Cornwall to the estates of that duchy in Hertfordshire, and master of Grotham Hospital, Durham, also F.R.S. On the death of the late Duke of Bridgewater, he succeeded to the Buckinghamshire estates, and the patronage of the borough of Brockley, and a large fortune. He is said to have been the largest holder of Bank-stock of any man in England. His lordship was much of an economist, and has been able to expend a very large sum in rebuilding the family-seat of Ashridge, now one of the most splendid mansions in England. Lord Bridgewater has been long ill. By staying out too long on a shooting-party with the Duke of York, one of his feet was so much affected by the frost, that, at one time it was feared amputation would be necessary, and he actually lost some of his toes. He was a man of a quiet domestic turn, and much esteemed in the circle of his acquaintance. He gave extensive employment to the industrious poor.

Suddenly, in a fit, at the house of his brother, Dr. Wollaston, the *Rev. Francis John Hyde Wollaston*, B.D. vicar of South Weald, and rector of Cold Norton, also Archdeacon of Essex. Mr. Wollaston came to town a few days ago, and the night before his decease appeared in full health; but, in the morning, he was found dead in his bed. This sudden death caused a coroner's jury to be called, when it clearly appeared in evidence that he died of an apoplexy.

Lately, at his seat at Willersly-hall, in the county of Derby, *Sir Charles Hastings*, bart. This gentleman was nearly related to the last Earl of Huntingdon, and patronized by him. He bred him to the army; and



and we find him, in the year 1783, lieutenant-colonel in the 34th regt. of foot, in which he continued some time, and then retired on half-pay; but, keeping his rank in the army, he rose successively by brevet to that of full general, in 1813. He was successively promoted to be colonel of the 77th, 55th, and 12th, regiments of foot. On the 28th of February, 1806, his Majesty, George III. was pleased to confer on him the title of a baronet of Great Britain. Sir Charles had no opportunity to distinguish himself as a military man, not having been called on to take any command abroad, but had generally a station in some one of the military districts. He was a well-disposed zealous man.

At the Grange, near Wareham, the *Right Hon. Nathaniel Bond*. This gentleman was bred at Westminster and Cambridge for the bar. The two families of Bond and Banks are joint patrons of the borough of Corfe Castle, in Dorsetshire. Mr. Bond was elected, when young, to represent that borough. He took the side of Mr. Pitt, and for some time practised at the bar as a barrister, and a serjeant at law, and king's council; but, finding no great encouragement in his profession, he quitted it, and by Mr. Pitt's interest was made one of the lords of the Treasury; and, on the death or resignation of Sir Charles Morgan, he was appointed king's council, a place he was obliged to quit by ill health, since which he resided at his seat in Dorsetshire, where he acted as a magistrate; and, by his conduct, was much esteemed in his neighbourhood. He was a man of abilities, and in parliament displayed considerable eloquence.

At his seat at Cobham-hall, in Surrey, at the advanced age of nearly 105, *General Felix Buckley*, (whose death was mentioned in our last.) He passed his life in the army, which he must have entered early, as he was a captain in the Royal Horse Guards in 1751, made a major by brevet 1764, major in the troop 1765, lieutenant-col. in 1773, and colonel in 1779. In the beginning of Mr. Pitt's administration, the old troops of Royal Horse Guards were reduced, and the present Life Guards raised in their room. Colonel Buckley was promoted to be major-general in 1782, lieutenant-general 1791, and general 1801. He had retired from the army, but had retained his rank; and, at his death, enjoyed only the place of Governor of Pendennis castle. He was longer in the military service than any other man, and perhaps may be said to have seen as little service.

*William Noble, esq.* at the age of 78, formerly a banker in Pall Mall. Mr. N. was a native of Brampton, in Westmoreland; and, coming to town, he was intro-

duced into the banking business, and was partner in the house of Devaynes, Dawes, and Noble. They were not successful; Mr. Noble, during his prosperity, had performed many acts of philanthropy. One gentleman, who was befriended by him, made a journey to the North, and published it under the title of "Ramble to the Lakes." He prefixed to his work a good portrait of Mr. Noble, and under it this highly complimentary inscription,—"The Friend of Man." Mr. Noble has lived for many years retired in the country, and was deservedly esteemed.

At Kinnaird, in the county of Rosecommon, *Mrs. Plunket*, wife of Major Plunket, but better known as Miss Gunning. She was the daughter of the late General Gunning, by Miss Minifie, daughter of a clergyman of that name in the west of England, and who was well known as a novel writer. General Gunning was the brother of the two celebrated Irish beauties, the Miss Gunnings, one of whom married the late Earl of Coventry, and the other was first married to the Duke of Hamilton, and afterwards to the Duke of Argyle. With such connexions, Miss G. might have done well in the world; but all she could obtain was to be taken under the patronage of Gertrude, the old Duchess of Bedford. But she and her mother soon became objects of displeasure, by an endeavour to procure a marriage for Miss Gunning, with the Marquis of L—, by an artifice which was much talked of at that time, and was the subject of many pamphlets. For this she was dismissed from the duchess's favour, and obliged to return to her mother, who lived separate from her husband on a small annuity. In this situation she, like her mother, tried her abilities in novel writing, and published "The Gipsy Countess," 4 vol. 12mo. 1799. "The Farmer's Boy," from the French of Dumesnil, 4 vol. 1802. "The Exile of Erin," 3 vol. 1803. "Dangers through Life," 3 vol. and "Memoirs of a Man of Fashion, 1815." After her mother's death, we presume she must have been assisted by some of her noble relatives, till she married Major Plunket, an officer in slender circumstances. With him she soon after retired to Ireland, but not before an attempt was made to charge her with a capital crime. This lady might certainly have looked for a better station in life, and kinder treatment, as she was first cousin to two of our most ancient and opulent dukes.

At Florence, lately, *John King, esq.* well known by the name of Jew King, and sometimes called King of the Jews. This extraordinary character was born of poor parents, and educated at the Jews' charity school. The education he acquired there was very confined; but his abilities, which

which were very considerable, might have enabled him to make a very shining figure in life. As clerk to a Jew house of business, he learned all the arcana of money-transactions, and was initiated, into a knowledge of the law, at another place. With these qualifications he commenced money-broker; and, by negotiating annuities for young men of fortune to support their extravagancies, he contrived to live in a splendid style. He did not, however, confine his abilities to his profession, but was employed at the debating society, then (about the year 1782,) held at the rooms in Carlisle-street. In this place our informant remembers to have heard King, the late actor Macklin, and the present Judge G——; and King was not the worst orator of the three. About the same period he commenced author, and wrote "*Thoughts on the Difficulties and Distresses in which the Peace of 1783 has involved the People of England*," addressed to the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, 1783." By his profits on the annuity-business, he contrived to live in a style of fashion; and, by this show, was enabled to draw the unwary into many speculations. At one time he was concerned in a banking-house in Piccadilly, in company with a well-known Irish baronet. At another time, but with another set of partners, he opened a banking-house in Portland-place, and engaged in many other ingenious speculations; but, as all did not answer to his partners, they involved him in many law-suits, and sometimes caused him to become an inmate both of the rules of the Fleet and the King's Bench. He made a visit to Paris, where he became acquainted with, and married, the Dowager Lady Lanesborough, sister of the late Earl of Belvidere. Her son he contrived to match with a lady of large fortune; and for some time he lived in a very splendid style, keeping an open table every day, to which such company were invited as were likely to prove profitable, either by wanting, or by lending, money on annuities. His transactions being carried on in a peculiar way, he was constantly before some of the courts of law or equity as plaintiff, defendant, or witness, in which latter capacity he was often roughly treated by the gentlemen of the bar, which induced him, in 1804, to publish a pamphlet, entitled, "*Oppression deemed no Injustice toward some Individuals*." We have likewise another work of his, viz. "*An Essay, intended to shew a Universal System of Arithmetic*." A few years ago, by the death of Lord Belvidere, Lady Lanesborough came into the family estate, and Mr. King and she were enabled to live abroad in a good style. Fortunately for him, his lady, although at the great age of eighty-seven, survives him.

[We have been favoured with the following remarks on the works of the late Robert Bloomfield, and with pleasure give place to them. Our correspondent errs through over zeal, in supposing that our former notice was written in the spirit of detraction. That spirit has never disgraced the *Monthly Magazine*, and never will. "His '*Farmer's Boy*,' though his first, on the whole, may, I think, be deemed his best production; in which he displayed, not only great poetical talent, but also great practical knowledge of agriculture. The account of the early life of the author, prefixed to this work by his ingenious friend Mr. Lofft, is highly interesting, and shows the native excellence of his moral character in a striking point of view. His next production was the "*Rural Tales*," which are many of them truly excellent; and of his "*Wild Flowers*," the same may be justly said. His poem of "*Good Tidings, or News from the Farm*," intended as a tribute of respect and gratitude to Dr. Jenner, for the discovery of the Cow Pox,—which contains also a just and eloquent acknowledgment to Lady Wortley Montague, who first introduced Inoculation for the Small Pox into this country, from Turkey,—has I think been less noticed than it deserves—it possesses many glowing beauties—many poetic excellencies, feeling, generous, and pathetic sentiments. In 1807, Mr. Bloomfield accompanied a select party of friends down the romantic river Wye, in Wales; and of this pleasing excursion, he afterwards published, under the title of "*Banks of Wye*," a poetical journal, divided into four books; the account of this voyage is interspersed with the history of surrounding antiquities, and the traditions of the country. In this volume, if not as a whole equal to his preceding productions, there are occasional touches of real poetry, and some truly interesting episodes; the little piece on the departure of Mr. Morris, the beloved but unfortunate possessor of the beautiful gardens of Piercefield in Monmouthshire, is truly affecting. In 1822, Mr. Bloomfield once more appeared before the public; and notwithstanding, as he tells us in his preface, "*May-day with the Muses*, was written under great anxiety of mind, and in a wretched state of health," it will be found to possess considerable merit. The idea which supplied our author with materials for this poem, is something novel and unique; if too much so to be probable, when we have perused the interesting tales to which it introduces us, I think we may very well excuse it. The first piece of "*The Drunken Father*," is quite in the author's own style; though there are two or three stanzas very imperfect, which might probably be omitted

advanta-

advantageously. The allusion, in "The Forester," to the melancholy events at Claremont, is truly happy,—the following lines from this piece are very admirable:—

"Empires may fall, and nations groan,  
Pride be thrown down, and states decay!  
Dark Bigotry may rear her throne,  
But science is the light of day."

—"The Shepherd's Dream," and "The Soldier's Home," are also pieces of great merit; and the last tale of "Alfred and Janet," written, as the author says, for the express purpose of convincing a female friend, "that it is possible for a blind

man to be in love," adds another laurel to the many before entwined round the brow of the writer. The poetical fame of Bloomfield is fixed upon an imperishable basis; and in despite of the censures of puny critics and self-sufficient commentators, his works will be read in after ages, with pleasure and delight. Even those who do not admire his poetry, must assent to the moral tendency of all his productions:—if he erred in his pictures of human nature in the lower walks of life, it was indeed by looking on its brighter side, and painting man not as he is, but as he ought to be."

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

*Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last twenty-seven Years.*

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE bishop of Durham has recently, to his honour, established schools throughout the extensive district of Wear-dale, and has expended no less than seven thousand pounds for that purpose.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Morris, to Miss E. Scott; Mr. P. Henzell, to Miss J. Matthews: all of Newcastle.—Mr. A. Lishman, to Mrs. Renwick, of Newcastle.—Mr. C. Metcalf, to Miss A. Strong; Mr. T. Gainsforth, to Miss S. White: all of Durham.—Major-General Seddon, of Durham, to Mrs. Methold, of Windlestone.—Mr. W. Clough, to Miss M. Wetherald, both of Sunderland.—Mr. F. Welch, of Sunderland, to Miss M. Williamson, of Chester-le-street.—Mr. J. Watson, of Bishopwearmouth, to Miss E. Hogg, of Sunderland.—Mr. Forsyth, of South Shields, to Miss Wright, of Westoe.—Mr. A. Thompson, of Barnardcastle, to Miss A. Richmond, of Bishop Auckland.—Mr. R. Pickersgill, to Miss E. Foulmin, both of Darlington.—Mr. N. Lorraine, to Miss Whitfield, both of Hexham.—Thomas Rippon, esq. of Stanhope, to Miss Barker, of Edmonbyers.—Jas. T. Wray, esq. to Miss S. Winstanley, both of Wensleydale.—Mr. M. Taylor, of Heworth Grove, to Miss E. Robson, of Hylton Cottage.—George Fenwick, esq. of High Pallin, to Miss M. Robinson, of Hendon Lodge.—Mr. B. Anderson, of Shuttleheugh, to Miss E. Weatherburn, of New-ham Edge.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, in Newgate-street, 70, Mr. W. Bywell, of Darlington.—30, Mr. W. Cooper.—65, Mr. G. Young.—46, Mr. J. Lowrey.

At Durham, Mrs. Jones, suddenly.—90, Christopher Hopper, esq. senior alderman of the corporation.

At Gateshead, 60, Mrs. M. Jopling.

At North Shields, 75, Mr. J. Stephenson.—Mrs. Venus, suddenly.

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At South Shields, Mrs. P. Hargrave.

At Sunderland, 53, Mr. M. Taylor.

At Darlington, 27, suddenly, Mrs. Horner, greatly respected.

At Barnardcastle, 81, Mr. G. Wade.—82, Mr. J. Appleby.

At Alnwick, 74, Mr. J. Weddell.—69, Mr. M. Hindmarsh, much respected.

At Halton Red House, near Corbridge, Mrs. S. Hutchinson.—At Shilvington, 82, Mr. G. Sanderson.—At Wooler, 65, Mr. J. Selby.—35, Mrs. Turnbull.—At Spittal, 94, Mr. W. Dickson.

### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

An academy of arts has recently been established at Carlisle: on the 24th ult. an exhibition of painting, sculpture, &c. by native and other artists, took place. Would it not be more effective and useful to combine the talents of the six northern counties?

A melancholy catastrophe lately happened at the William-Pitt colliery, near Whitehaven, by which fourteen men, sixteen boys, and two girls, lost their lives. An explosion from some cause took place, which has not yet been explained, as the safety-lamp was used by all the unfortunate persons, and the usual precautions were taken. Seventeen horses were also killed. This event has involved numerous individuals in the deepest affliction: Whitehaven participates considerably in the misfortune, and some stagnation has been occasioned among the inferior shopkeepers.

*Married.*] Mr. D. Campbell, jun. of Carlisle, to Miss A. M. Fairclough, of Liverpool.—Mr. W. Bowman, to Miss A. Bell; Mr. W. Fearon, to Miss M. Heslop: all of Whitehaven.—Mr. R. Ansley, to Miss E. Graham, both of Maryport.—Mr. J. Dodd, of Armathwaite, to Miss J. Wilson, of Penrith.—Mr. J. Carter, to Miss A. Rook.—Mr. J. Dawson, to Miss A. Room: all of Kendal.—John



Pattinson, esq. of Wigton, to Miss Fidler, of St. Alban's Row, Carlisle.—Mr. W. Cummins, of Larking, to Miss A. Robinson, of Natland.—Mr. J. Cooper, to Miss M. Glendenning, both of Longtown.—Mr. J. Liddle, of Bonstead-hill, to Mrs. Harrison, of Burgh-by-Sands.—Mr. J. Shepherd, of Brigham, to Miss M. Muncaster, of Cockermouth.

*Died.*] At Whitehaven, 52, Mrs. J. Nicholson.—72, Mrs. M. Moore.—76, Mr. H. Crellen.—78, Mrs. M<sup>c</sup>Knight.

At Maryport, 25, Mrs. Ashbridge, wife of Capt. A. much respected.—Mr. J. Kirkpatrick.—At Kendal, 30, Mrs. D. Bulfield, of Natland.—27, Mr. J. Waller.—36, Mr. J. Fisher.

At Wetheral Cottage, near Carlisle, 60, Mr. W. Rustin, late of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, deservedly respected.—At Rick-erby, 31, Mr. J. Cuthbert, greatly regretted.—At Broadfield, 70, Mr. R. Taylor, justly lamented.—At Eamont Bridge, 49, Mr. W. Langley.

#### YORKSHIRE.

The preparations for the late York musical festival were upon the most attractive scale, and its visitors were of the highest rank; while the numbers swelled the receipts to fifteen thousand pounds. The expences amounted to eight thousand pounds, and the profits went for the support of the infirmaries of York, Leeds, Hull, and Sheffield. The orchestra was so extensive, that accommodations were open for five hundred performers and their instruments.

*Married.*] Mr. Cropper, of York, to Miss M. Backhouse, of Tadcaster.—Mr. T. Hodgson, to Miss A. Cook; Mr. R. Curry, to Miss M. Potter; Mr. J. Lister, to Miss G. Braithwaite: all of Leeds.—Mr. T. Morgan, of Leeds, to Miss H. Dean, of Woodhouse.—Mr. J. P. Sheppard, of Leeds, to Mrs. Barker, of Wakefield.—Mr. N. Booth, of Leeds, to Miss R. Blackburn, of Hunslet.—Mr. E. Miffield, of Armley, to Miss Dunderdale, of Leeds.—Mr. W. Booth, to Miss M. Aked.—Mr. J. Austwick, to Miss Bayston, both of Wakefield.—Mr. H. Milnes, to Miss E. Tetley.—Mr. B. Hoyland, to Miss Bentley: all of Bradford.—John Francis Carr, esq. of Pledwick, to Miss M. Robinson, of Hemingborough.—Mr. J. Burnley, of Batley, to Miss Keighbey, of Heckmondwike.—Mr. R. E. Hutchinson, to Mrs. B. Wigglesworth, both of Masham.—Mr. S. Bower, to Miss H. Clegg, of Misfield.

*Died.*] At Leeds, in Fanshawe-street, Mrs. S. Linley, deservedly regretted.—45, Mrs. A. Abbott.—Mrs. Thackray, greatly lamented.—43, Mr. Lane, of the firm of Messrs. Green and Lane, of this town.

At Wakefield, Mrs. M. Oakland.

At Halifax, 34, Miss A. Finch.—66, Mr. J. Normington.

At Bradford, Mr. T. Jardine.—Miss H. Wood.—31, Mr. J. Bell, much respected.—Mrs. A. Burdett, of Cottingley.

At Pontefract, 46, Mrs. R. Fox.

At Selby, Mrs. A. Smith.

At Woodhouse, near Howarth, William Greenwood, esq. deservedly esteemed and regretted.—At Headingley, Mr. J. Long, of London.—At Holbeck, 27, Miss M. Hargreaves, regretted.—72, Mrs. E. Williams.—At Sowerby, 24, Mr. J. Leife.

#### LANCASHIRE.

A meeting of the respectable inhabitants of Manchester lately took place, Dr. Davenport Hulme in the chair; and it was unanimously resolved to establish an institution for the promotion of literature, science, and the arts.

A musical festival lately took place at Liverpool, which was numerous and fashionably attended; and the receipts amounted to six thousand pounds.

*Married.*] Mr. S. M<sup>c</sup>Cruer, to Miss E. Pollitt; Mr. J. Hollingsworth, to Miss A. Hunt; Mr. J. Parker, to Miss S. Lewtas; Mr. J. S. Mosley, to Miss A. Jack; Mr. W. M. Crowther, to Miss B. Podmore: all of Manchester.—Mr. J. Whitaker, of Oldham, to Miss M. Wood, of Manchester, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. J. Snelham, of Manchester, to Miss S. Dodson, of Boston.—Mr. J. Parkhill, to Miss A. Nicholas, both of Henry Edward-street; Mr. D. Campbell, to Miss A. M. Fairchurch; Mr. J. Hogan, to Miss M. Thompson; Mr. Jas. Nuttall, of Old Dock, to Miss E. Morgan, of Fenwick-street; Mr. J. B. Wright, to Miss E. Currey; Mr. J. Butterworth, to Miss H. Hodgson; Mr. T. Darlington, to Miss S. Marshall: all of Liverpool.—Mr. J. Jackson, to Miss A. Chadwick, both of Oldham.—Mr. T. Kendal, late of Oldham, to Miss M. Bardsley, of Shaw.—Mr. J. Lomas, of Heaton Norris, to Miss S. Sidebotham, of Stockport.

*Died.*] At Manchester, in Cross-lane, 75, Mr. J. Burgess, much respected.—22, Miss M. A. Hill, deservedly regretted.—32, Mr. A. Smithurst, justly lamented.—74, Mrs. B. Knott, greatly esteemed.—Mr. G. J. Singleton.

At Salford, in Bury-street, Mrs. Seville, greatly respected.

At Liverpool, in Paradise-street, Mrs. Riley, wife of Samuel R. esq. of Marchwell-hall, Denbighshire.—In Park-lane, 75, Mr. J. Wainwright, late of Liver-street.—46, Mr. J. Simpson, late of Scotland-road.—75, Mrs. M. Potter.—61, Mrs. A. Chesney.

At Duckingfield, 66, Mr. J. Bradley, generally respected.—At Strangeways, Dorothy, widow of George Clowes, esq.—At Fairfield, the Right Rev. Thomas Moore,

Moore, the oldest bishop in the Moravian see.

## CHESHIRE.

The Cheshire Whig Club, within the month, held its annual meeting at Chester, Col. Hughes, M.P. in the chair. The speeches were on the purest principles of patriotism, and were received with fervour by the enlightened company. Earl Grosvenor, in an excellent speech, stated, that pure Whiggism had made rapid progress in that and several adjoining and other counties.

Mr. Harrison, who was incarcerated in Chester castle for alleged sedition committed at a public reform meeting held at Stockport, was liberated within the month. He has returned to his family.

*Married.*] Mr. Ayrton, of Chester, to Miss E. Grimsditch, of Liverpool.—Mr. J. Fisher, of Stockport, to Miss E. Lowe, of Heaton Norris.—Mr. Shelmerdine, to Miss Mort, both of Altrincham.—At Walsley, the Rev. R. Anderson, A.M. to Miss Weston.

*Died.*] At Chester, in the Union walk, 73, Mrs. Manning.—53, Mr. T. Hörner, deservedly respected.—In Stanley-place, Mrs. Forbes, widow of Col. F.—In Newgate-street, 79, Mrs. Bromfield, late of Gateshead.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Wolfe, deservedly regretted.

At Stockport, 38, Mr. R. Edge.

At Winsford-lodge, R. L. Dudley, esq.—At Brereton-Green, Helen, the daughter of Sir John Tobin, of Liverpool.—At Bunbury, Mr. Ashley.

## DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. E. Mart, to Miss M. Bradbury, Mr. James Hannay, to Miss E. Pounton; Mr. James Rouse, to Miss S. Allsop: all of Derby.—Mr. E. Taberer, of Derby, to Miss M. Kitchen, of Atherstone.—The Rev. A. Know, to Miss C. Cox, of Derby.

*Died.*] At Derby, 59, Mr. J. Ford.—55, Mr. W. Slater.

At Melbourne, 61, Mr. W. Henson.

At Wellesley-hall, Sir Charles Hastings, bart. G.C.B.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A public dinner, to commemorate the return of Joseph Birch, esq. and Thomas Denman, esq. on independant principles, lately took place at Nottingham; Lord Ratcliffe in the chair. The attendance was numerous, and included some of the best patriots of the country; among whom was Mr. Alderman Waithman, lord mayor elect of London, who on this occasion was made a burgess of the corporation. The speeches were an intellectual treat, and gratified the friends of liberty and reform.

*Married.*] Mr. R. White, to Miss S. Hudson; Mr. J. F. Bottom, to Miss H. Hudson; Mr. T. Elliott, to Miss F. Tay-

lor: all of Nottingham.—Mr. W. Gabitas, to Miss M. Wiltshire; Mr. R. Brookes, to Miss H. Miles: all of Newark.—At Mansfield, Mr. J. Barratt, to Miss A. Staton, of Linby.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, on Standard-hill, Samuel Freeth, esq.—In Finkelhill-street, Mr. Gadsby.—In Pilcher-gate, 43, John Huish, esq.

At Newark, 49, Mr. J. A. King.

At Mansfield, 66, Mr. J. Mason.

At Basford, Miss S. Swann Saunders.

—At Arnold, 64, Mrs. E. Williamson.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Clay, of Grantham, to Miss H. Renshaw, of Newark.—Mr. Marshall, to Miss Mary Turner, both of Grantham.—The Rev. J. Prescott, vicar of North Somercoates, to Miss E. Phillips, of Louth.—The Rev. Mr. Clarke, vicar of Gedney, to Miss Oldham, of Tid Fen.

*Died.*] At Horncastle, 49, John Fawcett, M.D. much respected in his profession and the circle of his private friends.

At Hougham, 48, the Rev. George Theroold, son of the late Sir John T. bart.—At Barnet-by-le-Beek, the Rev. J. Pearson.

## LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

The independent and intelligent inhabitants of Leicester lately agreed to enter into subscriptions, to try the claims of the clergy to what is called "Easter offerings." A committee was formed, to carry into effect the future determinations that might be agreed to.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Marshal, of Leicester, to Miss Townsend, of St. Alban's.—Mr. White, of Thursby, to Mrs. Newbery, of the London-road, Leicester.—Mr. O. Fox, of Leicester, to Miss A. C. Clark, of Spondon.—Mr. J. Brown, of Leicester, to Miss Sills, of Barlestone.—Mr. W. Hawley, of Melton Mowbray, to Miss J. Pindar, of Grantham.

*Died.*] At Leicester, 31, Mr. J. Sheppard.—In Market-street, 37, Mr. R. Martin.—In King-street, 78, Mr. Findley.

At Loughborough, in the Market-place, Miss M. North.—Mr. J. Seward.

At Market Bosworth, 88, Mr. Baxter.

At Woodthorpe, 74, Mrs. Martin, one of the Society of Friends.—At Melton, Mr. G. Brewster.—Mrs. Marriott.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. M. Eyland, of Walsall, to Mrs. Iggulden, of Newport.—Mr. T. Sparrow, of Wolverhampton, to Miss M. Picken, of Sydney-house, Salop.—The Rev. J. Roaf, of Wolverhampton, to Miss A. Buss, of Headcorn.—At Colwich, the Rev. Charles G. Okeover, of Okeover, to Mary Anne, daughter of Lieut.-gen. Sir George Anson, M.P. for Litchfield.

*Died.*] At Litchfield, Mrs. Wainwright. At Wolverhampton, 62, Mrs. Bullock.—27, Mrs. E. Thomas.

At Rowington, 33, Miss M. Buffery.

## WARWICK.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

Birmingham Musical Festival took place within the month: the arrangements were upon a grand and extensive scale, worthy of the dignified and respectable visitors who attended. The gross receipts of the four days amounted to 10,500*l.* Hence it appears that music within the month produced at this and two other meetings the enormous sum of 30,500*l.*

*Married.*] William Swainson, esq. F.R.S. to Miss Mary Parkes, of Warwick.—Mr. T. Lees, of Banbury-street, to Miss E. Ryland, of Worcester-street; Mr. J. Bagshaw, to Miss H. Saunders; Mr. J. Tolley, to Miss Flavell: all of Birmingham.—Mr. T. Marston, of Birmingham, to Miss H. Griffin, of Stafford.—Mr. T. Richards, jun. of Birmingham, to Miss E. Mount, of Canterbury.—Mr. W. Shettle, to Miss C. Wells, both of Coventry.

*Died.*] At Warwick, 44, Sarah Cooke, one of the Society of Friends.

At Birmingham, in Temple-street, 21, Miss S. Toney.—On Snow-hill, 51, Mrs. A. Slater.—76, Mr. T. Bellamy.

At Coventry, 46, Mrs. M. Packwood.

At Camp-hill, Bordesley, 87, Mrs. Whateley, late of Birmingham.—At the New Inkley, 40, Mr. W. Broomhead.—At Warstone-house, 71, Mrs. Forrest, widow of Alexander F. esq.

## SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Taylor, of Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, to Miss M. Coston, of Steventon.—Mr. E. Bynner, to Miss L. Bryan, of Shrewsbury.—Mr. J. Asterley, of Willington, to Miss A. J. Banks, of Old Park.—Mr. J. Morris, of Bridgnorth, to Miss Smith, of Cherry-street, Birmingham.—Frederick Stubbs, esq. of Albrighton, to Miss M. Stanley, of Wetmore.—Mr. J. Robinson, of Church Stretton, to Miss E. Amiss, of Woolston.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, in Castle-street, 68, Mrs. E. Jones, much respected.—In Dog-pole, Miss E. Jeffreys.

At Lower Wood, near Alderbury, Mr. R. Gittins, sen.—At Smethcott, Mrs. Rawlins.—At Preston, Miss E. Jones.—19, Miss Hooper, of Brimfield Academy, near Ludlow.—At Gobowin, 25, Mrs. S. Woodbind.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

A whirlwind was experienced lately at the Diglis Canal basin, near Worcester, and several craft were removed from their moorings, and carried some distance.

*Married.*] E. Wilmore, esq. of Worcester, to Emily, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Lucas, rector of Ripple.—At Dudley, J. G. Bourne, esq. to Miss Bennett.—T. P. Noel, esq. of Brockfield-house, to Miss Waldron, of Bellbroughton.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Capt. A. Bulstrode, of the 66th regt.—In the Back-

walk, 50, Mr. Myers, suddenly.—The Rev. H. A. Pye, jun.

At Dudley, Mr. J. Henton.—Mr. T. Blakeway.—18, Miss F. A. Tompson.—At Low-hill, Miss M. A. Boraston.—At Pensax, Mr. B. Warren.

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Eardisley, W. S. R. Cockburn, esq. to Miss Coke, daughter of the Rev. Dr. C. prebendary of Hereford.

*Died.*] At Hereford, the Rev. William Anderton, a much esteemed pastor of the Roman Catholic congregation of that city.

At Leominster, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. J. Swift, vicar of Stoke Prior.

At Ross, Mr. N. Morgan, jun. a member of the Society of Friends.

At Easton, the Rev. F. Kinchant.—27, Elizabeth, widow of Lacon Lambe, esq. of Henwood.

At Ledbury, 30, Mr. Merrick.

## GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The Gloucester Music Meeting took place within the month, and was attended by a great number of nobility and gentry. The collections for the three days were 759*l.*; being 71*l.* more than was collected in 1820, but only a twentieth of the York meeting.

At a public meeting lately held at Bristol,—C. Pinney, esq. in the chair,—it was resolved, on the motion of Capt. O'Brien, R.N. to form an institution for the education of sea-boys, the children of seamen, and such other persons as are engaged in that employment; and that it be designated “the Bristol Marine School Society.”

*Married.*] Mr. T. Deake, to Miss C. Backwell; Mr. R. Parker, to Miss Kiver, of High-street; Mr. W. Rooks, to Miss S. Cooper, of Lawrence-hill: all of Bristol.—Mr. R. Lewes, of the Hotwells, to Miss J. Culverwell, of Clifton.—Mr. Bamford, of Nailsworth, to Miss D. Bailey, of Wycombe, Bucks.—The Rev. H. Douglas, A.M. vicar of Newland, to Miss Eleanor Best, of the same place.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, in King-street, 70, Mrs. Jefferis, widow of John J. esq.—55, Mr. W. Tovey, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Cowcher, Kirby, and Co.

At Bristol, 57, Miss K. Edwards, of Caerleon.—In Stokes-croft, 23, Mrs. Lax, widow of George L. esq. of Wells.

At Cheltenham, Mary Ann, daughter of Lient-col. Archibold, R.M.—In Gothic-place, Miss Harrison, daughter of R. H. esq. of the Inner Temple, London.

At Chepstow, 27, Mrs. A. Major.

## OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. E. Midwinter, to Miss M. Price, both of St. Clement's; Mr. J. Carter, to Miss S. Winterbourn: all of Oxford.—J. W. Jeston, esq. of Henley-upon-Thames, to Anne, daughter of the late R. Pope, esq. of Jamaica.—Mr. E. Turner, of



of Wallingford; to Miss M. Brunker.—Mr. J. Besley, of Crowell, to Miss A. Camble, of Brightwell.

*Died.*] At Oxford, in St. Aldate's, Mrs. Qvenell.—In Holywell, 61, Mr. W. Purdue.—In St. Michael's, 74, Mrs. E. Hunt.—In St. Aldate's, 29, Mrs. Holyoak.

At Woodstock, 75, Mr. J. Brotherton.  
At Horley, 80, William Myers, esq.—At Stadhampton, 41, Mr. P. Rackham.—At Grey's court, Henley-on-Thames, the Hon. Mrs. Stapleton, wife of the Hon. Thomas S.

#### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE.

Considerable rejoicings took place lately at Windsor, on the King's taking up his residence at the Castle. The inhabitants entered into a subscription, and provided a plentiful dinner for the poor of the town and vicinity.

The Duke of Buckingham has lately done an act of charity, which has covered some political sins; on the birth of his grandson, Earl Temple, he liberated all the debtors in the gaol of Aylesbury, and paid their creditors in full.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Taylor, to Miss Ckey, both of Reading.—The Rev. P. Fittell, rector of St. Brelade's, and lecturer of St. Aubin's, Jersey, to Catherine E. B.; and the Rev. P. French, of Queen's-college, Oxford, to Penelope Arabella, daughters of the Rev. Dr. Valpy, of Reading.—Mr. Lukery, to Miss J. Charlwood, both of Faringdon.—Mr. W. Oxlade, of Marlow, to Miss P. Rance, of Bone-end Farm, Wooburn.

*Died.*] At Reading, in Horn-street, 63, Mrs. Hamblin.

At Maidenhead, 74, L. Norman, esq.  
At Standlake, 68, Catherine, wife of Sir Nathaniel Dunkingfield, bart.

At Ratclive, near Buckingham, 23, Miss Smithson, daughter of Henry S. esq.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

The Herts' Saving Bank is in a flourishing state; subjoined is a statement:—Cash received, 125,607*l.* 1*s.*; returned to depositors, 43,727*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*; invested in the Bank, 81,532*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*; in hand, 296*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

*Married.*] Thomas Ward, esq. of Hitchin, to Miss Harvey, late of Wareham.—Jon. Monekton, esq. of Brencley, to Miss Wickstead, of Baldock.—Mr. P. Christie, of Hoddesdon, to Miss E. L. Jones, of Broxbourn.

*Died.*] At Berkhamstead, Mrs. Nickson.—At Bushey, 85, Mrs. Oldfield, late of Little Queen street, Holborn.—At Bacham-lodge, 22, Louisa, daughter of the late Primate of Ireland.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Goode, to Miss H. Jones, both of Northampton.—Mr. Marston, to Miss Mason, of Northampton.—Mr. H. Bates, of Daventry, to Miss Beer, of Nap-

ton.—Mr. J. Brockley, to Miss M. Ayer, of Long Buckby.—Mr. Smith, of Great Houghton, to Miss P. Whistler, of Newtimber, Sussex.

*Died.*] At Northampton, 25, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Wm. Drake.

At Kettering, Mr. Tomlinson.—40, Mrs. Pooley.

At Ashton, at an advanced age, Mr. Rippin.—At Walton, W. King, jun. esq. fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.—At Eaton, Elizabeth, wife of the Hon. and Rev. P. Meade.

#### CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. O. Nutter, to Miss H. Smith, both of Cambridge.—Mr. J. G. Bell, of Cambridge, to Miss E. Robson, of Alnwick.—Mr. G. Stevens, of Cambridge, to Miss Claxton, of Ely.—Mr. T. Hetley, to Miss Gosling, of Newmarket.—Mr. Fletcher, of March, to Miss A. Lamb, of Whittlesea.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, 23, Mr. W. Frisby.

At Chatteris, 88, Mr. T. Newitt.

At Warboys, the Rev. Jas. Chartres, vicar of Godmanchester.—At Trumpington, 75, Mr. W. Haggis, much respected.—At Landbeach, Mrs. Woolloton.—At Rampton, Mr. Jas. Watson.—At Houghton, Mrs. Storey, deservedly lamented.

#### NORFOLK.

The agriculturists of this county are in a state of great depression: in one single newspaper, the stocks of no less than 100 farmers were advertized for sale!

*Married.*] Mr. R. Palmer, to Miss M. Brett; Mr. J. W. Higham, to Miss A. E. Harper; Mr. H. Vincent, to Mrs. S. Brown, both of St. Gregory's: all of Norwich.—Mr. W. Bircham, of Hackford, to Miss M. Dalrymple, of Norwich.—Mr. Sydell, of Norwich, to Miss Tebble, of Scholes Green.—Mr. Atkow, of Fincham, to Miss King, of Lynn.—Mr. Spinks, of Fincham, to Miss Masters, of Lynn.—Mr. J. King, of Lynn, to Miss R. Masters.—George Manley, esq. of Manley, to Miss Stuckey, of Swaffham.—The Rev. Chas. Jas. Moor, of Great Bealings, to Miss D. Walford, of Long Stratton.

*Died.*] At Norwich, in St. Michael at Thorn, John Kemp, esq.—Miss L. Mace.—In Upper Market, St. Peter's, 23, Mr. T. Pett.

At Lynn, Mr. W. Taylor.—Mrs. Oldman.

At Yarmouth, Charles Layton, esq. late of Reedham-hall.—In Broad-row, Mr. Fuller.—65, Mr. E. Simmons.—25, Mr. W. Tooley.—64, Mr. Jas. Clements.—34, Mr. J. Bullen.

At Brainfield, Mrs. M. A. Eastaugh, much respected.—At Barham, 92, Mrs. Cunningham.—At Kerdiston, 87, Mr. J. Leeds.

## SUFFOLK.

In this county the farmers are enduring and sinking under great distress: in a late Suffolk paper, eighty farmers had been distrained upon for rent.

*Married.*] Mr. Limmer, jun. of Northgate-street, to Miss L. Adams, of the Risby-gate-street; Mr. J. L. Gardener, to Miss E. Peacock; all of Bury.—Mr. O. Lucas, to Miss H. Chapman; Mr. J. Grimwood, to Miss C. Warren: all of Ipswich.—Mr. F. Green, of Bures, to Miss E. Longley, of Church-hall, Kelvedon.—Mr. J. Pretty, to Miss E. Hutton, both of Orford.—Mr. J. Smith, to Miss Whitmore, both of Luxfield.

*Died.*] At Bury, Mrs. Cooper.—81, Mrs. M. Hand, regretted.—Mrs. S. Robinson.

At Ipswich, 60, Mrs. Read.—In St. Clement's, 44, Mrs. E. Carrington.

At Woodbridge, 66, the Rev. Benjamin Price, the much respected pastor of the Independent Congregation of that place.

At Levington, 48, Mr. Jos. Dawson, deservedly regretted.—At Martlesham, Mr. Austen.—At Rickinghall, 95, Mr. T. Rampley.—At Rendham, 30, Mr. E. Wade.

## ESSEX.

*Married.*] Mr. D. Collins, to Miss S. Haywood, both of Colchester.—Mr. S. Wackrill, of Chelmsford, to Miss M. Graham, of the City-road, London.—Mr. Stone, to Miss Jermyn, of Harwich.—Mr. H. Dunn, to Miss Soph. Smith, of Saffron Walden.—Mr. G. Welch, of Stanstead, to Miss E. A. Stavers, of Footscray.—The Rev. J. Awdry, rector of Felstead, to Miss Weller, of Salisbury.

*Died.*] At Maldon, 82, Mr. H. Laver.

At Saffron Walden, 77, John Fiske, esq. formerly an eminent surgeon of that town.

At Coggeshall, 79, Mr. T. Andrews.

At North Ockendon, Mrs. Say, widow of the Rev. F. Say, rector of East Hartley, Cambridgeshire.—At Birchanger-rectory, 78, Mrs. Weldon.—At Yeldham, 69, John Leech, esq. of Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

## KENT.

It is in contemplation to petition parliament for leave to erect a pier or break-water on the coast at Deal.

*Married.*] At Canterbury, Mr. H. Bird, to Miss S. Leaver, of Northiam.—Capt. Chas. Phillips, R.N. to Miss E. Nicholson, of St. Margaret's, next Rochester.—Mr. J. Pierce, to Miss A. M. Baines; Mr. J. Lazgard, to Miss E. Hunter; Mr. W. Tupper, to Miss A. Wood; Mr. G. Clarke, to A. Elridge: all of Chatham.—Mr. J. Bodiley, of Chatham, to Miss E. A. Collins, of Milton.—Mr. R. Righton, to Mrs. A. Hughes, both of Ramsgate.—Mr. Richardson, of Oare, to Miss E. Thursbain, of Paversham.—Mr. H. Everist, to Miss M.

A. Comport, of Hoo.—The Rev. T. Streathfield, of Chart's Edge, to Mrs. Clare Woodgate, late of Pembury.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, in Wincheap, Mrs. Russell.—In St. Peter's-lane, at an advanced age, Mrs. Boree.

At Dover, Mrs. Cavell, of Deal.—68, Mr. S. Cullen.

At Deal, at an advanced age, Mrs. Atkins, wife of the Rev. Mr. A.

At Chatham, 25, Mr. J. Knight.—38, Mr. T. May, generally respected.—51, Mr. R. Williams.—In Best-street, 68, Mrs. Soph. Brown.—79, Mrs. Whitby.—Mrs. S. Bergen.

At Folkestone, 55, Mrs. E. Stredwick.

At Margate, Mr. T. Edmunds.

At Renville, at an advanced age, Mr. Bartlett.—At Cranbrook, at an advanced age, Mr. W. Coley.—At Walmer, Miss S. L. Dower.

## SUSSEX.

An excellent institution is about to be formed at Brighton for the mitigation of the distresses of the industrious and honest poor.

At a late meeting of the magistrates acting for the lower division of the Rape of Lewes, it was wisely resolved; "That this bench will not in future licence any new house belonging to any brewer, nor grant a license for any house now licensed, which shall hereafter be transferred to a brewer, whilst it shall remain the property of any such brewer."

*Married.*] Mr. K. Cousins, of Hunston, to Miss E. Sayers, of North-street, Chichester.—Lieut. Johnson, R.N. of Arundel, to Miss S. Staker, of Yapton.—At Lewes, the Rev. W. H. Cooper, to Miss H. Jackson.

*Died.*] At Brighton, in Ship-street, at an advanced age, Mrs. Hudson, widow of the Rev. Thos. H. of Brighton.—Mrs. Suggers.

At Broomham, 87, Sir William Ashburnham, bart.—Near Uckfield, 28, Miss Susan Hart, greatly and deservedly regretted.

## HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] Capt. Sutton, to Miss S. Dearn.—Mr. J. Sutton, to Miss E. S. Pettitt: all of Southampton.—Mr. R. Batchelor, of Portsmouth, to Miss E. Richardson, of Chidham.—Mr. W. Milaway, of Portsmouth, to Mrs. Kinchett, of East Cosham.—Mr. R. Barnes, to Miss S. Fredgold, both of Portsea.—Mr. W. Mayor, to Miss C. Wheeler, of Andover.—Mr. Telly, to Mrs. J. Emberley, both of Ringwood.

*Died.*] At Southampton, 73, Mr. J. Allen.—63, William Isham Eppes, esq. of Salem, North America.—In Brunswick-place, Mrs. Thompson.

At Winchester, Mr. Phillimore.

At Portsmouth, in Broad-street, 56, Mrs. J. Lovell.—56, Mr. Jas. Galt.—64, William

William Turner, esq. deservedly regretted.  
—76, Mrs. Burbey.

At Gosport, in York-street, J. Shepherd, esq.—57, Mr. Cowwood, generally respected.—Miss C. Woods.

At Andover, Mrs. E. Wheeler.

At Crondal, Mrs. S. Smither.—At Newport, 60, Mrs. Abraham.—At Eldon, Mr. Gale.—At Slackstead, Mrs. Godwin.—At Stubbington, Capt. Dewes, late of the 28th regt.—At Cosham, Mr. Richardson, sen.—At Bishops Waltham, Mr. P. Spurshott.

#### WILTSHIRE.

The sale of the splendid furniture and effects of Fonthill Abbey continued through part of September and October, and no similar transaction ever excited more public attention, or drew greater crowds of company. The Catalogues were nevertheless sold for a pound, and tickets to view for another pound.

*Married.*] The Rev. J. Awdry, of Codford, to Miss Weller, of Salisbury.—Mr. J. Webb, of Trowbridge, to Miss Parker, of Bath.—Mr. W. G. Harris, to Miss Gouldsmith, both of Trowbridge.

*Died.*] At Devizes, Mrs. Whitaker, of Frome, deservedly regretted.

At Holt, Mrs. Hawkins.—At Highworth, 64, Mrs. M. Burford.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

We record with pleasure, and conspicuously, several bequests of the late excellent Mrs. Baldwin, of Bath. She has left to the Casualty Hospital of Bath 500l.; to the Gloucester Infirmary 500l.; to the poor of the parish of Kemble, 700l.; and to the poor of the parish of Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, 500l.

Mr. Beckford, late proprietor of Fonthill Abbey, has recently purchased a considerable extent of ground, including Lansdown-hall, in the neighbourhood of Bath, on which he intends to erect a mansion to vie with the Abbey. He has already employed from 3 to 400 men.

*Married.*] Mr. C. Wiggins, to Miss Goddard, both of Kingsmead-terrace.—Mr. W. Brown, of Stall-street, to Miss M. A. Newcombe, of New Bond-street; Mr. G. Skinner, of Russel-street, to Miss J. E. Skinner; Mr. D. Hull, of Bridge-place, to Miss A. Dilling: all of Bath.—Mr. J. Williams, of Bath, to Miss S. Cox, of Hereford.—E. Newport, esq. of Worcester-terrace, Bath, to Elizabeth, widow of W. Shirley, esq. of Lisbon.—J. Collins, esq. of Bridgewater, to Miss S. Bull, of Cannington.—Mr. T. Carter, of Walcott-buildings, to Miss A. Mundy, of Southstoke.—Mr. S. Brown, of Chard, to Miss E. C. Weston, of Sherborne.—James Randolph, esq. of Milverton, to Miss Nichollet, of South Petherton.

*Died.*] At Bath, in New King-street, 19, Miss A. Cunningham.—In Guinea-lane,

41, Mrs. Aust, deservedly respected.—In Orange-Grove, 42, Mrs. Rosier.—In Bath-street, 55, Mr. W. Sims, generally respected.—78, Mr. Macpherson.—William C. Key, esq. of Hampstead-heath, near London, and an eminent mercantile stationer in Abchurch-lane.—Capt. M'Donald.

At Holloway, Mrs. E. Sainsbury.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Bishop, of Martock, to Miss Ward, of Sherborne.—The Rev. J. R. Stone, of Cerne, to Miss E. Slade of Martock.—At Shaftesbury, the Rev. J. H. Dakens, to Sophia Matilda Caroline, daughter of the late Dr. Mansell, bishop of Bristol.

*Died.* At Weymouth, 33, Lieut. Gen. Dansey, R.N. of Blandford.

At Sherbourne, Mr. Tulk, deservedly lamented.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Plymouth Dock, lately held a public meeting, when it was resolved that the town should thenceforth be called Davenport.

Trou has been lately discovered adjoining South Lands, just below Salcombe; samples have been assayed and proved to be very fine. Men are employed in digging out the ore, which is likely to be very productive.

*Married.*] Mr. C. E. Quarme, to Miss A. Hindell, both of Exeter.—John Phillips, esq. of Tavistock, to Miss Fanny Brookings, of Hum-street, Plymouth.—George Soltan, esq. of Ridgeway, to Miss F. Culme, of Tothill-house.—The Rev. G. Ware, B.A. to Miss E. Middleton, of Churchills.—Mr. J. Carter, of Bramford Speke, to Miss S. Pooke, of Starcross.—Robert John Pagget, M.D. to Miss M. A. J. Brockley, of Exmouth.

*Died.*] At Exeter, Major Gen. Richard Cooke, of the E. I. Co's Bombay Service.—In North-street, 70, Mr. J. Truscott, suddenly, much respected.—In St. Thomas, 37, Ann, widow of Capt. T. G. Street.—In Holloway-street, Miss Tozer.—In Gandy street, Capt. J. Hitchcock, of the Eighth Invalids.

At Plymouth, 55, Mr. J. H. Browne, a member of the Society of Friends.

At Dock, in the Gun-wharf, 73, Mr. J. Boney.—In Cannon-street, 20, Miss E. Warrington.—In North Corney-street, Mrs. Abel.

#### CORNWALL.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Hewett, to Miss E. Ninnis, both of Penzance.—At Truro, Mr. R. Michell, jun. to Miss S. T. Ferris.—Mr. E. Thomas, to Miss Williams, both of Fowey.—At Kenwyn, Mr. Harris, to Miss H. Bult, of Truro.

*Died.*] At Falmouth, Miss Edwards.

At Truro, 53, Mr. J. Tippet, generally regretted.

At Penzance, 87, Mr. S. Hayden.—  
Mrs.



Mrs. Barum, wife of Dr. B.—57, Mrs. H. Sampson.

At Bodmin, 52, Mrs. Doogood.—Mrs. Oliver.

At Newlyn, 76, Mrs. P. Munday. At East Looe, Capt. Campble, R.N.

#### WALES.

The Cymreigyddion Society have lately offered a silver medal to the author of the best Welsh Essay, "On the utility of the Eisteddfodau and the Cymreigyddion Society," and also a silver medal to the author of the best Awdl on the four seasons of the year; the competitors must be natives, or residents of Dyfed, or Members of the Society.

*Married.*] Capt. G. Morgan, to Miss M. Davies, late of Carmarthen.—At Carmarthen, David Kirby, esq. to Sarah, daughter of the late Capt. Robert Nanny Wynn, of the E. I. Co's Service.—The Rev. W. Herbert of Llanladarnfawr, to Miss E. Morrice, of Carrog, Caediganshire.—James Mack Child, esq. of Begelly-house, Pembrokeshire, to Miss E. C. Townsend Webb Bowen, of Camrose House.

*Died.*] At Carmarthen, 25, Mr. J. Pugh, generally esteemed and regretted.

At Haverfordwest, Mr. J. Evans, of Market-house, much regretted.

At Aberystwith, 79, Mrs. E. Griffiths, suddenly.—62, Ann, wife of Frederick Jones, esq. of Brecon, deservedly esteemed. John Lloyd Jones, esq. 75, receiver general for the counties of Radnor, Brecon, and Montgomery.—At Tan y Bryn's, near Bangor, Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. James Cotton, and daughter of the Bishop of Bangor.

#### SCOTLAND.

A secession has lately taken place from the Andersonian Institution, of Glasgow, and a subscription been entered into for a new institution for the instruction of mechanics. Three hundred and seventy-four individuals have subscribed from half a guinea to a guinea each; a good library has been selected, and offers have been made, by several scientific men, of lectures and apparatus.

*Married.*] The Rev. Andrew Leslie, to Miss Eliza Franklin, of Edinburgh.—Mr. J. Wallace, of Edinburgh, to Miss Calvert, of Knaresborough.—Julius Gumprecht, esq. of Glasgow, to Miss D. Schlesinger, of Manchester.—Evan Bailie, jun. esq. of Dochfour, to Lady Georgiana, daughter of the Duke of Manchester.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, Capt. Alexander Skene, R. N.—Col. Robert Wright, of the Artillery.

#### IRELAND.

The charter to incorporate the Irish Artists, under the title of "The Royal Hibernian Academy," has lately passed the Great Seal of Ireland.

The south of Ireland has presented a more than ordinary picture of distress, assassinations, and fears among the gentry, from the burnings, or rather heart-burnings, of the poor-unemployed peasantry. The gentry have been obliged to fasten up their doors, and windows at six o'clock in the evening, and continue on the defence, armed, until an advanced hour the next morning. Tithes, and other glutinous exactions, are the complaints of the poor Irish; and it seems effects will not cease until causes are removed. One family, of the name of Franks, has been massacred, and mutual exasperation exists between the rich and poor,—the Catholics and Protestants.

*Married.*] Adderley Beamish, esq. of Palace Ann, Cork, to Fanny, daughter of the late Gen. Bernard.—Frederick Lindsay, esq. of Loughry, county Tyrone, to Agnes, daughter of Sir Edwin Baynton Sneyd, bart.

*Died.*] At Dublin, the Hon. George Finch, brother to the Earl of Aylesford.

#### DEATHS ABROAD.

In India, Lieut.-col. William Lambton, superintendent of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey in India; while proceeding in the execution of his duty from Hyderabad towards Nagpoor.

At Paris, Alexandre Marie Goujon, ancient Captain of Artillery, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, ancient pupil of the Polytechnic School, &c. He published a number of political pamphlets, as also a descriptive table of the works of Voltaire. He was one of the editors of the *Fastes Civiles*, and the sole author of the third volume; an associate also of the "Chronological Tablets of the French Revolution," of which three numbers only appeared. He was the son-in-law of M. Fissot, and assisted him in many of his literary labours. His earlier years were devoted to study; he then made many campaigns in the army, but returned again to his studies, and was preparing several important publications. He has left a daughter four years of age, that, in that time, has lost a mother, brother, grand-mother, great grand-father, and father. M. Goujon's death is ascribed to a malady contracted from a grievous fall he had at the battle of Eylau.

ERRATA.—Vol. 55, page 505, line 8 from bottom, for *history* read *culture*.—Vol. 56, p. 242, col. 2. for *miror magnus* read *miror magis*; p. 245, col. 2, line 20 from bottom, for *immerging* read *emerging*; p. 266, line 2, for *triple* read *trifling*.

We shall feel obliged to any Correspondent who will favour us with correct drawings of the Natal Houses of Newton and Thomson.

THE  
**MONTHLY MAGAZINE.**

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[5 of Vol. 56.]



POPE'S HOUSE AT TWICKENHAM.

THE personal celebrity of Mr. Pope, and the classical structure and commanding situation of his house, in a district which may be described as the garden of England, have always conferred great interest on these premises. In the days of the poet, they were also famous for his grotto, constructed in the fashion of the time, and of extraordinary extent and exquisite taste. After his death, the house was occupied by several persons of distinction, who considered themselves flattered by living in a place so celebrated, and gratified by exhibiting its interior to strangers. But about the year 1807 it fell into the hands of the Countess Howe, who, to avoid the intrusion of strangers, destroyed the grotto, dismantled the house, added new wings, and converted it into a stately mansion, in which only small part of the original structure can now be recognized.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AS the pages of the Monthly Magazine seem peculiarly devoted to statistical subjects, and those of political economy, I have to offer a few remarks on "the Report from the Select Committee on the Employment of the Poor in Ireland, printed by order of the House of Commons, July 16, 1823." The statements which form the basis of this Report are taken from the last census of 1821, and from

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the Memoir annexed to Dr. Beaufort's large map of Ireland; which Memoir is not surpassed in accuracy or authentic information by any similar work on any country.\*

The calculation, made by the Committee, of the distressed districts which

\* Memoir of a Map of Ireland, illustrating the Topography of that Kingdom, by Daniel Augustus Beaufort, LL.D. &c. &c. Quarto. Dublin, printed, &c. 1792.

which received pecuniary aid, was as follows :—

	Population.	Acreable Contents.
Cork .....	702,000	1,018,800
Kerry .....	205,000	647,650
Limerick.....	214,000	386,750
Galway .....	286,000	909,950
Mayo .....	297,000	790,600
Sligo .....	127,000	247,150
Leitrim .....	105,000	255,950
Roscommon .....	207,000	346,650
Clare .....	209,000	476,200
Tipperary (part) .....	353,000	554,950
Cork (city) .....	100,000	—
Limerick (city).....	66,000	—
Galway (town) .....	26,000	—
	2,907,000	5,544,650

There is an error in the casting up of the table of acres, *minus* 200,000. The total should be 5,744,650, and the whole is under-rated,—the fractions being omitted. The Report moreover states, “It would thus appear that the distressed districts were equal in extent to *one-half* of the superficial contents of Ireland.” But such is by no means the case. The province of Munster (with the exception of the county of Waterford alone,) and Connaught, comprising the distressed districts, contain, it is true, ten counties among the largest in the island; but their superficial contents are by no means equal in extent to the ten counties of Ulster, and the eleven counties of Leinster. The former containing, as in the Table (corrected), 5,744,650, and the latter two provinces 6,256,650, Irish acres: in all, according to Beaufort, 12,001,200, equal to 18,750 Irish square miles, which make 30,370 English square miles, equal to 19,436,000, English acres. Now, as the fractions were omitted in Beaufort's tables, it may be fairly stated, that Ireland contains, in round numbers, 20,000,000 of Irish acres, and 7,000,000 of inhabitants. But though, perhaps from inadvertency, there is so considerable an error in the calculation of the Report, yet that does not in the least invalidate the conclusion to be drawn from it, viz. that the distress, felt by the natives of the south and west of Ireland is to be ascribed, —1st. To the want of productive employment; 2d. To the land being for the most part let out in small farms, —from twenty to five, and even three, acres each; and, lastly, from the late failure of the potato crop.

The over-populousness of the country is chiefly owing to the system of

small farming. Nothing can prevent a peasant marrying, if he possess a cottage, such as it is, and a patch of potatoes. He will even marry without them. He rears half a dozen children, pays an exorbitant rent for a farm of five acres, and at the same time contributes to support his own clergy and the clergy of an alien religion; and it is expected that he and his family shall be decently clad, that his cottage shall be decorated with roses and jasmine, and that the interior shall be supplied with a well-furnished dresser and a cuckoo-clock!

In a general point of view, 7,000,000 of inhabitants, and 20,000,000 of English acres, after deducting lakes, rivers, and bogs, &c. give much less than three acres to each individual; and when it is considered that the rural population comprises more than three-fourths of the whole, and that they have absolutely no other mode of supporting existence than what is derived from agricultural labour, it sufficiently accounts for the distressed and disturbed state of the country.

Dublin; Nov. 10.

W. E. W.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

EVERY journal has been so filled with the lucubrations of travellers in France, that it appears scarcely possible to treat of any thing new on a subject so exhausted. A book of Travels in France generally consists of descriptions of the measurement of public buildings, given for the hundredth time, with mathematical precision; remarks on the badness of the vehicles; modes of eating, interspersed with novel and interesting observations on the state of the weather at particular hours of particular days; inn-keepers' impositions, and of course the imminent perils of the traveller. In short, if we desire to become acquainted with the manners of the people, we must leave the rule-and-compass traveller, and go back to our old friend Smollett, whose descriptions of the French, notwithstanding the freiful and diseased spirit with which they were written, are unrivalled for their spirit and accuracy. Lady Morgan excels in describing the policy of governments, and the force and energy with which she depicts the character of the true patriot; indeed, she has invested her descriptions of the latter with a degree of individuality



ality which appears to bring us perfectly acquainted with the subject of them; such, for instance, is her account of La Fayette. Her "France" is a standard work, and perhaps the only recent book of travels on the Continent likely to be enquired after by our grand-children, if we except the highly interesting and unpretending "Diary of an Invalid." Sensible as I am of the tedious common places and repetitions, so nauseating to the reader in the generality of publications of the foregoing description, I am of opinion that every traveller of observation may meet with something worthy to be communicated, though a quarto may not be the most inviting medium for conveying the information. "The Irishman's Notes on Paris," in the recent numbers of your liberal and independent miscellany, support me in this opinion; and are infinitely more calculated to attract attention and to afford amusement, by appearing in the Monthly Magazine, than if they had been ushered to the public in the form of a book, with the usual log-book additions of the state of the atmosphere, &c.

Under this impression I am induced to offer you the observations of an Englishman, made during six months' residence in Paris; and should they appear worthy the attention of your readers, I propose to continue them in some of your future Numbers.

Barnstable; T. MORTIMER.  
Sept. 3, 1823.

#### *Paris Streets—Public Buildings, &c.*

The houses of Paris surpass those of London in external appearance; but, from the narrowness of the streets in which they are erected, and the striking inferiority of the shops, they fail in producing the same lively effects on the eye of the stranger. In the good old times, when the priest and the noble engrossed all the comforts of life, but little attention was paid to the convenience of the foot-passenger, and nothing short of a general conflagration can enable the present or future generations to lessen the perils to which the poor pedestrian is perpetually exposed from the want of a foot-path. The drivers of the cabriolets, who are perhaps not much more enlightened than the aristocrats of old, appear to inherit their contempt for the tramping multitude, as to splash an individual of this de-

scription is a never-failing source of amusement to them: this species of practical joking, renders walking in Paris extremely disagreeable, and even dangerous. Among the principal advantages of Paris, may be reckoned the vicinity of the public buildings and walks, most worthy of attention, to one another, thus:—La Place Vendome, Les Champs Elysées, the palace of the Tuileries, its beautiful gardens, and the Louvre, are all within a quarter of an hour's walk; and such a walk, for variety of interesting objects, as cannot any where be equalled. Another advantage, and that not a secondary one, is the facility with which all the public institutions may be seen, and the total absence of expense in seeing them. In experiencing the unfeeling attention of the attendants, an Englishman cannot help being mortified, by reflecting on the different conduct pursued by the ruling powers at home; where the stranger meets with nothing but extortion and incivility;—where naval heroes, buried at the public expense, have their tombs converted into a two-penny puppet-show, to gratify the grasping avarice of some pitiful-spirited dean. I once went to St. Paul's with a naval officer who had fought under Lord Collingwood, and who expressed a wish to the guide to see where the remains of his gallant commander were deposited. Never did I see disgust more visibly portrayed than on the countenance of the officer, when he was asked for some halfpence, the customary fee for that purpose. Such despicable proceedings subject the nation to the contempt of all foreigners who visit our country, and who, unfortunately, seldom separate the conduct of the ruled from that of the rulers.

#### *The King.*

After the just and excellent description of Louis, given by Lord Byron in his "Age of Bronze," it would be superfluous to enlarge on the character of this monarch. He is certainly by far the most intelligent and amiable of the family. This cannot be a very consolatory reflection for his subjects; for, if such priestly barbarities as the demolition of the tombs of Ney and Labedoyere—the refusal to inter an actress in consecrated ground—the silly removal of the remains of Voltaire and Rousseau from the Pantheon,—if such monkish acts have been committed

mitted under the most enlightened of the race, what have they to expect from his still more bigotted successors?

*Crimes, Suicide, &c.*

Every crime of any magnitude committed in England immediately finds its way to the Newspapers. This is by no means the case in France; and on this account a Frenchman, who reads our daily journals, is astonished at the number of our atrocities, and forms a comparison, as false as it is favorable, to his own country. The proneness of the English to commit suicide is a charge frequently urged against us to prove the gloominess of our dispositions. To confute this accusation, there needs nothing more than an occasional visit to La Morgue, where you can scarcely ever enter without seeing two or three bodies waiting to be owned by their relatives. As drunkenness is the parent of so many vices, and the French are more temperate than ourselves, in addition to which they live under less sanguinary laws, another great incentive to crime; we must concede to them the possession of more virtue as a nation. But, comparing the crimes committed in the two capitals, we must arrive at a very opposite conclusion. Notwithstanding the boasted vigilance of the police, the comparison would be astonishingly in favour of London, as far as regards crimes of magnitude, and leaving out of view petty delinquencies. I was in Paris at the time our Newspapers were filled with the account of the murder of Mrs. Donatt; and I recollect being particularly struck with observing, in the French papers, a short paragraph to this effect:—The body of Mont, a respectable shopkeeper residing in the Rue de la Seine, was yesterday recognised by his relatives at La Morgue: the body, on which were discovered several stabs, was observed floating in the Seine. Mont had been missing a fortnight. I looked in vain in the succeeding journals for any thing more relating to this horrible assassination; nothing more was said of the unfortunate shopkeeper. Had such an event occurred in England, every provincial paper would have repeated the murder, and every public-house and barber's shop throughout the kingdom have canvassed the intelligence. Thus, by giving greater publicity to our crimes, we are unjustly taunted with the number of our murders and suicides; whilst there are more of the

latter committed in Paris; owing to the government gambling-tables, in one year, than throughout England in double that period.

*The Useful and the Ornamental.*

In almost all the conveniences of life, we are centuries in advance of our neighbours. Perhaps the best idea of the French character may be formed by considering in what they excel us.—trinkets, China, artificial flowers, obscene snuff-boxes, and, in the humble opinion of the writer of these observations, in music, painting, and statuary. In the Palais Royal, you see steel most delicately wrought for the adornments of the person; whilst their knives, locks, working-tools, and surgical instruments, indeed every thing really useful of that material, is miserably inferior.

*Cleanliness.*

Since the days of Smollet there has been no revolution in this particular. The number of inhabitants in every house, and the common staircase, contribute very much to their continuance in filth. The absence of the plague is among the greatest wonders of Paris; as you vainly seek for cleanliness in their palaces or their temples, those only excepted which are dedicated to Cloacina, which are purified by perpetual ablutions, and are to be found, for the convenience of both sexes, in the most public parts of the city.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

NOTICES relative to the ORIGIN and PROGRESS of the ART of PRINTING, including some BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES of JOHN GUTENBERG.

A NUMBER of works have appeared on the subject of typography, treating of its history, both general and particular; a bare list of the writers would be sufficient to form a volume. But, few of these works being now to be had of the booksellers, and there being no little diversity of opinions among the authors, correct information on this interesting part of literary history appears desirable and necessary. Some critics would depreciate the value, sometimes, indeed, excessive, attached to certain ancient editions; but, it is not the less true, that very excellent various readings are found in them, different passages having been mutilated or disfigured in later editions. M. de Sallengre discovered, in the first edition of Pliny, printed at Venice in the year 1469, by

Jean



Jean de Spise, several passages far more correct than in the celebrated edition of Le Pere Hardouin. M. Mercier, Abbé de St. Leger, made it evident, in the *Memoirs of Trevoux*, for June 1765, that the edition of the fourth book of St. Augustine's *Doctrina Christiana*, printed at Mentz, by John Fust, about 1465 or 6, in folio, was infinitely more correct than that of the Benedictines of St. Maur.

Previous to the art of printing, the cultivation of literature was confined to a few rich monasteries, and to persons that could afford considerable sums for the copy of a good work. Books were appreciated, in those times, as jewels; they were bequeathed in legacies as such, and occasionally alienations, or transfers, were made of them, by the contract of notaries, like fixtures attached to an estate.

It is probable that the original inventors of printing did not foresee all the advantages, with respect to the progress of letters, that its fortunate discovery would manifest, and still less the celebrity that their own names would acquire in future ages. Attentive, only, to their pecuniary interests, they carefully preserved their secret; and to this we may refer the difficulty of tracing, precisely, the epoch from which this useful invention dates its discovery.

Several cities and towns have aspired to this honour; Mentz, Strasburgh, Harlem, Dordrecht, Venice, Rome, Florence, Bologna, Basle, Augsburg, and others. But the two which can alone produce unequivocal proofs in support of their pretensions, are Mentz and Strasburgh; the claims of Harlem, though strenuously maintained, resting on oral evidence. As to the one written document, entitled '*Batavia*,' of Hadrianus Junius, which claims a priority for the town of Harlem in favour of Laurent Coster, it was published at Leyden in 1588 after the author's death, who was posterior by more than a century to the invention of printing.

The whole of Junius's testimony rests on the hear-say traditions of certain aged persons, represented as worthy of credit, with the additional evidence of two individuals, named Quirinus Talesius, and Nicolaus Galius, the latter having been ancient preceptor to Junius. From these he reports the story of Coster, as they remembered it from their childhood,

and as told them by a certain book-binder, aged near eighty, whose name was Cornelius, and who gave it out that he had been one of Coster's domestics.

This is the only authentic written document to which the Dutch authors can refer in behalf of the pretensions which they announce for Harlem. We may add, that there is no Dutch work extant of the 15th century, or the beginning of the 16th, that makes any mention of the circumstance, not even of Erasmus, who was born at Rotterdam in 1467, and who could not have been a stranger to an event so remarkable, and so much for the honour of his country. It appears, too, that Quirinus Talesius was for several years the secretary of Erasmus, who, in his writings, frequently alludes to the art of printing, and sometimes to the invention of it, but it is ever in favour of Mentz, not giving the least hint concerning Harlem.

Had Coster been an engraver in wood, such as he is represented, some account of him would have appeared in an historical production of Carel Van Mander, a painter and engraver, who settled at Harlem in 1583, and there composed his biographical '*History of Painters and Engravers*,' publishing the same in 1603. The name, however, of Laurent Coster nowhere appears therein, either as printer or engraver, or under any denomination whatever, although the '*Batavia*' of Junius had then been printed nearly twenty years, and was well known to the inhabitants of Harlem. Charles Van Mander considered them as conjectures founded on tradition, and rejected them. Indeed, in one passage speaking of printing, he remarks, "*Daer Haarlem met genoech*," &c. that is, "*Of which Harlem, with no little presumption, claims the honour of the first invention.*"

Without any proofs, or appearance of probability, the first Essays in the art of printing, such as "*The Biblia Pauperum*," "*the Speculum Humanæ Salvationis*," "*the Ars Moriendi*," "*the Historia Apocalypsis*," "*the Ars Memorandi*," and "*the Historia Virginis, ex Cantico Canticorum*," including several ancient books of images, engraved in wood, have been referred to Harlem; but they must have proceeded out of Germany, and so passed into the Low Countries.

The prodigious number of works of  
this



this kind to be found every day in most of the great libraries, public and private; of the universities, cities, monasteries, and opulent individuals, of Germany, afford a corroborative proof, that the art was there first discovered, and so continued, in uninterrupted exercise, till the commencement of the 16th century.

The Baron de Heiniken, an enlightened amateur, found, in the Charterhouse of Buxheim, near Memmingen, a very curious and interesting print, from an engraving on wood, representing the image of St. Christopher, with the following legend, also engraved and printed: "*Cristoferi faciem die quacunq̃ tueris. Illa nempe die, morte malā non morieris. Millesimo CCCC. XX.º. tertio.*" On whatever day thou beholdest the face of Christopher, thou shalt not die any evil death.—A copy of this print, correctly taken from the original, may be seen in the Journal of M. Murr, printed at Nuremberg, in vol. ii. p. 104. This is a remarkable piece, plainly proving, that so early as the year 1423, letters and images, or figures, were engraved on wood for printing.

To supply the total defect of any authentic document, like this, the partisans of Laurent Janssoen Coster have recourse to editions of the 15th century, without any date, or name of place or printer, the number of which is very considerable. These have been arranged, in chronological order, from 1430 to 1448, by Meerman, Seiz, and others, arbitrarily, and with as much assurance as if they had been really executed by Coster.

A pretence has been set up, that the heirs of Coster, (after his death, represented as about the year 1440,) the sons of his son-in-law, Thomas, viz. Peter, Andrew, and Thomas, succeeded him, printing several works, although they had been robbed, about the year 1459, by a faithless domestic, named Frederick Corssellis, suborned by the court of England, and whither he conveyed the typographical art. But the proofs of this continuation of printing by the heirs of Coster, rest also on ancient editions, without a date or printer's name. The characters also, or types, bear no resemblance to the impressions of any other printer, or known artist, of the 15th century. Indeed, it is a matter generally admitted by well-informed bibliographers, that all the

pretended impressions by the heirs of Coster, to which might be added, "*Sidonii, Apollinaris Opera,*" and many others still extant, with exactly similar characters, issued from the presses of Nic. Ketelaer, and Ger. de Leempt, of Utrecht. One of their works with the very same types, entitled, "*Historia Scholastica Novi Testamenti,*" bears a date to it of 1473.

Waving these, and other such hypothetical systems, we may proceed to ascertain, as nearly as the materials will allow, the epoch to which we may refer the origin of the typographic art.

It appears evident, that printing derives its origin from the art of engraving on wood. Card-makers, or manufacturers of cards for playing with, are known to have been employed in the 14th century. It was these who first began to engrave images of saints on wood; to these images, they afterwards added verses or sentences analogous to the subject. The Baron de Heiniken found, in several different monasteries of Germany, a great number of cuts, with verses or sentences engraved in wood, of the same size and form as cards for playing with. In the progress of the art, historical subjects were composed, with a text or explication, engraved on the same plates, so as to form a sort of books of images, like those above mentioned, "*Biblia Pauperum,*" &c. As they were fabricated by means of wooden plates, engraved in relief, they cannot be considered as real printed impressions, but belonging more properly to the art of engraving. The letters were fixed, and could not be disarranged, or arranged, at pleasure, like moveable characters of metal; of course, they could only serve for taking off copies of a single work. This kind of impression was not unknown in the times of antiquity.

We may, therefore, take it for granted, that these books of images, engraven on wood, were the first essays towards printing; as the next step would be to cut the engraved letters in relief, or else to sculpture them separately, so as to render them moveable.

This important object was effected, about the year 1438, by John Gutenberg, or John Gaensfleisch, surnamed Lum Gunterberg, of Mentz, a very ingenious artist, as appears from certain authentic materials of a law-suit,  
yet

yet extant, and printed for the first time by Schoplin, in his "*Vindiciæ Typographicae*," and since republished by Meerman.

From these judiciary acts and documents, we learn, that John Gutenberg was a man of an inventive turn, ever occupied with ingenious projects in the mechanical arts; that he was, originally, of Montz, born of noble parents, and that he was long a resident in the city of Strasburgh, where he acquired the right of citizenship; and that, in the qualities of a noble and citizen, his name is to be found, marked down in the year 1439, in the Register or Roll of those liable to the impost on wine, in the same city. According to all appearance, this circumstance must have led into error, such as have fixed upon Strasburgh as the place of his birth.

We further learn that John Gutenberg, in 1437, was summoned to appear before the officiality or acting justiciaries, by Anne zur Isernen Thur, to whom he had engaged himself by promise of marriage. It is commonly thought that he afterwards married her; as, in the same Register, there appears the name of Anne de Gutenberg, as if from the name of her husband.

Further matters of a law-process were instituted against John Gutenberg in 1439, by George and Nicholas Dritzehen, brothers, in the city of Strasburgh, by which we may discern the traces of the first experiments in the art of printing.

Gutenberg was in possession of several secrets in the arts; and made discovery of a part of them to certain individuals known by the names of Andrew Dritzehen, John Riffe, and Andrew Heilmann, for the sum of 160 florins. With these persons he contracted a partnership, limited to certain stipulated objects or articles.

Andrew Dritzehen and A. Heilmann, having been one day to visit Gutenberg, at St. Arbogaste, a little out of the gates of Strasburgh, where he lived, found him busily engaged, in private, with some unknown art, the secret of which he carefully preserved. They were eager to acquire the knowledge of it, and he agreed to a further partnership of five years with them, on two inferior conditions, that they should pay him another sum of 250 florins, 100 in ready money, and the remainder payable at a set time, and that, while the partnership was in force, if

any one of the partners should die, the survivors should pay, to the heirs of the defunct, the sum of 100 florins; other effects remaining in common.

Andrew Dritzehen was indebted to Gutenberg, in the sum of 85 florins, when he died; George and Nicholas Dritzehen, on the death of their brother, required to succeed him in the partnership; which being refused, they instituted a suit, before the magistrate of Strasburgh, against Gutenberg, as head of the partnership; Gutenberg according to the last contract, was directed, by an order of the magistrate, dated December 12, 1439, to pay fifteen florins to the heirs, to complete the stipulated sum of 100. He was cleared however, and acquitted, with respect to what George and Nicholas Dritzehen had demanded.

It will now be requisite to consider the depositions of some of the witnesses. Anne, wife of John Schultheiss, wood-cutter, declared that Laurent Beildeck came to her house, where Nicholas Dritzehen then was, and, reporting the death of Andrew D. added, he has left forty pieces arranged in a press; Gutenberg begs of you to remove or take them to pieces, that they may not be seen or known. Her husband, John S. made a declaration, nearly to the same purport.

Conrad Sahspac, turner, deposed that Andrew Heilmann came to his house, in La Rue des Marchands, and said: Andrew Dritzehen is dead, and, as you made the press, and are well acquainted with the matter, remove and take to pieces what is on the press, that no one may discover what it is.

Laurent Beildeck, a domestic of Gutenberg, deposed that his master had sent him to Nicholas Dritzehen, on the death of his brother Andrew, desiring him to let no one see the press that was in his house. His master had further ordered him to go immediately to the presses, to open the one with two screws, to take the pages to pieces, and to place the pieces in the press; or else upon it, for, in that case, no one could make out the secret.

Anthony Heilmann deposed, that Gutenberg had sent his servant, a little before Christmas, to the two Andrews, Andrew Dritzehen and Andrew Heilmann, to demand all the forms, which were undone, in presence of him, (the witness,) as somethings wanted correction. Heilmann added, that after the death of Andrew, as



many were curious to see the press, Gutenberg had repeatedly sent his servant to take it to pieces, that none might have a view of it.

And lastly, John Dunne, goldsmith, declared that, about three years before, he had received from Gutenberg nearly a hundred florins, in payment of certain articles requisite in the printing business.

From this body of evidence, it clearly appears, that the primary elements of Typography, as a rising art, calculated for general use, may be referred to the fortunate and fostering genius of John Gutenberg.

A question yet remains, whether Gutenberg made use of characters fixed in the wood, or of moveable letters. There are good reasons for thinking that the letters were of the latter description, or why should Gutenberg be so eager to dispatch orders, to open the press with two screws, to take the pages to pieces, and to place the pieces in the press, or upon it? If the pages had been composed of fixed plates, how could they be taken to pieces, when loosened from the press? and why place them afterwards on the press, the better to ensure secrecy? It would, on the contrary, have led to discovery, as fixed forms, when exposed to view, are very easy to be known, and the art of printing images, with sentences engraved in wood, had been long known in Germany; and, moreover, what occasion for forms and presses, when fixed plates were used, the impression of which was performed by the balls of the card-makers?

Some are of opinion, and not without apparent reason, that Gutenberg made use of metal characters, as some parts of the process have recorded, that a certain quantity of lead was purchased by his partner Dritzelen. The testimony of the goldsmith has also a similar tendency, though the matter for sale be not mentioned. Moveable characters of wood are not so proper for typographical works, owing to their fragility and spongy nature, ever dilating and contracting.

On the whole, we may conclude that the city of Strasburg was the real cradle of printing, properly so called; that Gutenberg there exhibited the first samples of the art, and afterwards carried it to a higher degree of perfection, by the aid of cast letters, in his native city, Mentz.

It appears certain that Gutenberg

was residing in Strasburg, in 1444, from the town-registers; it appears also from a document quoted by Kohler, that in 1443 he had hired a house at Mentz. He had lived in Strasburg more than twenty years.

There are authentic acts to prove that Gutenberg made a fresh contract in Mentz, in 1450, with John Fust, a rich burgess, as a partner in the printing business; and here they printed, for the first time, the famous Latin Bible which has given rise to so much speculation among bibliographers. A lawsuit arising between Fust and Gutenberg, the latter was adjudged to pay certain sums to Fust, which he had appropriated to his private expenses; all his printing materials were also transferred to Fust, in 1455, Nov. 6.

Another authentic act is yet in existence, dated 1459, from which it appears that Gutenberg, not discouraged by some heavy losses, set up a fresh printing office at Mentz, and there printed a number of works, without interruption, till 1465, when being admitted, among other gentlemen, into the family of the elector Adolphus of Nassau, with an honourable stipend, he died February 4, 1468, not living to enjoy it long.

One instance of the strenuous claims that have been advanced in favour of Coster, will appear from the following inscription, placed on the front of the house, where it is pretended that Coster lived:

Memoriæ Sacrum.  
Typographia,  
Ars Artium omnium  
Conservatrix  
Hic primum inventa  
Circa Annum c10 ccccxl.

Thus rendered, literally, "Sacred to memory. Here Typography, the preserver of all other arts, was first invented about the year 1440."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.  
SIR,

WE have seen many loose notices relative to medicated baths of different kinds, both fluid and gaseous; and, as I live in a retired village, and have occasion for an efficacious remedy, I shall be served and gratified if any of your scientific or invalid readers would furnish your pages with an account of the real improvements made in baths.

A SEPTIGENARIAN.

Monmouthshire, Nov. 2.

For



*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ACCOUNT of the UNIVERSITY of OXFORD;

by M. TAILLARDIER.

(From the *Revue Encyclopedique*.)

IT seems a little extraordinary, that, among the number of foreign visitors to this country, none should have been hitherto found to do honour to the university of Oxford, though all must have been strongly impressed with the knowledge of its possessing important advantages, with respect to its component materials, and to the many most curious articles and particulars to be found in its interesting and entertaining collections. From the following short account, by M. Taillardier, a French advocate, it will appear that he has examined his subject with original views; that he is an intelligent observer and impartial writer; and, as such, I am justified in recommending to notice the facts and circumstances he has collected, and the solid observations he makes upon them. The author's object and intentions were, no doubt, to give a just and faithful description, and a portion of his information may be useful to travellers. Should any errors, necessary to point out, be found in it, some of your Oxford correspondents may beneficially employ their talents in discovering and correcting them.

The system of education, and the whole interior management, in English universities, is so different from what is practised in France, that any satisfactory information obtained respecting it must be new to us, and proportionably important or interesting. That of Oxford is the largest, and exhibits the finest collection and specimen of colleges extant, not only in England, but, I believe, in any other country.

The university of Oxford is very ancient; it consists of colleges successively founded by kings, or by rich and munificent individuals. In the administration of its government, its political economy, and legislation, it is in a great measure independent of any extrinsic jurisdiction. The principal dignitary, who has the title of Chancellor, has in all ages been one of high consideration in the country. He is elected by the Doctors of Divinity, Law, and Medicine, and by the Masters of Arts, who are Regents, or who have borne the office of Regents. His election is for one, two, or three years; but after that term the nomination is

in perpetuity. The choice always falls on one of the ancient students of the university; that office is at present occupied by Lord Grenville. As to the functions of the Chancellor, they are mostly of an honorary description; he rarely or ever assists at the exercises of the university, unless at his installation, or in case of a royal visit.

The Chancellor delegates his powers to a Vice-Chancellor, selected by him from among the heads of colleges; but this choice must be confirmed by the dignitaries from whom the Chancellor derived his powers. The appointment of Vice-Chancellor is only for a year, although he generally holds it for four years together, when a fresh election takes place. He is assisted by four Pro-Vice-chancellors, that are always heads of colleges.

The Vice-Chancellor is the principal officer resident in the university. He is superintendant-general; and the right of convening convocations, or the university, as a corporate body, is vested in him. His presence, or that of a Pro-Vice-chancellor, is essentially necessary for holding an assembly of the two Chambers of Congregation and Convocation, wherein university-affairs are treated of. He is moreover the principal magistrate of the city and county of Oxford.

The office of High Steward depends on the nomination of the Chancellor; but the person promoted to this office must have the sanction of the university, when it becomes an appointment for life. He assists the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors, in the performance of their respective duties; and is bound to defend the rights, customs, and privileges of the university.

The Proctors are vested with high authority, being authorised to watch over the conduct of the members, and to punish all faults committed out of the precincts of the colleges, after taking previous cognizance of the same. The Proctors are two Masters of Arts, who have held that degree not less than four years, and not more than ten; they are selected every year, alternately, out of each of the colleges, in rotation.

The university sends two representatives to Parliament, chosen from among its members, in an assemblage of its Doctors and Regents. At this time, Mr. Peel, secretary of state, and Mr. Heber, are the deputies or mem-

bers from the university to the House of Commons.

The various offices and buildings of the university are included in nineteen colleges and five halls. The difference between colleges and halls depends on the manner of their endowment. The former constitute independent bodies, subsisting on various grants of lands or of money; in the latter, the scholars pay for their instruction, board, and lodging. The principals of the halls are appointed by the Chancellor, excepting St. Edmund's hall, to which the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College appoint; in other respects, the members of the hall are on the same footing as those of the colleges. The interior discipline, the mode of studying, the terms of residence, the examinations, the degrees, costume, &c. are alike in both establishments.

Each college and hall has a superior governor, distinguished by different titles of Dean, Rector, Provost, Warden, President, Master, and Principal. The heads of halls are called Principals; all the superiors or governors are allowed to marry.

The Fellows (a word for which the French language has no corresponding term,) form a sort of substantial citizens, in these little republics. They meet, in a kind of council, for the election of a governor, and to examine the domestic affairs of their colleges, for each has its particular property, in which no others can interfere. The Fellows are often young men that have made considerable advances in their studies, and, in due time, commence tutors. Many are in ecclesiastical orders, and all must remain in a state of celibacy. But this celibacy has nothing in it, frightful or disgusting; for there is no vow attached to it, and the parties are at liberty to quit, and marry, when they please.

In the institution of Fellows of English universities, there is something that bears affinity to our ancient monastic professions,—to an cloistered life; but it is to such a one as we might conceive well adapted to the times we live in,—to such a monastic profession as contains nothing in it of a repulsive character, or such as reason and common sense would be adverse to. Here are combinations of individuals, devoted to peaceful studies, that, escaping from family cares, engage in useful and honourable labours. But, although

proficients in science and literature, they are by no means strangers to the world, or unacquainted with its modes of living, practices, and customs. They have long vacations, wherein some make the tour of different European countries, and others the provinces and districts of the British islands. Independent of the mental resources to be found in the libraries of their colleges, and in other rich collections of the university, their appointments are so considerable, as to enable them to provide themselves with books the most uncommon and valuable. Generally speaking, they are enlightened friends of the arts, and well deserving of their high calling to be conservators of the multifarious kinds of property annexed to the universities. Messrs. Duncan, brothers, might be mentioned here, Fellows of New College, who were employed on a mission to France and Italy, for collecting objects of antiquity, and procuring plasters of the most famous statues in the museums of those countries.

The Fellows may be designated as resembling our Repetitors, having under their inspection, generally, the different studies of the young men. The latter, besides the particular courses of lectures within their respective colleges, frequent those of the university at large, wherein the sciences are condensed and compressed, much as in our Faculties, and the Collegiate Chairs of France.

Students are not received at Oxford till after classical preparations in grammar-schools, or the royal foundations of Eton and Westminster, and the College of Winchester. The time for studies is divided into terms, in the course of which the students must undergo examinations, at different periods, to qualify them for taking degrees, or rising to the higher offices of the university.

There are four terms in a year; for 1823 they were fixed as follows:—The first to open on the 14th of January, and to close on the 22d of March; the second, called Easter Term, to open on the 9th of April, and to close on the 17th of May; the third, or Trinity Term, reaches from May 21 to June 5; the fourth, or Michaelmas Term, to open Oct. 10, and close Dec. 17.

The first degree is that of Bachelor of Arts. As previous requisites, a residence in the university during sixteen terms, and passing four examinations,

minations, are indispensable. Of these, the first goes by the name of Responses. The responses take place in the interval between the sixth and the ninth term: they turn on classic authors, logic, and Euclid's Elements. The public examinations are at the commencement of the fourth year of residence. The candidate is interrogated publicly on different points, the elements of religion, the original Greek of the Gospels, classic authors, rhetoric, moral philosophy, and logic. To these sciences, the candidate may add mathematics and natural philosophy. The candidates are ranked in two classes, according to their merits, and their names are made public. The list of their names is in alphabetical order, and reports such and such candidates as duly proficient in philosophy, mathematics, or the like.

Notwithstanding this variety in the points on which the public examination of candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts turns, the major part of the students who are intended for the law, medicine, or the church, apply afterwards, to studies more immediately connected with their respective destinations in society.

The student in civil law, besides the examination above mentioned, must also rise to the degree of Bachelor. To acquire this, twenty-eight terms are requisite; which, by dispensation, may be reduced to eighteen. But, if the candidate, who has obtained the degree of Bachelor, would also arrive at that of Doctor, five years more of study are requisite.

For the degree of Bachelor in Divinity, a still greater number of terms is required. The candidate for this degree must give seven years to study, posterior to his becoming Regent, which he does immediately after his degree of Master of Arts. Four years subsequently to his being a Bachelor in Divinity, he may rise to the degree of Doctor.

A candidate for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine may come to be Regent, and in a year after he may be made Bachelor. In three years more he may become Doctor.

In the university of Oxford the studies are not confined to literature and scientific pursuits; there is a Professor of Music, and the students in this may arrive at degrees, but they are not obliged to undergo public examinations, or make the responses, to become Bachelors of Arts. To be

a Bachelor or a Doctor of Music, the candidate must prepare a composition, which, after being examined and approved of by the Professor, is performed in public, in presence of the Vice-Chancellor and other dignitaries of the university.

My information does not extend to details as to the criticality of the manner in which knowledge is cultivated at Oxford; but I have reason to think, that if due attention be paid to classical learning, and to physics or the natural sciences, those of a moral and political description are comparatively neglected. Nevertheless, on the whole, it is apparent and undeniable, that the system of education, taking it generally as adopted by the English, is well calculated to develop the intellectual faculties of youth; and the various objects which compose it seem such as are desirable to form an uncorrupted taste.

Here I must state a truth, that holds good too often in France, that young persons, insensible of the value of the instruction imparted in their days of adolescence, do not begin to appreciate the same till after quitting their respective seminaries; but the time is then elapsed,—their condition in life is to be provided for, and then only are they conscious of the means and opportunities they have neglected to improve, the time they have lost or mis-spent.

But it is not so in England: A youth leaves Eton or Westminster School at the age of sixteen or seventeen, and spends four years at least in an university, where he again reads over Homer and Virgil, Demosthenes and Cicero. And thus, on his taking a seat in Parliament, he is already familiar with the great geniuses of antiquity, and can quote them as authorities, in their original language, before such as may be capable of understanding them.

As to classical studies exclusively, I conceive that they are more susceptible of cultivation in England than they can be in France. But, whatever may be said of the other parts of our country, it is certain that in Paris all the means of scholastic education, of acquiring knowledge in all the allowed kinds of its superiority, all the opportunities for study, for getting information, for collecting instruction, to a mind of the largest range, from a most extensive circumference of science, of forming notions either by com-



comprehensive speculation or minute attention, all these advantages are accumulated in Paris.

In the physical and mathematical sciences, M. Buckland is the present Professor; the varied exuberance of his natural and acquired endowments is rising to high distinction in the spacious and diversified fields of chemistry and comparative anatomy.

As to the interior regimen of the colleges, the students appear to me to enjoy a reasonable liberty. In the mornings we see a number of them pass and repass into the city; the evenings allow of numerous promenades and cavalcades in the vicinity. Their confinement appears to be restricted to the hours of instruction.

At present there are nearly 1100 students in the university, lodged in the nineteen colleges and five halls. The charge for boarding is about 100*l.* sterling per annum. Protestants only are admitted to study at Oxford.

The costume of the students differs but little from that of the fellows and heads of colleges. It consists in a sort of short robe of black stuff, open before, and with hanging sleeves. The head is covered with a black cap, and a silk band-string of the same colour. The young noblemen, peers, or sons of peers, have distinct places in academical ceremonies and at church, and their costume prevents them from being confounded with other students. They wear a violet coloured silk robe, decorated with gold lace, and the cap is also violet-coloured, with a band-string of gold. All the students appear in the streets, as well as in their colleges, habited in the costume of their respective grades.

The city altogether affords a singular aspect to a foreigner, who will not readily enter into the conception of so large a number of gothic buildings concentrated within the same precinct. On his arrival by the London road, he passes over a noble bridge, and soon after enters a very broad street, almost hemmed in with colleges. The first on the right is Magdalen College, facing the Botanic Garden; other transversal streets crossing it are more or less provided with similar establishments.

The college in highest repute at Oxford, and containing the greatest number of students, is Christ Church. Its buildings, raised and constructed so as to include four large courts, are

of a magnificent description: one of the courts is 260 feet in length, and as many in breadth. The church serves for a cathedral to the diocese, and does honour, by its architecture, to the Gothic chisel. Cardinal Wolsey was a benefactor to this college; the grand entrance was erected at his charge, though not completed till 1682. The portal or front gate is surmounted with a tower, in accordance with the style of architecture in college-buildings. Its clock every evening, at ten minutes past nine, strikes 101 times, —this being the number of students of Christ Church: it gives warning that the gates are going to be shut.

The Grand Refectory of this college contains the portraits of several benefactors to the establishment, and also of certain students that by their superior talents were promoted to offices and dignities of high rank. The last portrait of this description is that of Mr. Canning. In the college is a very fine library, and a cabinet of anatomy; but the gallery of paintings may be ranged in the class of mediocrity.

Whenever the king comes to visit the university, Christ-church College claims the honour of receiving and lodging him. Henry VIII. was entertained here in 1533; Queen Elizabeth in 1566 and 1592; James I. in 1605; Charles I. was there several times during his reign; and the Prince Regent (now George IV.) was a visitor in 1814.

Oriel College is entitled to a due degree of consideration and literary celebrity. It was founded by King Edward II. and has been successively augmented by the donations and endowments of individuals. The present Provost is Dr. Coplestone, ancient Professor of Latin Poetry, and author of several treatises on subjects of literature and political economy, which are much esteemed.

Travellers that visit Oxford, generally make it a point to inspect the chapel of New College, allowed to be the finest in the university. It is decorated with different pieces of sculpture, that were long concealed under a thick layer of mortar, and were only discovered in 1695. The chapel was handsomely repaired in 1789. The communion-table is ornamented with beautiful bas-reliefs, by Westmacott, representing the Salutation of the Virgin, the Nativity, the Descent from the Cross, the Resurrection and Ascension.

sion. The glass windows of the chapel are also very remarkable; they were painted in 1777 by Jervis, from designs by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The gardens of New College are not a little adapted to infuse a spirit of recollection, that acts as a preparatory to study. There the fellows and scholars, in their leisure hours, inhale a pure fresh air, under a delightful umbrage. Notwithstanding the name it bears, it is one of the oldest colleges in the university; its foundation being traced to the year 1379, when it was laid by William of Wykeham.

The university is infinitely more indebted to the beneficence and enlightened public spirit of individuals, than to any attentions bestowed on it by the British government. Whatever there is of value in the collections and acquisitions, has emanated from the grants of men of a philanthropic character, including also the various professorships, in different departments of scholastic acquirements.

Of all the collections at Oxford, the Bodleian Library is the richest and most superb; its founder, Thomas Bodley, was born at Exeter in 1544, and died in 1612. The books in print are deposited in three large apartments, disposed in the form of the letter H. There are other chambers for manuscripts; the greater part of these are, deservedly, in very high reputation with the learned.

We find a Gallery of Paintings in one part of the building; but its numerous portraits refer to persons most of them of little celebrity. Some, however, represent characters held in no little veneration at Oxford; such as Luther, Erasmus, Locke, Dryden, Addison, Pope, &c. There is also a portrait (believed to be original,) of the unfortunate Mary Stuart, queen of Scotland. This Gallery has besides a few plasters, representing some of the finest monuments of ancient architecture; as the Parthenon, the Theatre of Herculaneum, the Lanthorn of Demosthenes, and others. The execution of these plasters, by a French artist, M. Fouquet of Paris, is admirable.

Among the antiquities of the university, the most interesting by far are the Arundel marbles. They have essentially contributed to illustrate certain parts of the chronology of Greece. They were brought into Europe by Sir William Petty, who was employed by the Earl of Arundel

to visit the countries of Greece and Asia in quest of curious antique monuments. He purchased them of a Turk, who had been deputed on a similar mission. At first they were in the possession of the Earl of Arundel; in 1629, Selden, in a work which he published, gave a kind of description of these marbles. Petavius, Salmasius, (Petau, Saumaise,) Vossius, and some others, helped to throw light upon them. They form tables, with Greek characters, a number of them effaced by time. The marbles are placed in a lower hall of the same building that contains the Bodleian Library and the Gallery of Paintings. They were presented to the university by Lord Howard in 1677.

But of all the benefactors to the university, the most distinguished for the munificence of his donations, was Dr. Radcliffe, who presented his rich library of books in medicine, natural history, &c. adding the sum of 40,000*l.* sterling, for the erection of the fine buildings that contain it. They constitute a masterpiece of architecture, in the Greek style. The whole is in the form of a rotunda, surmounted with a dome, of eighty feet in its interior diameter, and nearly the same in height; decorated also within, with Corinthian colonnades. The founder left a stipend, amounting to 150*l.* sterling per annum, for a librarian; also another sum of 100*l.* sterling for the purchase of fresh works; and a third, of the same amount, for the maintaining and repairs of the building; &c. It was Dr. Radcliffe that erected the Observatory, situated at one extremity of Oxford, and of very curious architecture, built on the model of one of the temples at Athens. It is crowned with a globe, supported by Hercules and Atlas, and contains a number of very excellent instruments for astronomical observations. In addition to these valuable gratuities, Dr. Radcliffe, not unmindful of suffering humanity, was at the charge of building an hospital for the poor, that they might also come in for a share of his bounty.

I should not omit to mention the Clarendon Press, from which have issued a number of capital editions of classic authors, no less estimable for the purity of the text than the beauty of the characters. A committee of six members of the university superintend the impressions, after collating the best manuscripts, and revising and cor-

correcting the different proofs. The building for this purpose is ornamented in front with pillars, and with statues of the Muses: it has also in sculpture the editions of the Oxford classics. The whole was raised out of the profits of the publication of Lord Clarendon's "History of the Civil Wars;" the same having been presented to the university by his son.

I shall terminate this review of the principal monuments in Oxford by noticing the Theatre, constructed under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren, who was in his time the first architect, and one of the best mathematicians, in England. The plan of it was borrowed from that of Marcellus at Rome, and the funds for its erection were supplied by Archbishop Sheldon. It will contain about 3000 persons, who meet here in the ceremonial business of the university; such as the installation of a new Chancellor, and the like. Here it was that, in 1814, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the Prince de Metternich, the Count de Lieven, Prince Blucher, &c. were promoted to the degree of Doctors in Civil Law.

In one of the saloons, appendages to the theatre, we find the portrait of Archbishop Sheldon, the founder; also that of George IV. by Sir Thomas Lawrence; with those of the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, by the French painter Gerard.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**B**ELIEVING, as I do, that the small and cheap work on English Grammar, published by the periodical writer whom you once, on comparing him with contemporary writers, emphatically denominated "the political Goliath,"\* has done, and is doing, more towards improving the rising generation, in the highly important art of correctly and *definitely writing their own language*, than any other work extant: I was therefore pleased to observe your learned correspondent H. in page 12, attempting an improvement of a passage in the Grammar of Mr. Cobbett; but felt disappointed that he has stopped short of so doing, and has omitted to give

his own development of Mr. Cobbett's example (quoted from Murray,) of the truncated or *elliptical* sentence, "*Shame being lost, all virtue is lost.*" If however I comprehend the general rule of development in the following column, which Mr. H. says "is applicable to every variety of this species of ellipsis" called the "case absolute," I suppose he meant to illustrate the above sentence thus; viz. "*As shame is lost, all virtue is lost;*" an illustration greatly inferior, in my opinion, to that of Mr. Cobbett, quoted in p. 12, viz. "it being, or the state of things being such, that shame is lost, all virtue is lost." But on this point, and any others concerning the correctness of Mr. Cobbett's grammatical rules or examples, I much wish to read the free opinions of your literary correspondents, if written in the spirit of fair and liberal criticism.

London; Sept. 30.

A. C. R.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE HUMOURS OF BARTLEMY FAIR.

"None but the brave deserve the fair!"

**I** DO not know what pleasure would be more delightful than that which arises from the annual return of a Fair. If it be only for our sweethearts and children's sakes, the festivity is endearing. But this, alas! is only felt and enjoyed in rural hamlets and peaceful greens, far distant from "the busy hum of men." When fairs were spots of commerce, and scenes of mutual interest; when, if joy made the heart over full, and the spirit of good liquor opened the sluices of abundant concord towards each other, there happened no riotous turbulence: the parties met and parted in amity, the remembrance lived in story, and the anticipation of return was fresh and enticing.

\* In Art. 227, instead of simply saying, "Ellipsis means deficiency," Mr. Cobbett has made two important blunders, viz. *first*, in confounding an *ellipsis*, a geometrical curve, one of the conic sections, having both ends always similar, with an *oval* figure, having sometimes one end more obtuse than the other, as is the case with most of the eggs of birds, after which these non-elliptical curves have been named; and, *second*, in supposing that any part of a real *elliptical* curve can be described by *circular* arcs, struck with the compasses. *Ovals*, all figures so described, are usually called, even where their two ends are struck with equal radii.

\* And of whose writings you have repeatedly and justly spoken in commendation; particularly in vol. 42, p. 514. vol. 43, p. 349. and vol. 45, p. 344.



enticing. But such places, such customs and revelry, are vanished in the shadow of time, though recorded in the book of past history. I am truly sorry any cause should have appeared in life's progress, to have destroyed this inspiring love of fairs in country villages, afar off and near London. Yet I do not want discord to be revived at the expense of mirth and virtue. The sound of Bartholomew Fair approaches me. This fair, unlike all others, is difficult of access, and noisy to excess. To the valiant who enter a crowd, and struggle for a situation, in Smithfield, some portion of humour may be gleaned from the harvest which is prepared. Fine weather is the first object for the visitors, and the best for the visited. The next is, sufficient cash for the occasion, and no more: neither pocket-book nor watch should be brought here, for they would certainly exchange owners,—a mode of currency extremely unsuitable. Although the strength of the genius of time has swept away the fashions and inventions of the day and age in which they were exhibited to the then gazing multitudes, who are silently slumbering in the dust, and faintly gleaming in the human temple of memory; yet I am prepared to accept my turn, and consequently note the kindred privilege which, in this paper upon the subject, it is my aim to improve.

I suppose myself in the midst of this fair; by whom surrounded, and under what impressions, I profess not to define. The sun shines upon us. My ears are startled, and my eyes directed to every object with alternate swiftness, till I fix upon the eager young clergymen, who are sitting side by side, under the hard-tryed sail-cloth, supported by a few stakes. They are too busy to chat, or observe the wondrous doings of the happy day. The savoury and spicy sausage is twisted about in their mouth, and the slain oyster swallowed, with a pleasing gulp: the pepper-box is handed round in due season, and the vinegar-cruet cordially drained to its last essential drop. The appetite is keen, and the relish luscious. O what joys now flush (not hue) their little black faces: the toils of the sooty flue are forgotten, and the reproaches of the stern master forgiven. The flat porter quenches their thirst, and its entire quantity brightens their eye. Not the pleasures of May-day are comparable to

this carnival of their titular *Saint Bartholomew!* and sooty recreation.

By them alone you'll easily comprehend  
How poets, without shame, may condescend

To sing of gardens, fields, of flowers and fruit,

To stir up shepherds, and to tune the flute;  
Of love's rewards to tell the happy hour,  
Daphne a tree, Narcissus made a flower,  
And by what means the chimney yet has power

To make the booths worthy a conqueror.

It is now pretty certain the fair has commenced: the public-houses are filling, the life and drum are sounding, and the violin is scraped to a dozen limping dustmen, who are just comfortable. As you enter the antique opening Barrs, there is a camera obscura, ready to cast reflections upon the fair sex, and to delineate the business of the day by inverse proportion, a fair satire upon society. Next the philosopher's glass for weak eyes, the *telescope*, points its optical way to St. Paul's golden cross and magnificent ball. Then Italians with organs, and serenades in wax-work, and miniature soldiery, catch the wanderer's attention, as it does not cost any thing for a glance to fill the auricular tubes. The gilt gingerbread, and finely-dressed dolls, are shown to little chattering misses; and whips, tops, and painted fiddles, to gazing masters. Now and then an archly spruce female twitches you by the sleeve, to take home a few of the best spice-nuts to your good lady, at least "to taste one." This appeal is irresistible; and, while you are paying for them, your heel is trodden upon, which reminds you that some other person has politely borrowed your pocket-handkerchief. Tumult increases by a further advance into the scene. The frontispiece of each show is an epitome, or more probably an extravaganza, of what will be displayed in the book. The invitation is noisy and hoarse: bands of music, tumblers, monkeys, and horses, afford their aid. Mouth-pieces are used, and cymbals clatter vociferously. "Tom Thumb the second,"—the "Waterloo giant,"—the *real* "Chinese lady,"—and the "Lancashire boy,"—all positively alive, are to be seen for a penny each. "Pike, the wonderful conjuror and ventriloquist,"—the "wild beast,"—the "tame wax-work,"—the "prodigy equestrian infant,"—the "weight-lifter,"—the "walking

"walking tumbler,"—the "dip in the lucky-bag,"—the "Newtonian which discovers the spots in the sun's disc,"—the monkey seated upon an organ, watching with satirical observation the exits and entrances, from the "puling babe" to the "*sans teeth*."

Such doings proclaim the positive existence of the 3d of September, 1823; and they are sufficient to stun the deafest ears. Men attired as females play their rude jocosity to the laughing collections, who love enjoyment at other people's expense. The pantaloons, the clown, harlequin, columbine, and her *dainty* graces, evolve before the interior of their illuminated temples, and appear to strive who shall paint most funnily, and dance most oddly. During this *action de ballet*, hundreds of huxters are tuning the business of their tongues to make "hay while the sun shines." The motley multitude continue to thrust their purposed way. Some ascend the steps to mirth, and others descend from the diverters, wondering how the man could swallow ribands, eat fire, and his dog tell fortunes, and spell names. Some admire the playfulness of the lioness's cubs, and the elephant's docility. Some think the *giant* a very handsome animal, and the dwarf very short: others talk of nothing but the dancing-pig, and the pelican's night-cap. Some complain that the fair falls off, "that it is not what it was twenty years back." I think myself, notwithstanding many of the old faces are here, I never witnessed less satire. Not even a *Pope* is to be seen in effigy, nor a "coronation," or a "*laying in state*." "Tamerlane," "Jane Shore," and "the Fair Penitent," are the select pieces; and "Syntax," "Crazy Jane," and "Billy Button," the burlettas. One really deep tragedy was called for, namely, "Young's Revenge." This, it was said, "was enacted to revenge the suppressors of fairs." A most suitable retaliation, certainly.

But the houses are becoming crowded, the company are pouring in from every part of the metropolis,—the games of shying, skylarking, and uproariousness, are begun. It is high time I withdrew from the hubbub: no person that loves to preserve his health, and maintain his character, should remain here till dusk. The sunshine is withdrawn, the evening fast appears,—it is dry underfoot and over-

head; and, now I have it in my power. I bid this scene of temporary capering an annual farewell, with one or two remarks.

First, gentle reader, upon reflection, I do not like a cockney fair, like a fair out of town: the company is more low, and the opportunity less accommodating. Some able arguments have been adduced to prove fairs a nuisance; if proper conduct cannot be secured, they are so, without doubt. But Bartholomew Fair, it must be recollected, is not instituted for the elegant and *haut ton*; but for the gratification of mechanics, manufacturers, and the lower and middle classes of society,—of citizens, and those who are in the vicinity of town. As to the moral uses of fairs, rigidly speaking, I cannot think them defensible; yet I do not entirely wish their total prohibition, for the impetus which they, like elections, give to trade. J. R. PRIOR.

Sept. 5, 1823.

### For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL of a LADY, during a recent  
TRIP to FRANCE.

(Concluded from p. 312.)

MONDAY, Aug. 13, 1822.—Went to the Louvre, but found it shut: it is closed every Monday,—the only day in the week.

Tuesday, 20th.—Walked in the Tuileries gardens. Café de la Voix is famous for lemonade; Tortoni's, on the Boulevards, for ice. The Odeon Théâtre is a newly-built and elegant edifice, in the Faubourg St. Germain: Mademoiselle Georges performs at it.

Friday, 23d.—The king went out for his usual drive. We saw the Palace of the Tuileries: the palace and gardens were so named because they were made of the bricks upon that ground. Under the reign of Charles IX. in 1574, Catherine of Medicis, his mother, had this palace built, to live in separate from the king, who resided in the Louvre. The exterior is very handsome, and joins the Louvre; the interior is very superb. The five state-rooms were newly furnished, the throne-room and state-room most superb, and the bed most elegant. There was a solid silver figure (nearly the size of life) of Abundance.—The garden of the Tuileries is one of the finest and most regular in Europe. The celebrated Le Notre, who knew so well the art of laying-out gardens, made the design. Seventy-three

three statues, vases, &c. adorn these gardens.—The Carousal takes its name from the carousal that Louis XIV. gave there in 1662, to the queen his mother and the queen his consort. Carousals were after the manner of races with chariots, or machines, recitals, dances, &c.—Went to the theatre, Rue Valoir. Talma performed the part of Scylla, in “Scylla,” a character in which he takes the manner and action of Bonaparte, and is thought to resemble him much. I was well pleased with him: he has a fine deep-toned voice, speaks remarkably well, and his action is very good: his dream was very finely performed. The afterpiece was a pretty little cheerful piece, well performed, called “Les Folles d'Amour.”

Saturday, 24th.—Went to the Palais-Royal, and to the Louvre. The grand gallery, which joins the Louvre to the Palace of the Tuileries, and which contains the statues and paintings, is 230 fathoms in length, and 5 fathoms in width. Bonaparte finished this superb gallery: he had his bust placed upon the front of the Louvre, with the following words written underneath:—“Napoleon the Great finished the Louvre.” The bust and inscription have both disappeared since the return of Louis XVIII. The lower rooms contain the statues, and the gallery the paintings. There are fourteen pictures by Raphael: also a large painting of St. Michael; a portrait of a young man resting his head upon his hand; the infant Jesus sleeping, while the Virgin is raising the veil which covers him; the infant Jesus on his mother's knee, St. John caressing him: these four struck me as being particularly fine, especially the last. There are six by Cuypp; three by Correggio, viz. Christ crowned with thorns, the infant Jesus, and Antiope sleeping: the last of these is reckoned very fine. There are twenty-two by Guido. A head of Jesus Christ crowned with thorns; a Magdalen, her eyes turned towards heaven, and her hands upon her breast; Repose of the Holy Family; and an Allegory, the union of design and colour: these four I thought very beautiful. A Carrache has six, Van Dyke six, Titian twenty, and Salvator Rosa four.—Among the statues I was particularly pleased with that of Diana, and indeed with many others, viz. La Pudicité, (from which I am

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sure Sir Thomas Lawrence borrowed the attitude in his picture of the Princess Charlotte,) Polymnie, Graces, Jason de Cincinnatus, Venus de Gnide, and Heros Gladiator. The tessellated pavement is very beautiful, and on it stands a gigantic figure of Melpomene.—There is a long room open, containing drawings and sketches of the old masters, some even by Raphael; also some very fine enamels by Petitot.—Theatres open gratis to the public, being the evening preceding the *fête* of St. Louis. A grand concert, both vocal and instrumental, on the balcony of the Tuileries, which was illuminated: it was given, in honour of the king's birth-day, by the professors of music. We were in the gardens to hear it. They played the national airs delightfully. The gardens were likewise illuminated, and chairs, let for a few sous, to accommodate those who were tired of standing.

Sunday, 25th.—Went to the Place Victoires to witness the ceremony of the inauguration of the statue of Louis XIV. It being a public day, went to the Louvre, where I saw many Norman caps, and even the *canaille* seemed connoisseurs.—Walked in the Tuileries gardens: the king came out on the balcony to show himself to the people; at least he was wheeled out in his chair, being unable to walk. The Duke and Duchess of Angoulême and Monsieur accompanied him. At three o'clock they began the distribution of the provisions to the mob; and we walked in the Champs Elysées to see it. There were six or eight stands erected, with three soldiers in each; one throwing little loaves of bread among the people, and the other sausages and chickens; two pipes of wine were flowing from each. Of course there was an immense mob, and much scrambling, yet good order was preserved. It was a fine sight. Many persons carried off their pitchers and pails full of good wine. There was a complete fair, with all kinds of amusements; such as fortune-telling, swinging, tumbling, rope-dancing, theatres, lotteries, dancing, &c. all gratis.—In the evening we walked again in the Champs Elysées, to see the illuminations and the grand fireworks: the latter, indeed, very far surpass any I ever saw in England.

Wednesday, 28th.—Amongst the unfinished works of Napoleon is the

3 F Fountain,



Fountain, which he intended should be erected on the site of the Bastille. This fountain was to consist of an enormous elephant, the model of which is now to be seen, in plaster-of-paris, on the spot where the Bastille formerly stood: it is seventy-two feet in height; the *jet d'eau* is through the nostrils of his trunk, the reservoir is in the tower upon his back, and one of his legs contains the staircase for ascending to the large room in the inside of his body. The elephant was to be executed in bronze, with tusks of silver, surrounded by lions of bronze, who were to expectorate the water from one cistern to another.—Went to the glass-manufactory. The art of running glass is due to a Frenchman, named Thévart, in 1559. This manufactory has sent out glasses 102 inches in height. Saw the process of silvering and polishing the glass. The glass is made chiefly in Picardy.

Friday, 30th.—Went to see the Gallery of Paintings at the Palais du Luxembourg. It consists of paintings by modern French artists; some of which are very fine.—Saw the apartments of Mary de Medicis, or Salle de Rubens, which is not usually shown. It was formerly a bed-room, but is now unfurnished. The ceiling and walls are covered with paintings by Rubens, upon a gold ground; and the doors of the closets are glass. The paintings are very fine; and, altogether, it is a very elegant apartment.—Went also to the Jardin des Plantes: the window was pointed out to me, in the old Louvre, where Charles IX. shouted to the people during the massacre of the Protestants.

Sunday, Sept. 1st.—Went to Tivoli Gardens in the evening, where I saw the storming of Constantinople, which was very fine, and the fireworks beautiful. Here also were the Russian mountains, good rope-dancing, a theatre, (in which there was singing, and a burlesque tragedy,) fortune-telling, and a band of music for dancing. The gardens were illuminated, but, in that respect, not equal to our Vauxhall.

Monday, 2d.—Went to the English ambassador's, to get our passports changed.

Tuesday, 3d.—Went to Mal Maison, St. Cloud, St. Germain, and to the little fair in the forest. Mal Maison was the favourite retreat of Bonaparte, and residence of Josephine. The furniture of the study remains the

same,—the chair, table, inkstand, &c. which he used to sign his last abdication. The bed-room is very elegant, being lined with crimson and gold: a picture of Josephine is there. The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia paid this lady a visit in May 1814, and on the following day she died. The Palace of St. Cloud is very elegantly furnished, and is the summer-residence of Louis XVIII. The bed-rooms of the Duchess of Angouleme and of the Duchess of Berry excel all the other rooms in the elegance of the furniture: that of the Duchess of Angouleme was the bedroom of her father Louis XVI. and the Duchess of Berry's was that of the queen's, Marie Antoinette: they are contiguous, without appearing to be so,—the partition being a moveable glass, which is the usual manner of bed-rooms in France. There is a fine gallery of paintings, vases, &c. in this palace; among which is a beautiful portrait of Marie Antoinette.—On our road we stopped at Marly, to see the machine, invented by Liegeois Rennequin Salem, for raising water 500 feet above the river Seine.—Walked on the terrace of the park of St. Germain, which is 1200 fathoms in length, is covered with verdure, and commands a fine view. The palace contains 1100 rooms.—Went to the fair l'Horloge, a mile and a half in the forest: the royal family had been there in the morning.

Wednesday, 4th.—Went to St. Dennis, which is celebrated for an abbey, founded by Dagobert I. in 613, who was the first king that was interred there; and the Abbey of St. Dennis has been from its origin the place of sepulture of the kings of France. Saw the tombs of Pepin, Clovis I. and Charlemagne, of the thirteenth century. In 1793, the coffins of kings, queens, princesses, and celebrated men, who had been buried there during fifteen centuries, were dug up to procure lead. There is a lamp constantly burning in the vault of the Prince of Condé. The bones of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette were collected, and a pillar and cross erected to mark the spot. The altar is very elegant, and there are a pair of large massive gold candlesticks, which were given by Napoleon. In this abbey there is a beautiful marble figure of Marie Antoinette, kneeling, in the act of praying.

Thursday,

Thursday, 5th.—Went to see the lithographic press. The drawing is made on Bavarian limestone with ink that will resist nitric acid, viz. a prepared ink which they give you; when pressed, it produces the print, and 500 or more may be taken off. Previous to using the stone again, they renew the drawing by rubbing hard with a leather roller impregnated with the ink, which only adheres to the part already drawn; after that a little water is sprinkled on it, and then wiped clean off with a sponge: so that thousands may be printed.

Saturday, 7th.—There is an Academy for Flower Painting, where masters attend to instruct the pupils, free of expense to the students..

Sunday, 8th.—Went to the Chapel Royal; M. Count d'Artois, the Duke and Duchess of Angoulême, and the Duchess of Berry, were there. Heard a fine concert of music and high mass. Miss Stephens and Miss M. Tree were also there, but only as spectators.

Tuesday, 10th.—Left Paris, with much regret, at seven in the morning, by the Diligence for Amiens. Dined at the Table d'Hôte at Clermont, where we had a most excellent dinner, with a dessert and wine, for three francs per head. We passed through Chantilly, which is a most beautiful place, but the chateau (formerly the residence of the Prince of Condé,) is now in ruins; the stables were magnificent beyond description.—Arrived at Amiens at ten at night.

Wednesday, 11th.—Went to the Cathedral of Amiens, which is very ancient and beautiful, and I think it exceeds that at Rouen. There is a very fine marble altar, and under a crystal case is the skull of St. John, the face surrounded with a gold lace; they have printed his life on a sheet of paper, with a common coloured print at top. There is likewise a miraculous crucifix. We went to the top of the cathedral, and walked round; near the top there is a round stone table, on which Henry IV. dined, being there to view the situation of the armies. The cathedral of Amiens is in the Gothic taste, and was built by the English: I believe it is reckoned the most superb church in France. Amiens is a fortified city: it is famous for duck-pies, which are even sent to London as presents, and they will keep a long time: they are from

seven to fifteen francs each. There are also vast manufactories carried on in Amiens in the woollen way, such as plushes, camblets, serges, &c. Here are plenty of beggars, who do not fail to flatter you out of a sou. Amiens is situated on the river Somme, in the midst of a most beautiful, fertile, and extensive, plain, abounding with game, which you are at liberty to pursue whenever you please. The ramparts all round the town afford most delightful walks. We passed a great many fields of flax.—At four in the afternoon we left Amiens by the Diligence.

Thursday, 12th.—Arrived at Abbeville, which is a neat pretty town, situated on an eminence not far distant from the sea. We walked into the church, while we were waiting for the carriage. Left Abbeville at seven in the morning, in a carriage. On our road we passed several very pretty woods, and here and there a cross. About two miles before we reached Montreuil, a horseman rode up to each window, with cards of their hotels, soliciting us to dine at their respective inns; after amusing ourselves some time with them, we agreed to dine at Varennes',—being, as the card expressed, Sterne's favourite house; here we had a most excellent dinner, consisting of soup, poultry, and game, (viz. partridges, quails, and woodcocks,) with a dessert of pears, grapes, walnuts, and peaches. There was a print of Sterne over the fire-place.—Montreuil is a fortified town, and the ramparts are very fine: it is situated on a lofty hill, and reminded us of the memorable actions of our great countryman, the Duke of Marlborough. At flood-tide they can lay the country round under water, by means of sluices that communicate with the sea.—Arrived at Boulogne at eleven at night: it is an ancient sea-port town.

Friday, 13th.—Arrived at the gates of Calais at half-past two in the morning; but, as the gates were closed, we were not allowed to enter before five.—Went to see the church, ascended the tower of the town-hall, and walked on the ramparts and on the pier, which is a very fine one, and extends half a mile into the sea: from this pier the English cliffs and Dover Castle are visible. There is a monument erected here to commemorate the spot where Louis XVIII. first set his foot in France, at his return, in 1814.

Saturday, 14th.—At five in the morning,

morning, the spire of the beautiful cathedral at Rouen was struck by lightning.—This being market-day at Calais, we went into the market: the fruit-women had long gold ear-rings, with necklaces and crosses.—Went to the church, to hear Mr. Elliott, an Englishman, play the organ: in this church there is a statue of St. Lawrence holding a common gridiron,—he was roasted alive on one.—At half-past ten we went on-board the Talbot packet: the night was very dark, and the wind high. We bade adieu to France, and at eleven were under weigh. There were only fifteen passengers on-board, all of whom retired to their beds, but very soon after the effects of a heavy sea were felt, and all on-board, I believe, suffered dreadfully from sickness. We had a tremendous gale of wind: the dead-lights were put out, and all the casks of water were thrown overboard, to lighten the vessel.

Sunday, 15th.—At five in the morning we were in sight of Margate. I was then so ill that I could scarcely move my head from the pillow. I must speak in praise of the captain, who never left the deck all night, nor did he drink any thing: I was informed of this by a lady on-board, whose husband had remained upon deck all night, and witnessed the danger we were in, which was at one time so great, that they thought of calling up the gentlemen to assist.—The person who attended in the ladies' cabin was also extremely civil and obliging.—At Gravesend, two Custom-house officers came on-board; and examined our baskets. At twelve o'clock we arrived at the Tower.—The steam-vessel consumed five chaldron of coals in the voyage from Calais to London.

Thus ends a most delightful journey to Paris, with sensible and agreeable companions, who were always kind to me. I was likewise fortunate in having good health and fine weather the whole of the time.—I left London on the 16th of July, and returned on the 15th of September, 1822: being absent nine weeks.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

LETTER from M. CAILLIAUD to the CONDUCTOR of the "REVUE ENCYCLOPÉDIQUE."

ON my return to France, in the course of last month, I took notice of some articles in the work of

M. Belzoni, and in a passage of M. Raoul Rochette, in which I feel myself interested. I find the details and designs published by M. Belzoni so different from those which I made and copied on the spot, that he must, I think, have executed them from memory. This suggestion occurs, also, when I advert to his topographical plans, and to that of the ruins in the Valley of the Oasis. The publication of my journeys thither has been very carefully superintended by M. Jomard; and the architectural designs, reduced to an exact perspective, are exhibited with the greatest fidelity, though without embellishments, which were unnecessary. M. Raoul Rochette is mistaken, in conceiving that my journal applies the name of Berenice to the ruins of Sekket. I have, indeed, published in my work a letter of Mr. Salt, addressed to me, wherein he at first thought (Oct. 8, 1818,) that this position might have been the city of Berenice: his letter, moreover, is anterior to the journey of M. Belzoni to the Red Sea. Even at that time we had no occasion to become acquainted with his discoveries, in order to prove that Sekket is not Berenice.

I am not a little surprised that M. Raoul Rochette, whose penetration has discovered that I am not sufficiently copious in my mineralogical details, is unable to ascertain the crystals which I have brought to be real emeralds; he seems to think they may be tourmalines, as being found in the same *gangue*. The general quality of these emeralds has not been set forth in my work as the finest; some are of a dark green, of the variety of Peru; but in general they are of a pale green.

The dimensions of the monuments of the Oasis, contained in my work, were laid down from measurement; the plain sides remove all doubts as to their distribution and dimensions. An English voyager has herein made some mistakes, placing certain columns in the Temple of El Kharge, not to be found there. I do not wonder at his not observing the distributions that lie near the sanctuary, as in his plan he has omitted the escalier, by which we ascend to the temple.

M. Raoul Rochette can only discover in the work of M. Belzoni a single temple where I have placed others; and the design of that of Sekket bears little resemblance, I allow,



to mine. The simple sketch of M. Belzoni of the first temple, without minute particulars, seems to M. R. Rochette to be nearer the truth. But the designer has forgotten the fillet that adjoins the cornice, and also the ornaments on the columns; their heads

or chapters are not correctly delineated as to form, and the plan is bad. To judge by the topography that M. Belzoni gives of Sekkat, we must not rely with too much confidence on that of the town on the Red Sea which this traveller has been exploring.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*Statement, shewing the Number of Families in each County in England and Wales, according to the return of Population in 1821, distinguishing the proportion employed in Agriculture; and in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft; and the proportion not comprised in either of those two Classes; and showing, also, the Sums of Money expended in each County, in the year ending March 25, 1822, out of the Parish Assessments, distinguishing the proportion for other purposes than Relief of the Poor; and the Sums expended for Relief of the Poor; and stating the Number of Parishes in each County in which Select Vestries have been formed, or Assistant Overseers appointed, pursuant to Act 59 Geo. 3. c. 12.*

ENGLAND.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES.			PAYMENTS OUT OF THE PARISH ASSESSMENTS.		Select Vestries.	Assistant Overseers.	
	Chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	Not comprised in either of the preceding.	For other purposes than Relief of the Poor.	Expended for Relief of the Poor.			
Bedford .....	10,754	4,827	1,792	£13,066	£68,826	12	17	
Berks .....	14,769	3,773	4,158	16,442	104,338	31	41	
Buckingham ....	16,640	8,318	3,909	16,791	117,477	51	46	
Cambridge .....	15,536	6,964	3,103	14,375	87,872	23	25	
Chester .....	18,120	27,105	6,799	32,639	104,081	113	86	
Cornwall .....	19,302	15,543	16,357	17,861	104,178	51	23	
Cumberland .....	11,297	13,146	7,361	10,272	52,352	53	48	
Derby .....	14,582	20,505	7,317	20,871	86,756	61	57	
Devon .....	37,037	33,985	19,692	29,706	207,686	33	70	
Dorset .....	14,821	10,811	4,680	10,119	85,647	36	43	
Durham .....	9,427	20,212	16,301	18,841	91,182	73	44	
Essex .....	33,206	17,160	9,263	39,556	254,837	41	60	
Gloucester .....	23,170	35,907	13,079	28,741	152,994	44	59	
Hereford .....	13,558	5,633	2,726	11,461	62,729	43	39	
Hertford .....	13,485	7,935	4,750	13,526	89,129	17	24	
Huntingdon ....	6,435	2,937	1,025	6,791	39,429	11	15	
Kent .....	30,869	30,180	24,890	61,862	370,711	50	89	
Lancaster .....	22,723	152,271	28,179	163,576	249,585	176	126	
Leicester .....	13,028	20,297	3,481	26,443	124,244	63	35	
Lincoln .....	34,900	15,843	8,015	51,399	168,786	129	111	
Middlesex .....	9,393	161,356	91,122	139,844	582,055	14	35	
Monmouth .....	6,020	6,147	1,955	6,325	26,039	15	18	
Norfolk .....	36,368	26,201	11,928	41,535	256,014	70	61	
Northampton ....	18,974	11,695	4,883	19,239	145,093	50	38	
Northumberland ..	11,567	20,565	10,996	12,160	77,505	41	38	
Nottingham ....	13,664	21,832	3,107	27,629	73,315	32	34	
Oxford .....	15,965	8,971	3,905	16,457	115,647	48	39	
Rutland .....	2,410	1,034	492	4,399	10,575	35	6	
Salop .....	18,414	17,485	5,737	19,159	92,907	44	51	
Somerset .....	31,448	27,132	14,957	27,480	153,906	98	85	
Southampton ....	24,303	19,810	13,829	25,734	193,294	43	52	
Stafford .....	18,285	42,435	8,060	41,467	133,701	47	54	
Suffolk .....	30,795	17,418	6,851	35,268	210,384	48	70	
Surrey .....	14,914	46,311	27,051	47,481	242,921	19	23	
Sussex .....	21,920	15,463	6,182	30,583	262,246	57	59	
Warwick .....	16,779	39,189	4,155	43,347	146,185	56	52	
Westmorland ....	5,096	3,801	1,545	4,505	27,207	35	13	
Wilts .....	24,972	16,982	5,730	20,914	163,168	31	50	
Worcester .....	14,926	18,566	5,314	15,289	83,761	52	50	
York {	East Riding	15,480	16,637	8,382	17,166	97,522	67	26
	North Riding	16,737	11,570	10,424	13,207	82,638	105	41
	West Riding	31,613	108,841	21,012	73,257	273,301	116	112
Total of England	773,732	1,118,295	454,690	1,289,722	6,102,253	2284	2065	

WALES.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES.			PAYMENTS OUT OF THE PARISH ASSESSMENTS.		Select Vestries.	Assistant Overseers.
	Chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Chiefly in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	Not comprised in either of the preceding.	For other purposes than Relief of the Poor.	Expended for Relief of the Poor.		
Total of England brought forward	773,732	1,118,295	454,690	£. 1,289,722	£. 6,102,253	2264	2065
Anglesey .....	6,187	1,702	1,936	2,089	13,532	17	9
Brecon .....	4,039	5,703	1,280	3,819	16,366	9	4
Cardigan .....	6,312	2,501	3,258	3,720	14,885	11	10
Carmarthen .....	9,628	4,823	3,941	5,551	27,289	42	2
Carnarvon .....	6,890	2,649	1,939	2,868	16,226	20	12
Denbigh .....	6,625	4,399	2,653	5,454	32,638	18	12
Flint .....	4,421	3,531	2,659	3,759	19,470	9	11
Glamorgan .....	7,126	8,336	4,852	5,376	36,179	30	28
Merioneth .....	3,570	1,454	2,275	2,000	14,559	6	7
Montgomery .....	6,594	3,882	1,580	4,499	33,272	15	8
Pembroke .....	7,651	3,779	3,772	5,130	20,245	32	12
Radnor .....	3,182	941	656	2,564	11,974	11	6
Total of Wales	74,225	41,680	30,801	46,810	256,449	220	123
Total of Eng- land and Wales.	847,957	1,159,975	485,491	1,336,532	6,358,702	2504	2188

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**I**N the last number of your Magazine, Philograius alludes to my letter on the works that were preparing to facilitate the acquisition of the Anglo-Saxon language. He appears to be disappointed that more than a year has elapsed since I wrote, and only two of the works that I mentioned have been published. He must be aware that works, on this subject, require much care and laborious research, and that accuracy is of much more importance than expedition. They will, however, all appear in due time. We are assured that, "The lovers of Saxon literature may shortly expect to be highly gratified by the appearance of Mr. Conybeare's *Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon, early English, and Norman French Poetry*." T. W. Kaye, esq. of the Middle Temple, is proceeding with his translation of the Anglo-Saxon laws; Mr. Bosworth is employed in a Saxon Dictionary, with explanations in English; and J. S. Cardale, solicitor, Leicester, has in hand an English translation of King Alfred's Saxon version of Boethius. These facts will perhaps satisfy Philo-

graius, and convince him, that neither Philosaxonicus, nor his friends, are "resting upon their oars."

I shall now make a few remarks on the criticisms that Philograius has given upon the assertions made at the Preface to Mr. Bosworth's Saxon Grammar. While I must admire the spirit in which Philograius writes, truth compels me to state, that I do not find Mr. Bosworth has made one "sweeping conclusion?" his premises are all legitimate, and his conclusions just, as would have been evident, if your correspondent had been more exact in his quotations. Mr. Bosworth does not say, "The present language of Englishmen is completely Anglo-Saxon; but, "the present language of Englishmen is not that heterogeneous compound which some imagine, compiled from the jarring and corrupted elements of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian, but completely Anglo-Saxon in its whole idiom and construction, (Preface, p. xi.) What can be here intended, but that the present English is entirely built on a Saxon foundation. If all the particles, most of the monosyllables, and many of the dissyllables, in the present English, are derived immediately from the Saxon; and if the general inflection of nouns, pronouns, and verbs, with the construction of sentences,

\* See Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Grammar, Preface, page xxxvii.

sentences, are the same in the English\* as in its parent the Saxon, then the present English is "completely Anglo-Saxon in its whole idiom and construction." It is acknowledged, that, while the foundation of our language is certainly Saxon, some part of its ornamental superstructure is from the polished speech of Greece and Rome. This is evidently the opinion of Mr. Bosworth, for he states in his Preface, p. xviii. "Without the Saxon, no one can fully enter into the vernacular idiom of the English language and other northern tongues; for, from the same source as the Anglo-Saxon, flows the greatest part of almost every language in the north of Europe. The radical part of the modern English is of Saxon origin, while the terms of arts and sciences, and many words recently adopted by us, are derived from the Greek and Roman tongues. Thus, the rapid current of European eloquence may be considered as flowing directly from the Gothic fountain, receiving, in its subsequent course, a confluence of fructifying and limpid streams from the more genial climes of Greece and Rome.

The next objection of Philogrius is founded on an error in his quotation. The author of the Saxon elements does not say, "if we examine the most *elegant*, &c." but, "if we examine the most *simple* specimens of our written language, or that which is used in our colloquial intercourse with each other, on ordinary occasions, we shall often find the average Saxon words to be, not less than eight out of ten." The sentence chosen for examination by Philogrius is from Locke, with the omission of several words. On metaphysical subjects, we must expect to find a considerable number of words derived from the Latin and Greek languages; but, even in this unfavourable extract, if the whole passage be taken, the proportion of words from the Saxon will be nearly what has been stated. The proportion in some cases is considerably greater: the extract from St. John xi. 32—36 contains eighty words, seventy-two of which are from the Saxon. Not to insist on favourable proofs, let us take the exordium of Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

\* Every reader may be convinced that they are, by turning to the notes in Mr. Bosworth's *Saxon Elements*.

Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit  
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste  
Brought death into the world, and all our  
woe;

With loss of Eden; till one greater Man  
Restore us, and regain the blissful seat,  
Sing heavenly muse,—&c.

This passage contains forty-one words, thirty-five of which are derived immediately from the Saxon. The author of the *Saxon Elements* has therefore not attempted to "prove too much," but has aided the "cause he intended to serve" by drawing his conclusions only so far as his premises would legitimately allow.

PHILOSAXONICUS.

September 8th.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS ON THE  
MEDICAL SCHOOL OF LONDON.

LETTER III.

To Frederick William Maitland, esq.  
Trinity College, Oxford.

THE next hospital which I purpose introducing to your notice is St. George's, at Hyde Park corner; with the more minute concerns of which I have lately had abundant opportunity of becoming acquainted, through the kindness of our old friend Owen, who is a pupil there. This hospital, which is celebrated for having produced a Hunter, and which, like every other, has its due quota of physicians and surgeons, may be deemed the focus of the Western school, as most of the pupils, who belong to those professors who reside at the west end of the town, and are not hospital-surgeons, resort to St. George's for their surgery, which is certainly very superior to any other in that part of the town. Thus, while the Borough hospitals, (of which you shall have a particular account in due season,) "bear the bell" in the east, St. George's does the same in the west; and very deservedly so. If I were to recommence my pupilage, I would prefer St. George's to any other hospital in London; because I am quite sure that a diligent student can learn more in six months from the surgeons of that institution, than they can in twelve from those of any other;—not excepting even that over which the great Sir Astley Cooper himself presides. I do not mean to say, that the surgeons there are men of more ability than those of the other hospitals; but there are two of them, at least, who may fearlessly



fearlessly compete with any of their own age, and with many of more than double their experience, and who are unwearied in their attentions to their pupils,—I mean Mr. Keate and Mr. Brodie. But I will not anticipate: you shall have all the particulars in due form and order. I would mention, however, that the office of *dresser*,\*—which at nearly every other hospital is only to be purchased by a double fee,—is enjoyed at St. George's by every pupil in rotation; an advantage of material consequence, even to the most wealthy.

The Medical and Surgical Schools of St. George's Hospital consist of three physicians, four surgeons, and an assistant-surgeon; besides the usual appurtenances of house-surgeon, assistant house-surgeon, apothecary, &c. The *physicians* are Drs. Pearson, Chambers, and Nevinson; the *surgeons*, Sir Everard Home, Mr. Gunning, Mr. Keate, and Mr. Brodie. Of the physicians, one only is a lecturer, and that one is Dr. Pearson, who has united himself with W. T. Brande, esq. as the lecturer on chemistry. — By the time the clock strikes nine, Mr. Brande is seen at his little desk in the centre of the very convenient and well-furnished laboratory of the Royal Institution, with all the necessary apparatus for his lecture within reach, and every thing in the highest possible order and condition. His appearance is that of a perfect gentleman, rather dandyish or so, but grave, and somewhat sententious; very nervous, but audible, distinct, and powerfully impressive. His lectures are always good, and contain a vast fund of instruction and interest. Having the use of the laboratory, and the various valuable apparatus of the Royal Institution, his illustrations and experiments surpass those of any other teacher. He has, consequently, always a good class; and, as those who enter as pupils to Dr. Pearson are privileged to attend Mr. Brande, the veteran doctor is always sure,—I will not say of the

attendance, but certainly—of the fees of a large proportion of students.

I will now turn my attention and your's to the surgeons of St. George's Hospital.

The senior surgeon is Sir Everard Home, a gentleman who has done a great deal of good, and some little harm, perhaps by his bold and resolute innovations upon the practice of modern surgery. Educated under the eye of the great and illustrious John Hunter, (to whom, indeed, he was allied by marriage,) he had all the advantages of the constant instruction of that celebrated physiologist; and became himself, with the aid of his national untiring perseverance, no unworthy disciple of his great master. He made,—as every physiologist ought to make,—his physiology subservient to his practice; and, by keeping constantly in view the relative state and sympathy of one part of the body and the other, in disease as well as in health, he was enabled to bring his calculations to bear with a precision as surprising as it was successful. This of course raised him enemies, who endeavoured at first to disprove, and then to discredit, facts which were too firmly rooted to be readily subverted: so Sir Everard enjoys to this day his fame and his well-earned reward. Sir Everard lectures gratuitously to the pupils of St. George's Hospital during the winter; but these lectures are confined to a few of the most important points in surgery, and are, as far as they go, most valuable. Next to Abernethy, I should certainly rank Sir Everard as a practical physiologist; and there is another point in which he is only excelled by "Johnny,"—that is, a churlish rudeness of address, which is unbecoming even in a dustman, and quite execrable in a well-educated professional man.

Of the other surgeons, one only is a lecturer, and that is Mr. Brodie, a gentleman who is one day destined to rise to the very summit of pre-eminence in his profession. Never did any individual commence his career under more favourable auspices. Enthusiastically attached to the science he had chosen,—unwearied in his exertions in the attainment of professional knowledge,—gifted, moreover, with a powerful intellect, cultivated and improved by education and study,—and placed in a situation as favourable

\* The office of *dresser* consists in attending more immediately upon the surgeon, to receive his instructions as to the proper *dressings* for the patients. Each surgeon has his *dresser*, whose duty it is to dress all the patients belonging to that surgeon; and thus the dresser has a more favourable opportunity of gaining instruction than his fellow-students.

able as any possibly could be,\*—he employed all the energies of his comprehensive and well-stored mind, not merely in following tamely in the path of those who had gone before him; but in effecting new discoveries, and in marking out improvements in a system which had already been considerably enlightened by the labours of a Hunter and a Home. Mr. Brodie, too, is a physiologist, and one of no mean rank and ability; and, to habits of deep study and reflection, he unites a rapidity of perception, which enables him to seize, as it were intuitively, the leading facts of the most intricate case. This, to a superficial observer, would appear merely the effect of a sudden and momentary impulse; but it is undoubtedly the result of much deep and solitary study. Thus much for his general character: I will now proceed to particulars. First, then, of his hospital-practice: I do not hesitate to say, that there is no surgeon in London whose manner at the hospital is more worthy of imitation. He does not rest satisfied with merely "going round" from bed to bed, looking at his patients, and then ordering the medicine in his book, as the custom is, —without communicating to any of his pupils what he has done. No: Mr. Brodie does *not* do so. He informs his pupils, not only what medicine is ordered, but why it is exhibited; and what are the expected effects. If there be any intricate or unusual case, he explains candidly what are his opinions, his reasons for them, and so forth; and this, too, with so much kindness and attentive condescension, that no one can doubt the sincerity of his interest for his pupils' welfare. There is, besides, an affability in his manner that is wonderfully pleasing and attractive, and there is not one of his pupils (Owen tells me,) who is not proud of his professor. I myself have witnessed one circumstance, which must always redound to his credit: I allude to his extreme kindness to the poor patients in the hospital. Nothing can be more considerate, more feeling, or more attentive, than his behaviour to them; and sure I am, that much of the pain and terror

of disease has been often alleviated by conduct such as this. As a lecturer, Mr. Brodie is excellent, although there is a constraint in his delivery which sounds at first extremely awkward; but this soon wears off, and is at length entirely lost in the mass of instructive facts which he pours forth before his auditors. His style is particularly simple and unaffected;—his lecture being literally "a plain unvarnished tale," full, however, of excellent instruction and impressive information; and his must be, indeed, a dull capacity, who does not carry away something useful from every individual lecture that he hears.

Your's, as usual,

Charterhouse-square; H. OAKLEY.

Jan. 20, 1823.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I**T is generally imagined that cloth is the colour it appears to be: this is not the case, for the fibres of linen or woollen are hollow like straw, and the art of dyeing them consists (after cleansing the tubes,) of dividing the colouring matter into as minute particles as possible without destroying it as colour, and then introducing it into these tubes or pores. The colour of the linen or woollen always remains the same. Some colouring matter will not of itself stay in either, without a mordant being first introduced, which eagerly attaches itself to the fibre, as well as possesses a chemical affinity to the colouring atoms.

There is not any body for dye naturally black; but there is a property in galls, sumach, oak, &c. possessing a sort of mordant, to which iron so attaches itself as to give the most permanent black dye, particularly with a little logwood. In writing, however, the pores of the linen or paper are not sufficiently opened for much colour to enter them; therefore gum is used. If animal gluten is substituted, I feel no doubt that it will decay infinitely sooner than gum, more especially if exposed to the least damp.

*Battersea Rise; Aug. 19.* S. S.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

A NEW PLAN of TUNNELLING, calculated for OPENING a ROADWAY under the THAMES. PRIVATELY CIRCULATED by M. J. BRUNEL, ESQ. F.R.S.

**I**TO discover convenient and efficacious means for opening a spacious subterraneous communication

3 G

between

\* Mr. Brodie was house-surgeon at St. George's, and became afterwards Sir Everard Home's assistant-surgeon. Upon the death of the late senior surgeon, Mr. Griffiths, his election as junior surgeon was a matter of course.

between the shores of a great river, without occasioning any obstruction to the navigation, has long been a desideratum of considerable importance with the public, and in the estimation of scientific engineers. The difficulties which have opposed themselves to every attempt that has been hitherto made to execute a tunnel under the bed of a river, have been so many and so formidable, as to have prevented its successful termination in those instances where the attempts have been made.

To propose, therefore, the formation of a tunnel after the abandonment of these several attempts, may appear somewhat presumptuous: on inquiring, however, into the causes of failure, it will be found that the chief difficulty to be overcome, lies in the inefficiency of the means hitherto employed for forming the excavation upon a large scale.

In the case of the drift-way made under the Thames at Rotherhithe in 1809, the water presented no obstacle for 930 feet; and, when a great body of quicksand gave way and filled the drift, the miners soon overcame this obstruction, and were able to proceed until they were stopped by a second irruption, which in a few minutes filled it. Nothing comes more satisfactorily in support of the system that is adopted here, than the result of the operations that were carried, under that circumstance, to an extent of 1011 feet, and within 130 feet from the opposite shore.

It is to be remarked, that at the second irruption, on examining the bed of the river, a hole was discovered four feet diameter, nine feet deep, with the sides perpendicular;—a proof that the body of quicksand was not extensive; but what is most remarkable is, that this hole could be stopped merely by throwing from above, clay partly in bags and other materials: and after pumping the water out under a head of twenty-five feet of loose ground, and thirty feet of water, the miners resumed the work, and proceeded a little further; but finding the hole at the first irruption increased, and the filling over the second very much sunk, the undertaking was abandoned.

The character of the plan before us consists in the mode of effecting the excavation, by removing no more earth than is to be replaced by the body of the tunnel, retaining thereby the

surrounding ground in its natural state of density and solidity.

In order so to effect an excavation thirty-four feet in breadth by eighteen feet six inches in height, the author of this plan proposes to have the body of the tunnel preceded by a strong framing of corresponding dimensions. The object of this framing is to support the ground, not only in front of the tunnel, but at the same time to protect the work of excavation in all directions. The body of the tunnel, which is to be constructed in brick, is intended to be fitted close to the ground; and, in proportion as the framing is moved forward, so the brick-work is made to keep pace with it. But as this framing could not be forced forward all in one body, on account of the friction of its external sides against the surrounding earth, it is composed of eleven perpendicular frames, which admit of being moved singly and independently of each other, in proportion as the ground is worked away in front. These several frames are provided with such mechanism as may be necessary to move them forward, as well as to secure them against the brick-work when they are stationary. It is to be observed, that six alternate frames are stationary, while the five intermediate ones are left free for the purpose of being moved forward, when required; these, in their turn, are made stationary for relieving the six alternate ones, and so on. Thus the progressive movement of the framing can be effected.

In order that a sufficient number of hands may be employed together, and with perfect security, each perpendicular frame is divided into three small chambers, which may properly be denominated cells. By this disposition, thirty-three men may be brought to operate together with mechanical uniformity, and quite independent of each other. These cells, which are open at the back, present in front against the ground a complete shield composed of small boards, which admit of being removed and replaced singly at pleasure.

It is in these cells that the work of excavation is carried on. There each individual is to operate on the surface opposed to him, as a workman would cut out a recess in a wall for the purpose of letting in a piece of framing, with this difference only, that, instead of working upon the whole surface, he

takes



takes out one of the small boards at a time, cuts the ground to the depth of a few inches, and replaces the board before he proceed to the next. When he has thus gained from three to six inches over the whole surface, (an operation which it is expected may be made in all the cells nearly in the same time,) the frames are moved forward, and so much of the brick-work added to the body of the tunnel. Thus intrenched and secure, thirty-three men may be made to carry on an excavation which is 630 feet superficial area, in regular order and uniform quantities, with as much facility and safety as if one drift only of nineteen feet square were to be opened by one man.

The drift carried under the Thames in 1809, which was about the size of these cells, and was excavated likewise by only one man, proceeded at the rate of from four to ten feet per day. In the plan now proposed, it is not intended that the progress should exceed three feet per day, because the work should proceed with mechanical uniformity in all the points together.

With regard to the line of operation, if we examine the nature of the ground we have to go through, we observe under the third stratum, which has been found to resist infiltrations, that the substrata to the depth of eighty-six feet are of a nature that present no obstacle to the progress of a tunnel; we are informed that no water was met there. It is therefore through these substrata that it is proposed to penetrate, and to carry the line that is to cross the deep and navigable part of the river, leaving over the crown of the tunnel a head of earth of from twelve to seventeen feet in thickness quite undisturbed.

Admitting that in descending to, or in ascending from that line, we should come to a body of quicksand, such as that which was found within about 200 feet from the shore, it is then we should find in the combinations of the framing before described, the means that are necessary for effecting, upon a large scale, what is practised on a very small one by miners when they meet with similar obstacles. Indeed, were it not for the means of security that are resorted to on many occasions, mines would inevitably be overwhelmed and lost.

Notwithstanding we may encounter obstacles that may retard the daily

progress, it is with satisfaction we contemplate that every step we take tends to the performance and ultimate completion of the object; and, if we consider that the body of the tunnel must exceed the length of Waterloo Bridge, it must be admitted that, if, instead of two years, three were necessary to complete the undertaking, it would still prove to be the most economical plan practicable for opening a land-communication across a navigable river.

No notice is taken here of the mode of constructing the descents or approaches into the tunnel; because whatever form or direction it may be found necessary to adopt, it is obvious that no difficulties oppose themselves to the accomplishment of that part of the work, the expense of which is however taken into account in the estimate.

*Nature of the Ground under the Bed of the River at Rotherhithe, at a short distance below the place now proposed for opening a Roadway.*

	Feet.	Inches.
1. Stratum consisting of brown clay.....	9	0
2. Loose gravel with a large quantity of water.....	26	8
3. Blue alluvial earth inclining to clay .....	3	0
4. Loam.....	5	1
5. Blue alluvial earth inclining to clay mixed with shells....	3	9
6. Calcareous rock, in which are imbedded gravel stones, and so hard as to resist the pick-axe, and to be broken only by wedges.....	7	6
7. Light-coloured muddy shale, in which are imbedded pyrites and calcareous stones .....	4	6
8. Green sand, with gravel and a little water .....	0	6
9. Green sand .....	8	4
	68	4

### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

EXPOSURE of the FRAUDULENT PRACTICES of GRANTORS of ANNUITIES.

WHEN a young nobleman or gentleman finds himself in want of the necessary means of happiness, and his father refuses him a supply, he is naturally led to communicate his doleful case to his friends; and some one of them soon tells him, not to make himself uneasy, for he may be accommodated in a short time, and with very little trouble: and he is then informed of

of the mode of raising money at an annuity-office. This appears to him a very easy, comfortable mode; and particularly gratifying, as the matter, he thinks, will not be known to his father or relations; nor, in fact, to scarce any body but the broker and himself. He is accordingly introduced by his friend, is received with many smiles, and much respect, and obtains a promise of his business being speedily executed. This all appears very pleasing, and the young nobleman little thinks that already many eyes are upon him; that already his character begins to be blown about town; and that soon he will be known to hundreds, if not thousands; to have fallen into the trap. A few sources of exposure deserve to be pointed out; and, if our labours have the effect of opening the eyes of one honourable youth to the disgraceful nature of the course of folly he is about to run, and induce him to save at once his property and his honour, we shall have deserved well of the community.

The visits to the office turn out to be far more numerous than expected; and, instead of having to go two or three times, he may think himself lucky if the affair be transacted at the end of twenty or thirty visits. In the mean while, however, on signing a warrant of attorney payable on demand, he receives a supply for present use. This places him at mercy, as, in addition to his previous difficulties, in the course of the transaction his dealings with the money-lender are known to persons innumerable.

1. To his friend who introduced him.
2. To the money-broker.
3. To the porter at the door, who takes a list of all that go out and in.
4. To the money-broker's clerks, who laugh not a little at the sheepish shyness of the maiden customer, and his useless attempts to conceal what he is about.
5. To innumerable clients to whom the money-broker proposes the securities, in order to find who will contribute to furnish the needful.
6. To innumerable friends of the clients to whom they relate the proposal, in order to have their opinion and advice.
7. To various house-stewards, butlers, valets, grooms, footmen, housekeepers, cooks, and ladies' maids, who have been to the office to lay out money, or to receive some annuity; and, from the connexion amongst those gentry of high life below stairs, whose chief conversation is about their annuities, the matter is universally known amongst the moneyed servants all

over the west end of town. Any one of them, seeing the new man at the annuity-office, talks of it to the rest; and the state of his affairs, his family, and expectations, become the subject of discussion, that they may form an opinion how far it may be safe hereafter to have dealings with him.

8. To the counsellor who is consulted as to the securities. If it be a doubtful case, yet appear to be likely to be productive of good, two or three counsel may be consulted on the matter. Also their clerks.

9. To the conveyancer who is employed to draw a draft of the deed. Also his clerk.

10. To the law-stationer's clerks, who are employed to engross the deed on parchment. Five, ten, or fifteen, drunken characters, are usually kept by the law-stationer at work together in an attic, writing at from 15 to 20s. a-week.

11. To the clerks and directors of the insurance-office where the life is proposed for insurance. If the first office decline it, then it must be proposed at another.

12. To the persons to whom reference is given as to his present and general state of health. Two friends are necessary, and they of course know for what reason the life is to be insured.

13. To the clerks of the courts of law at which judgment to be entered upon the warrant of attorney is obtained to secure the payment of the annuity.

14. To the clerks of the Enrolment-office in Chancery-lane, where the full particulars of the deed must be enrolled by the Stat. 53 Geo. III. c. 141.

15. To every money-broker in London. These gentry are constantly searching the books at the Enrolment-office, in order to see what annuities have been effected. We have heard of a great house keeping a book, in which every annuity done in London was entered, the particulars being obtained from the Enrolment-office at the expense of two guineas a-month. Such a book in an annuity-broker's office, furnishes with ready information of his customer when a new man comes to him. He sees in what former transactions he has been engaged, and where. In what state his affairs are, and how far his securities and expectations are loaded or overloaded. Also, woe to the borrower who leaves him to go to seek money at another office, and woe to the clients who go elsewhere to lay out their money.

16. To all the world who choose. Any person, by calling at the Enrolment, and paying one shilling, may consult it, and see the names of all the desperate borrowers of money, by way of granting usurious annuities, how much they have borrowed, of whom, and at what rate, with other particulars. Tradesmen who suspect their customers derive important information for their shilling. After stating that, it may

may be known to all the world, it would seem unnecessary to go farther; but then all the world do not consult the Enrolment-office; however, the list of persons who necessarily know of the affair is not yet complete; for the affair is known—

17. To the neighbours of the annuity-broker. They have as much curiosity at seeing the customers going out and in as the people who live opposite an house of ill fame, and have as much pleasure in pointing them out to their friends who come to see them. A nobleman's or gentleman's person soon becomes known to them; and by-and-bye they meet him in the park, or elsewhere, and point him out to somebody who knows who it is.

18. To veterans in iniquity, who have been at the office themselves for money. The rooks whisper to each other at the gambling-houses and club-houses. It is known that the pigeon is likely soon to be in feather, and plots are laid to relieve him of his newly-acquired treasures, and send him back for a fresh supply.

19. To the assignees of the annuity. The new man, being shy, is desirous that few people should know what he is doing, and requests that he may have all the money from one man, or from the annuity-broker himself, to whom he is to grant the annuity. His wish is complied with, and he executes a deed accordingly, in which there is only one grantee. But that grantee has perhaps advanced only a small part, or none whatever, of the money, and immediately executes assignments of different portions of the annuity to all the real parties making the advance. Thus the son of a Scotch duke borrowed, as he thought, from the broker only, and little knew: his annuity was assigned by him afterwards to nineteen different persons, and some of them his own servants, and most of them persons who visited below-stairs at his father's house, and sometimes waited behind his chair. It is not always that so much trouble is taken to conceal from the grantor who are the parties beneficially interested. They may all be inserted in the deed of annuity, as granted to some one in trust for the rest; and, when the deed is read over, it is easy to slur over that part where they are enumerated, and the grantor will never perceive it. Thus the names of the servants of the most noble heir of the chieftainship of a great northern clan, were put in the deed of an annuity which he granted; and it is probable he never knew it; but, if he employ his solicitor to obtain for him the names of the parties beneficially interested in the annuities he granted when he raised the wind at a great money-lending house in the west-end of town, he will find what will surprise him.

20. If the annuity be not regularly paid, then proceedings are taken to enforce it,

and a new set of the iron-handed ministers of the law are employed; the grantor's house is invaded, and his goods seized. He is disgraced in the eyes of all his family; and, if he cannot raise the needful, to get rid of the execution, his goods are carried off and sold.

21. In case of the bankruptcy of the annuity-brokers, on the examinations before the commissioners, and the proving of debts against the annuity-brokers by their clients, the books are brought forward, the names of the borrowers are current as "household words." They get into the mouth of every body, and find their way into the public papers.

22. In cases of disputed debts, or claims on the bankrupt's estate, law-suits arise, and then a fresh exposure. A long list of noble and commoner grantors came before the public on the trial of *Grimstead v. Shaw*, on the 23d of December, 1822, in the court of Common Pleas, in the city of London.

Such are the exposures which any young nobleman may bring on himself, by only one transaction at a money-lending-house; but, if he become a regular dealer in annuities, his degradation becomes the more complete.

The money-broker, who is aware of his necessities, ventures to take liberties with him, at which the pride of the noble youth in his better days would have recoiled with horror. Most unfortunate of all it is, that his own feelings become debased. He loses the finesse of honour which once distinguished him; and happy will it be for him if any extraordinary event arise to stop him in the midst of his career, and withdraw him from a connexion which can only lead to his permanent infamy and ruin.

As an instance of the liberties taken by the basest of mankind, we give the following. A most noble lord of the Admiralty was down in Oxfordshire, enjoying the pleasures of the early part of September in company with the Duke of York. The clerk of the money-lender went down to the neighbouring inn, and wrote to him to come to him. The noble lord sent to enquire what was the business on account of which he was troubled. He was then informed; his acceptance was wanted for some bills which were to be used for the purpose of raising a temporary supply for the money-lender himself. As he declined to lend himself to this purpose, the clerk went back to town, and the money-lender himself came down on the same errand; and, more than this, he charged



charged him in his account the expenses of both journeys; and so entangled was his lordship, that he was obliged to allow it.

Another instance is that of an old usurer, who went down to the seat of a duke, and actually knocked him up in the night to get money, or such securities as might enable him to raise it. The duke never liked the usurer afterwards, but he was too far gone to be able to resent the liberty taken with him.

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*For the Monthly Magazine.*  
NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.

NO. XXIX.

*Don Juan. Cantos 9, 10, and 11.*

**T**HE surprising fecundity of Lord Byron's muse, together with the interest which, from his acknowledged superiority as a writer, attaches among the admirers of poetry to all of his productions, have latterly kept the pen of the monthly critic in almost constant exercise. In our Number for September, we gave a notice of the sixth, seventh, and eighth, cantos of the *Don Juan*; and, since writing that article, three more cantos of this singular, poem have appeared before the public. We are aware that some of his lordship's admirers entertain fears for his reputation, in consequence of the rapidity with which his recent publications have succeeded each other; but we consider their apprehensions as unfounded. The peculiar circumstances of the noble author's life and character, by abstracting him from public business, and even in a great measure from society, have rendered writing at once his occupation and amusement; and hence we may naturally expect, that his effusions must be more numerous than they would have been, had he continued, as formerly, to mingle in the frivolities of the fashionable, and the dissipation of the gay. Nor is a mind like his,—so amply furnished by reflection and observation, as well as by transcendent genius, with the richest materials for poetry,—in danger of speedily exhausting its stores. We readily admit the fact, which every day's experience confirms, that very voluminous writers are frequently found to excel in nothing but the quantity of their productions; but we believe it will be found, upon examination, that the best authors in every language have generally written much. *Anacreon* and *Catullus* among the ancients, and our

own countrymen *Gray* and *Collins*, are almost the only instances of very limited labours obtaining an exalted literary reputation. Nor is this to be wondered at; for there is in all composition, particularly in verse, something of a mechanical art, which, though it will not of itself ensure excellence, contributes greatly to embellish the intellectual part, and which attention combined with practice must necessarily improve. The success, too, which has generally attended the early attempts of those who have been distinguished for literary eminence, would infallibly operate as a powerful stimulant to continued exertions, particularly upon persons with most of whom fame was the dearest, if not the only, prize sought.

The same excursive style of digression which prevailed in the former cantos of the "*Don Juan*," is conspicuous in these. The ninth opens with an address to *Wellington*; in which, to adopt the author's own language, his "unflattering muse deigns to inscribe" to his grace "truths, that he will not read in the *Gazettes*." After alluding to many passages in the life of the "great captain of the age," which will not do much honour to his memory in history, the poet concludes his address with the following pithy and just remark:—

*You did great things; but, not being great in mind,  
Have left undone the greatest,—and mankind!*

We are then indulged with some metaphysics and pyrrhonism, which, with all our admiration of his lordship, we think not particularly pleasing; and are at last reminded of the existence of *Juan*, who was left on his way to *Petersburg* with *Suwarrow's* dispatch. The mention, however, of this seat of despotic power makes the author diverge into an indignant tirade, in which we so heartily join, that we cannot forbear transcribing it:—

For me, I deem an absolute autocrat.  
Not a barbarian,—but much worse than that.

And I will war, at least in words, (and—should  
My chance so happen,—deeds,) with all who war  
With thought: and of thought's foes, by far most  
rude

Tyrants and sycophants have been, and are,  
I know not who may conquer; if I could  
Have such a prescience, it should be no bar  
To this my plain, sworn, downright detestation  
Of every despotism in every nation.

It is not that I adulterate the people;  
Without me there are demagogues enough,  
And infidels to pull down every steeple,  
And set up in their stead some proper stuff.  
Whether they may sow scepticism to reap hell,  
As is the Christian dogma rather tough,  
I do not know;—I wish men to be free  
As much from mobs as kings,—from you as me.

In the course of his rough journey, Juan delights himself with gazing on the child whom he had rescued from the carnage at Ismail; the conscious satisfaction attendant on such a deed, is thus beautifully expressed:—

reflect

That one life sav'd, especially if young  
Or pretty, is a thing to recollect  
Far sweeter than the greenest laurels sprung  
From the manure of human clay, though deck'd  
With all the praises ever said or sung:  
Tho' hymn'd by every harp, unless within  
Your heart joins chorus, Fame is but a din.

After some whimsical allusions to Cuvier's geological theory, we find Juan introduced to the empress at the Russian court. The elegance of his person, and the grace of his manner, captivate the licentious Czarina, who, though her paramours were generally cast in Hercean mould, at times deviated from her usual standard of election; and, as might be anticipated, makes an exception, in the present instance, in favour of Juan. The union of debauchery and ferocity which characterised Catherine are admirably depicted, in her manner of feeding her ambition with the perusal of the despatch, and gratifying her rising passion with the contemplation of Juan; who, in spite of the jealousy and murmurings of rival expectants and candidates, is fairly installed into the "high official situation" of Catherine's favourite; and left, at the end of the ninth canto, in possession of all the distinction and emoluments annexed to it.

The following canto commences with what many persons will deem a very unorthodox allusion to the Newtonian philosophy:—

When Newton saw an apple fall, he found  
In that slight startle for his contemplation,  
'Tis said (for I'll not answer above ground  
For any sage's creed or calculation)  
A mode of proving that the earth turn'd round  
In a most natural whirl, called gravitation;  
And this is the sole mortal who could grapple  
Since Adam, with a fall or with an apple.

The conclusion of this stanza is a signal for the author's again plunging into his metaphysics, whither we do not think it necessary to follow him. It is with much more pleasure that we find him emerging from these to address a palinodia to his early literary censor, Jeffery. This tribute to a former antagonist, displays so much frankness, generosity, and manly feeling, that it must eradicate all latent remains of animosity from the bosom of any but the most rancorous and vindictive. In addition to these merits, the felicitous introduction of the

writer's recollections of his native land and boyish days render the passage in question equal in poetical beauty to any thing that has proceeded from his pen; and we much regret that we are precluded by its length from laying it before our readers.

We are at last again introduced to the hero of the poem, who continues to revel in the luxury and licentiousness of the Russian court. The congratulations he receives from divers of his Spanish friends, who till this period had appeared to have forgotten him, are humourously introduced, and a very characteristic epistle from the hero's pious mother, Donna Inez, induces the bard to wish for a "*forty-parson power*," (a metaphor taken, as he informs us, from the "forty-horse power" of a steam engine,) to chaunt the praises of hypocrisy. In the midst, however, of his elevated fortunes, the young Spaniard's constitution becomes impaired by the excesses attendant upon them; and the empress, alarmed for the health of her favourite, on its being suggested to her that the cold of the climate was too intense for him, determines to send him on a mission to the British court. He accordingly sets out for England, accompanied by "the pure and living pearl, the infant girl whom he preserved." The description of the almost paternal and filial affection respectively subsisting between Juan and his little ward, and of the insuperable attachment of the latter to her early-imbibed prejudices in favour of the Mahometan religion, is in the poet's happiest manner; but, extending as it does to six stanzas, our limits will not admit of transcribing it. In their route, they pass through Courland; of which the author observes—

'Tis the same landscape which the modern Mars  
saw

Who march'd to Moscow, led by Fame, the syren!  
To lose by one month's frost some twenty years  
Of conquest, and his guard of grenadiers.

Let this not seem an anti-climax:—"Oh!  
My guard! my old guard!" exclaim'd that god of clay.

Think of the thunderer's falling down below  
Carotid-artery-cutting Castlereagh.

The remainder of their itinerary is rather prosaically told, with the exception of some reflections on their obtaining a view of England; of which we are compelled equally to acknowledge and lament the justice. They proceed from Dover till they arrive in sight of London; and the name of Mrs. Fry, being incidentally introduced, occasions the following apostrophe:—

Oh,

Oh, Mrs. Fry! why go to Newgate? Why  
Preach to poor rogues? And wherefore not begin  
With C—lt—n, or with other houses? Try  
Your hand at harden'd and imperial sin.  
To mend the people's an absurdity,—  
A jargon,—a mere philanthropic din.  
Unless you make their betters better;—Fie!  
I thought you had more religion, Mrs. Fry.

We are fully persuaded that his lordship had no more intention to impeach than we to depreciate the motives or conduct of the benevolent individual in question; but, unfortunately, the general position involved in the passage above quoted is incontrovertible. Even in the very few instances where interested motives have no share, the religionists of our day are marvellously attentive to self-security. No idea of giving umbrage to the powers that be, ever enters their mild and gentle bosoms. The spirit which animated Paul in the presence of Felix, or which, in later days, dictated the fearless harangues of John Knox, and the splendid denunciation by Bossuet of exalted and successful vice, on his first appearance as a metropolitan preacher, we shall vainly look for in our modern apostles. To imitate these perilous though noble examples, *incedere per ignes cineri suppositos*, is no part of their practical code. To preach to the convicted, and to seek proselytes among the heathen, are cheaper and easier modes of purchasing a reputation, than to attack vice sheltered by rank and opulence, and to convert persons from the semblance of religion to its substance.

At the commencement of the eleventh canto, the poet's attention appears so exclusively directed to Berkeley and materialism, with other questions thence arising, that we believe, however exquisite his lucubrations, few readers will be much delighted with them. On the resumption of his narrative, we find Juan standing on Shooter's-hill; and, in the very midst of his reflections on the security of life and property in a free country, his soliloquy is interrupted by four footpads, who offer him the disagreeable alternative of parting with his money or his life. One of them our hero dispatches with a pistol, on which his comrades take to flight; and the envoy of Catharine, after waiting the coroner's inquest, reaches the British metropolis without any more adventures. His history in the present cantos extends no farther; and the description of the metropolis, with

Juan's occupations on becoming enrolled among its fashionables, though excellent in their way, are not adapted for extracting. One passage, however, which refers to the author himself, we quote, both on account of the admirable conclusion of the parallel contained in it, and because his lordship has been taxed by many of our contemporaries with egotism, for asserting what appears to us indisputably true:—

In twice five years, the "greatest living poet,"

Like to the champion in the fifty ring,  
Is call'd on to support his claim, or show it;—

Although 'tis an imaginary thing.

Even I,—albeit I'm sure I did not know it,

Nor sought of foolscap subjects to be king,—

Was reckon'd, a considerable time,

The grand Napoleon of the realms of rhyme.

But "Juan" was my Moscow, and "Faliéro"

My Leipsic, and my Mount Saint Jean seems  
"Gaius;"

"La Belle Alliance" of dunces down at zero,

Now that's the lion fallen, may rise again:

But I will fall at least as fell my hero,

Nor reign at all, or as a monarch reign;

Or to some lonely isle of jailors go,

With turncoat Southey for my turnkey Lowe.

A very few general remarks upon the present cantos will suffice, as the observations which we made upon those which preceded them are equally applicable in the present instance. We may however observe, that those now before us have upon the whole more of the lofty and pathetic style of poetry than the cantos which we last had occasion to notice; and we feel it a duty to the author to suggest to those readers, who seem disappointed at the occasional inequality visible in this poem, that it would be unreasonable to expect any writer to produce eleven cantos of a poetical work, of which some parts shall not excel others. Without reverting to the hacknied "*aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus*," we may remind such persons, that the illustrious writer of the "*Aeneid*," who was no less distinguished for his diligence and care in composition than for his exalted genius, is admitted by all his admirers to have imparted to the first six books a degree of poetical splendor and beauty immeasurably superior to that found in those which succeed them; and it would be too much to expect from the playful efforts of Lord Byron greater uniformity of excellence than attended the laborious assiduity of Virgil. To those who have censured the apparently irreverent mention of the Deity in one passage of the "*Don Juan*," we would recommend an attentive perusal of Blackmore's  
"Creation,"



"Creation," a poem so much perused by all orthodox personages, particularly by Dr. Johnson: they will find the same offence repeated there in numerous instances; and, without wishing to extenuate it in either writer, we will affirm that the indulgence afforded to one should surely extend to both.

Some of the *hebdomadal* critics have been merciless in their attacks upon his lordship's heinous outrages on what they conceive to be legitimate rhyme. Had these gentlemen been permitted to devote a *fortnight* to their lucubrations, they might possibly have discovered that these alleged violations of *rhythmus* were the effect, not of negligence, but design; they might have reflected that, since the author's powers of versification were undoubted, he had probably been influenced in the choice of his rhymes by their suitableness to the subjects introduced; and that of this he might probably be as competent a judge as any Zoilus of the critic tribe. We wish it were practicable to put Butler's "*Hudibras*" into the hands of such censors, as a new publication: their strictures upon it would doubtless be highly amusing. The spirit which regards the individual more than his performance, has been indeed sufficiently visible in the attacks on the "*Don Juan*;" in fact, "your very good sort of people," thinking, without doubt, that the end sanctifies the means, seem constantly animated by it. A dramatic piece, at least affording scope for powerful acting, makes its appearance, and becomes popular. It has of course its partizans and its antagonists. The latter for a while content themselves with the accustomed weapons of ridicule; but, on its becoming a matter of general notoriety, that the drama is founded on a production of the daughter of Godwin and the widow of Shelley, conspiracy (for it merits no milder name), is resorted to, to warn the town by placards against its immorality and impiety! *Sed hæc satis*. It would be as tedious as it would be easy to multiply examples. *Laudari a laudato vero*, was the just boast of the ancient; and, if the converse of the proposition be true, there certainly exists a class of persons who confer honour by their abuse, and enhance the reputation which is the object of their calumny.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 389.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following simple method, employed by the Portuguese on-board their ships, for the preservation of cabbages, may not perhaps be deemed unacceptable by some of the readers of your valuable Miscellany; more especially as it may be easily transferred to our domestic economy, and as present appearances indicate the early approach of a severe winter, when a scarcity of esculent vegetables may be expected.

The cabbage is cut so as to leave about two inches or more of the stem attached to it; after which the pith is scooped out, to about the depth of an inch, care being taken not to wound or bruise the rind by this operation. The cabbages are then suspended, by means of a cord tied round that portion of the stem next the cabbage, and fastened, at regular intervals, to a rope run across the deck. That portion of the stem from which the pith is taken, being uppermost, is regularly filled with water every morning. By this simple method, the cabbage is preserved fresh during pretty long voyages.

Perhaps the same mode of preservation might be extended to winter cauliflower, brocoli, &c.

November 1823.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NOTICE relative to the "KING," or the CANONICAL and MORAL BOOKS of the CHINESE.\*

THE traditions of the learned in China refer the origin of their literature to the foundation of their monarchy, near 3000 years prior to the Christian era; but their historical records are little to be depended upon till about the twelfth century preceding that date. It appears probable that the first Chinese books were written under the patriarchal dynasty of the *Tcheou*. But doubts are entertained by some even as to this latter epoch, only five centuries prior; and, to acquire correct notions respecting their classical books, Confucius and his disciples are represented, as having first put in order and commented on the others, if they were not the real authors of them. Confu-

\* From a late Number of the *Revue Encyclopedique*.

Confucius, called by the Chinese K'oung-tsee, or *K'oung-fu-tsee*, was one of the greatest moralists and statesmen, and, what is more, one of the most eminently virtuous characters that any age or country has produced. Reading his life, and comparing it with his writings, it seems hardly possible that human wisdom could manifest itself more than in his doctrine and conduct, or that a greater harmony could be established between them. The actions of this admirable philosopher, the influence of his morality on the legislation and destinies of a great empire, the honours which his family to this day enjoy, and the religious rites which he instituted, are not unknown to our European *literati*. It is only in the light of author, or restorer of the "King," or classical books, that this paper professes to consider him. The materials from which it is collected are scattered through more than twenty quarto volumes, containing the "Memoirs of the Jesuits," and the "Description of China," by Father Duhalde. As many have not access to these works, an abstract of their contents, reduced to some order, which was not attended to by the missionaries, will be found deserving of notice.

First part, what are styled "the Great King." These consist, properly speaking, of the Chinese canonical books; five in number, and called the *Yking*, the *Chouking*, the *Chiking*, the *Liki*, and the *Yoking*.\*

The "Yking," or Book of Changes, the first and perhaps the most ancient of all the literary monuments, passes as being originally the production of Fou-hi, founder of the Chinese empire, and the Hermes of the east. It is composed of straight lines, variously placed, and first seen, according to their accounts, on the back of a Draconic horse; and of a miraculous tortoise. The most learned mandarins can with difficulty make it out. Confucius intended giving an explanation of it, but was prevented by death; he was dissatisfied, it seems, with all the interpretations of the ancient commentators. This we learn from the Memoir of Sir William Jones on the

second classical book of the Chinese. Each Chinese dynasty has had its *Yking*; that which Confucius treated of is the only one that has been preserved. Some missionaries have conceived that the history of the creation, and the fall of the first man, might be discovered in it, with a prophecy, also, relating to the coming of Jesus Christ. This we find in the ninth volume of "Memoirs concerning the History, Sciences, Arts, Manners, and Customs, of the Chinese," by the Pekin missionaries. In point of fact, however, the characters of this book are wholly unintelligible, and what is taught of it in the school is merely conjectural.

This is not the case with the "Chouking," a valuable record of history, politics, and morals, of which there are several learned interpretations, both in French and Latin. Its authenticity has been frequently called in question; and, if credit may be given to a Chinese author, Tchin-Tsee, quoted by Cibot, in his "Memoir on the Antiquity of the Chinese," the learned of a single dynasty, that of Han, wrote more than 30,000 characters, to explain the two first words of this book; its reputation, however, appears to be at present well established, and its sense or meaning to be permanently fixed.

It was divided by Confucius, as ancient historiographers report, into six parts, or one hundred chapters, which contain the oldest annals respecting China, and more particularly the sage maxims put in practice by the ancient emperors, philosophers, and grandees; so that it constitutes a treatise of government, rather than of history. We find in it a code of instruction for princes and men in office, deliberations on the highest matters of state, with cautions and remonstrances addressed to sovereigns. Nine virtues are therein required of them, and eighteen letters or characters suffice to represent them in the original. These nine virtues are—a personal grandeur or greatness, equally free from haughtiness and insensibility; a noble indifference, compatible with action and exertion; an agreeable sweetness of temper, not tarnished with indolence or rusticity; an acuteness of intellect, not above application and labour; an urbanity and politeness, blended with resolution and courage; probity and integrity, but ready, on the spur of necessity, to have recourse to policy;

\* The author of this Memoir seems to have omitted the "Tchin-Thsicon," or Spring and Autumn, an historical tract of Confucius; but, as the "Yoking" is lost, the canonical books are still five in number.

an extensive genius, but such as will not neglect little things; a firmness, with nothing in it harsh or ferocious; and, lastly, a magnanimity and force that will yield only to justice.

The kings from whom these rare qualities were demanded were the *Suzerain* monarchs of the whole empire of China, which was then a feudal government. As to the tributary princes, that governed particular kingdoms under them, six qualities were expected from them, and three only from the great lords of the court.

Some fragments of the "Chouking" may be introduced here, as characteristic of the wisdom and sublimity that pervade its contents:—"What care and circumspection are called for, in the administration of a good government. The eye of heaven views and penetrates into every action, but kings are to be judged by the voice of the people. The wrath of heaven is terrible; but a people oppressed and maltreated are the instruments of its vengeance. A dispensation of divine justice will often chastise great and little without distinction, but kings have a thousand times more to dread than other men." And elsewhere we read:—"O thou, who art the heir of Tching-tang, rely not too much on the present protection of heaven; whether that favour shall continue or not, depends in some measure on thyself. Thy present good fortune may not be durable. By the constant practice of virtue, thy crown shall be secured to thee; if thou forsakest the path of wisdom, expect to be deprived of whatever heaven has given thee. An evident example of this has occurred in King Kié: he persevered not in a virtuous course, but became impious and cruel; whereupon the Supreme Tien rejected him, and sought through all the land some one worthy of reigning, in the place of that unhappy prince. O thou heir of Tching-Tang, the empire which thou possessest is a new acquisition to thee, let thy virtues be renewed with it. Constantly renovate thyself, so that no difference be found between the last days of thy reign, and the first. In offices of government employ only those who combine wisdom with talents; but for thy first minister, seek out a man accomplished at all points, one qualified to form thee to rectitude and virtue, and who shall give a virtuous career to all thy people."

These counsels are, no doubt, just and apposite; but as ministers every way accomplished, and kings with the nine qualities, are not easy to find, the "Chouking" would have been more acceptable if, in lieu of its rigid precepts, it had sketched out a good legislative constitution, obligatory on kings and ministers, as well as on the citizens.

The following speech was addressed, by the Emperor Kao-Tsong, to his minister:—"Fail not to give me daily instructions and reproof, that I may acquire true wisdom. Let me be considered as rough, unpolished iron, to be formed and fashioned by you. I have a broad, rapid, and dangerous, torrent to pass; you must be my bark or vessel, and my oar. Let me be considered as lean, sterile, and bare land; you must be like the husbandman and the soft showers, to cool and refresh, to manure and till it well." But we may well be distrustful of the severity of ministers, to act in contrariety to the humours of sovereigns. The law, when strictly enforced, is the best hammer to smooth the rough iron, the finest manure to husband arid soils, the best oar and rudder to guide in dangerous torrents.

The "Chiking" is a collection of 300 odes, or small pieces of poetry, forming all together 9234 characters, extracted by Confucius from the large collection deposited in the imperial library of the Teheou. It appears that, from the earliest times, poetry has been held in great honour by the Chinese; their language is altogether figurative and metaphorical; the word for poetry denotes, "Words of the Hall or Temple." It was intermingled with the public instructions of the priests and magistrates; indeed, the profound veneration with which the "Chiking" is regarded, affords sufficient proof of this. Manners, however, change in time, and we learn from Father Cidot, in the notes of his Memoir, that poetry is at present, but little considered by the government, and that it is not unusual in China to say, "A man of letters makes many verses," just as it would be said in France, "A captain of infantry plays well on the violin." The public manners having undergone a change, with respect to energy and simplicity, the credit of poetry has decayed in proportion. But, under the old patriarchal dynasties, poetry had a very powerful



powerful ascendant, and accordingly we find the selection of Confucius formed out of 3000 copies of verses.

The Emperor Chun-Tché, in the preface which precedes the Tartar translation, has thus expressed his sentiments in respect to the "Chiking:"—"This work is rather a delineation of the passions, executed in verse, than a production of the mind and fancy. The verses are all improvisatorial. Their tendency is to form us to such a degree of politeness, as shall embellish the exterior, while it inculcates the virtues that adorn the soul. This book shows us what we are to pursue, and what to avoid. It contains noble sentiments, delivered in a sublime style, describing the ceremonies necessary to honour the memory of our ancestors, and it abounds with precepts for the conduct of princes in government. As to the observations relative to agriculture and common life, they are expressed in plain and simple language. The verses, of whatever description they may be, and whatever matters they treat of, have a tendency to inspire us with a predilection for good morals." To this may be subjoined what Confucius thought of the "Chiking," when he declares, that it was composed to serve as a guide to the understanding, and to govern the will. Elsewhere, the same philosopher sums up the whole doctrine of the odes, as reducible to this grand principle,—that we should never entertain thoughts of a base and criminal character.

The "Chiking" is divided into three parts: the first, entitled "Koue-Fond," or the Manners of Kingdoms, consists of poetry and songs, the most generally popular. These the emperors ordered to be collected and preserved, in order to judge, from the tone and maxims of those pieces, of the state of public manners, and the dispositions of the people, throughout the confederated kingdoms.

The second part is composed of two sections, "Syao-ya," and "Taya," signifying literally, Excellence, Great and Small. It forms a miscellaneous assemblage of songs or ballads, odes, canticles, elegies, epithalamiums, &c. The major part are appropriated to the praise of the emperors, kings, and governments; but some satirical songs are scattered amongst them, and others are in honour of agriculture.

The third part bears the name of

"Song," or Praises; and is a compilation of canticles and hymns sung during the times of sacrificing, and at the ceremonies practised in honour of their ancestors. This, as the Jesuit Cibot remarks, furnishes details not to be met with elsewhere, disclosing the progress of manners through a long series of ages. They are the more interesting, as the poetry is every where more varied, and comprehends within its range the whole nation, from the sceptre to the spade. The European historians, as he observes, have made great use of it; and, as to its authenticity, he pronounces it indubitable. Three hundred samples of versification, of every description, and in every sort of style; the poetry, moreover, so beautiful, so harmonious; the portraiture of manners so natural and so exact, combined with the delectable and sublime tone of antiquity that pervades the whole; these particulars, from the internal evidence, sufficiently prove them to be genuine.

It is not improbable that, since the times of Confucius, the copies of the "Chiking" may have been considerably disfigured, by interpolations and apocryphal passages. Occasionally, the style appears too metaphysical, and, from its conciseness, frequently becomes obscure. But this very obscurity, as Sir William Jones reports, has something in it sublime and venerable, in the opinion of many of the Chinese.

Several pieces, of a considerable extent, have been translated either by Father Le Primaire, or by other missionaries, not exactly literally, but with a liberal fidelity, agreeably to the manner of Confucius, who in his different writings has rehearsed certain fragments of the "Chiking."

The eighth ode of the second book, entitled, "Advice to the King," contains a severe admonition from the mouth of the virtuous Ven-Vang, father of the founder of the third race.

O great and supreme Lord! thou art the sovereign master of the world; but thy majesty is severe, and thine orders rigorous. Heaven gives, it is true, life and being to all the people of the earth; but we must not absolutely depend on its liberality and clemency. I know that it always begins acting towards us like a father; but I am not sure whether it will not terminate its dealings with us like a judge.

Ven-Vang exclaims: Alas! kings of this

this world, you are cruel, and your ministers are tigers and wolves; you are avaricious, and your ministers are so many leeches; you endure such persons about you, you raise them to the highest offices, and because, in the judgments of heaven, you are visited with a spirit of Vertigo, you place these miseries at the head of your subjects.

Ven-Vang exclaims: Alas! kings of this world, as soon as you would introduce any wise man into your councils, the wicked instantly take the alarm, instantly propagate a thousand false reports, covering their aversion with specious pretences. To such as these you listen, give them your countenance and favour, lodging in your palaces a horde of robbers; hence arise imprecations, to which the people set no bounds.

Ven-Vang exclaims: Alas! kings of this world, the murmurs of your people are unheeded, like the cries of the grasshoppers; your insensibility excites ebullitions of wrath in the hearts of your subjects. You are approaching to the crisis of some frightful calamity, but persist inflexibly in your thoughtless career. The pestilence rages in the interior of your empire, and is making its way to the most remote and barbarous extremities.

Ven-Vang exclaims: Alas! kings of this world, it is not the Lord, the prince of heaven, that is chargeable with so many and great enormities; let them be ascribed to yourselves. You have refused lending an ear to the ancient sages; you have discarded them from your presence. But, although these respectable personages are excluded, you have the laws with you; why do you not comply with them, to avert the evils that ere long will overwhelm you?

Ven-Vang exclaims: Alas! kings of this world, common fame repeats, and it is but too true, that it is not breaking off the branches, or plucking away the leaves, that has been the destruction of this fine tree; the root was spoiled and rotten. As you should contemplate yourself in the kin s your predecessors, and to whom you bear any resemblance, so you will serve one day for an example to those that shall come after you. The older the world grows, and more and more notable examples will spring up, to serve as monitors, but these avail not to a radical reformation.

The two odes which follow are taken from the first book:—

*The Young Widow.*

A vessel, when launched into the water, forsakes the shore where it was built. My locks, formerly floating on my forehead, were cut at times, and at times combed and trimmed, on my head. I remain attached to the spouse that received my pledged faith, and will adhere to my first

engagement, even to the tomb. O my mother! my mother! wherefore do you seek to turn me from my purpose, by availing yourself of the rights which nature has attributed to you? Those rights I revere; your benefits I compare to those of Tien: but this heart of mine shall never be stained with a perjury.

*The Shepherdess.*

O, Tchong-tsee, I entreat thee not to enter our cottage; I entreat thee to desist from breaking the branches of our willows. My fears will not permit me to love thee,—the dread of my father and my mother forbids it. My heart would readily incline towards thee, but can I forget the expostulations of my father and my mother?

O, Tchong-tsee, I conjure thee not to mount aloft upon our wall,—to forbear from further breaking down the branches of our mulberry-trees; my fears will not authorize me to love thee, that is, the dread of my brothers. My heart would readily turn towards thee, but can I forget the reprehensions of my brothers?

O, Tchong-tsee, I beseech thee not to enter our garden,—not to break the branches of our sandal-trees. I dare not love thee; the dread of my relations is an hindrance. My heart would readily turn towards thee, but can I forget all that my relations have urged to dissuade me?

Here follow certain other odes of the "Chiking," which Father Cibot, in his "Essay on the Language of the Chinese," says he has translated, in the manner of a miniature copy, with a black-lead pencil.

*The Departure of the Female Friend;  
sung by a Woman.*

The swallow flies with nimble wings. I have accompanied my friend, as far as I was able. But a separation must take place. In vain do I now trace her image, my eyes exploring remote points of view; no longer is she to be seen. Flow, flow, my tears.

The swallow sings, in wheeling its rapid, airy flight. With loud lamentations, I invoked the return of my friend; her name I repeated to the echoes, but could not hear any report of her return. Flow, flow, my tears,—I sink under my grief.

O, dear and tender friend, thy virtues were the charm of my life. Faithful and true, simple and sincere, thou wouldst have blushed at the thoughts of any disguise. The purity of thy mind was never drawn aside from the paths of innocence. Beneficence was in thee the fruit of a native propensity. Wisdom was the guide of thy steps. O, how tenderly didst thou exhort me to remain true to the spouse that death has snatched from me!

*Complaint of a Repudiated Wife.*

Like two clouds that have united in the upper regions of air, which the most violent

violent tempest cannot separate, the bond of our matrimonial connexion was to be eternal; under the influence, the sway, of one heart, one mind! The slightest symptom of disgust, of division, of wrath, would have been a crime. And thou, like unto one that plucks away the herb, and leaves the root, banishest me from thy house, as if, unfaithful to my reputation and my virtue, I am no longer worthy to be thy spouse, and could cease so to be. Celestial powers, look down from heaven, and judge between us. Alas! every step that removes me to a further distance, gives me pain. Ungateful man, he accompanied me; but it was only a few steps: he left me at his threshold,—it seemed agreeable to him, his parting with me. So, then, thou art now adoring the new object of thy adulterous flame; and there you are, already, like a brother and sister that have been intimately acquainted from their infancy. But go, thy infidelity will pollute thy new nuptials, and mar all its sweets. Heavenly powers! this man is celebrating his new espousals with joy. I am become vile in thine eyes, thou renoucest all acquaintance with me; and I, for my part, will no more look for or expect repentance in thee. What cares and labours have I not sustained, devoted as I have been to the interest of thy house? I was making a sacrifice of myself, to secure thy comforts and happiness. If all hearts were drawn towards thee, it was I who attracted them; and yet thou canst cease to love me,—so as even to despise, to forget, to hate me. It is wealth, it is fortune, which thou art now enamoured with in thy spouse; and I have lost all my charms, after having made thee happy. What desirable prospects was I not preparing for our old age? Another will reap all the benefit, and I shall languish in opprobrium and grief. Alas! how terrible were thy last looks: hatred and fury were depicted in them. My evils are incurable. My tenderness excites his aversion, and he reddens at the recollection of my benefits.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**B**EING in September at Abergavenny, and observing a public notice of the anniversary meeting of a Bible Society, I attended it. One of the resolutions moved being advocated in what appeared to me an objectionable manner, I was about to address the chairman on the subject, when Mr. Hughes (one of the secretaries of the parent society,) told me, in a whisper, that it was irregular, in his opinion, to allow any public opposi-

tion; that it would be setting a bad precedent (I use his own words); and that he would willingly answer my objections in private. I felt inclined to appeal to the chairman, to know whether he concurred in the expediency of stifling the expression of a dissentient opinion; but the consideration, that something was due to an active and highly meritorious officer of the Society, whose conciliatory deportment was conspicuous, induced me to remain silent.

And is it, then, come to this,—that the Bible Society cannot bear discussion? That its advocates shrink from an examination of their own publicly-advanced opinions and declarations? That one of its secretaries should endeavour to stifle the expression of supposed hostile sentiments, on the ground of its being irregular? Let us a little reflect on the case. If resolutions, after being moved and seconded, may not be objected to, why are they put to the vote? Any person is at liberty to hold up his hand against a resolution, and why should he be precluded from giving his reasons for so doing? If the expression of an opinion at variance with the current feeling is to be prohibited at Bible society meetings, must they not be considered as complete farces?

One of the speakers described the Bible Society, in strong metaphorical language, as “an immaculate stream issuing from the throne of God.” Now I wished to remark upon this, that I do not consider the Bible Society as immaculate. It professes to circulate the Bible without note or comment, and yet its editions of that book have both. A reference to a parallel passage is a note. The heads of the chapters are often comments on the text. The language of prophecy is often obscure; and any one, who compares the heads of the chapters in Isaiah with the text, may soon perceive, that comment is used by no means sparingly; and comment, too, which would be considered incorrect by Jews, Socinians, and other religionists. As a specimen of curious comment, turn to the eighth chapter of Canticles. The fourteenth verse is thus announced at the head of the chapter, “The Church prayeth for Christ’s coming.” The verse itself, after this, will probably appear ludicrous: it is, “Make haste, my beloved, and be thou like to a roe, or to a young



a young hart, upon the mountains of spices."

I am not inimical to the Bible Society; and, so far is this from being the case, that I view it as one of the most influential means of enlightening Papal, Mahometan, and Heathen lands; and, when under right management, favourable to, charity, peace, and concord, at home. But, as a garden is rendered more beautiful by eradicating its weeds, so the Bible Society will be more worthy of esteem and confidence when its proceedings are free from inconsistency and illiberality. Examination is hateful to bigotry, but not to candour and truth.

HENRY INDIGO.

Carmarthen; Nov. 4, 1823.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF any one feature is more commendable than another, in your highly useful journal, it is the warm reprobation with which you uniformly regard every species of cruelty towards animals. A charge of this nature was sometime ago (I believe in your Magazine for August 1822, page 40,) preferred against the inhabitants of the Scottish metropolis, in the form of a query.

It is a trite, yet true, saying, that "a wise man only knows how to ask a question," and the truth of this adage is fully exemplified by your correspondent, who, when he charges the good people of Scotland with "plucking live fowls, and afterwards exposing them for sale in the public market of Edinburgh," seems ignorant to what an extent commerce in live feathers is carried on in England.

Though he uses the generic appellation *fowls*, it is evident he can only mean *geese*; since the feathers of no other species of poultry are of so much value as to induce the cupidity of breeders to resort to that barbarous practice. That plucking live geese makes any part of the rural economy of Scotland, even at this day, I am much inclined to doubt; but a few years ago, I dare venture to affirm without fear of contradiction, it was unknown. I well recollect, in the jocund days of childhood, when every change in the circling seasons is hailed with the delight that novelty never fails to impart to the youthful bosom, frequently making one in a joyous groupe of children, who with extended

hands endeavoured to catch as they fell the first flakes of fleecy snow, which indicated the approach of winter; while repeating, in unison, the following distich, in allusion to the practice of goose-plucking which prevailed in an adjoining border-county of England:—

The folk of the east are plucking their geese,

And sending their feathers to us.

Should the more frequent and intimate intercourse, which now prevails between the Scotch and their southern neighbours, have led the former to seek gain from a traffic in live feathers, your querist ought to have known; that the poor birds are wholly unfit for market long after being stript of their plumage; so that the latter clause of the charge of necessity falls to the ground.

In those English counties, where extensive flocks of geese are bred and reared mainly for the value of the feathers, the season of sheep-shearing does not return more regularly than does that of geese plucking. It is chiefly performed by women, and the torture sustained by the poor goose is greater in proportion to the want of dexterity in the operator. Those new to the employment often tear and lacerate the skin in such a manner, as to occasion the death of the bird. But, even when performed with the utmost expertness, the animals exhibit a most pitiable aspect for a longer or shorter period afterwards: they lose their flesh and appetite, their eyes become lustreless, and they display every appearance of extreme lassitude and debility.

To persuade the luxurious rich to relinquish his bed of down,\* or the farmer his gains, for the sake of humanity, would, I am afraid, be alike a hopeless and an ungrateful task; but, could it be rendered evident to the former that his couch might be softer, and to the latter that his profit might

\* Happily, fashion effects more than principle, and hair or flock mattresses are now generally preferred by the great to feather beds; and the change is encouraged by the faculty, as conducive to health, vigour, and long life. It is found that feather beds give birth to rheumatism, and to the whole train of nervous diseases; and are therefore at least out of fashion, though still used by the vulgar.—  
EDITOR.

might be equally great, if not greater, without the smallest risk of death among his volatile flock, self-indulgence on the one hand, and the love of gain on the other, might go far to correct a practice which is, like many others of a similar kind, certainly disgraceful to civilized society.

It is well known, that feathers are only of one year's growth, and that in the moulting season they spontaneously fall off, and are supplied by a fresh crop. Now, when the geese are in full feather, if the plumage were carefully cut off close to the skin by means of sharp scissors, the product would not be much reduced in quantity, while the quality would be greatly improved. It would also save labour in dressing; since the quilly portion of the feathers, when forcibly detached from the skin, is generally in such a state as, after all, to require the employment of the scissors. After this operation has been performed, the down from the breast may be removed by the same means.

When the feathers are removed in this way, during mild or warm weather, the animal is rather benefited than injured by the operation; the stumps are thrown off as in natural moulting, and a beautiful crop of new plumage quickly makes its appearance.

Should these hints, diffused through the medium of your widely circulated journal, save one poor goose from the torture, the writer will feel herself highly gratified.

It may not be incongruous to the subject under discussion to notice, that in Scotland there prevails, or, I should rather say, there prevailed, — for years have gone by since I visited the land of my birth, — a pretty general antipathy against eating goose, especially on Christmas Day. Indeed, about half a century ago, the goose, as a prelatical bird, was a prohibited dish at the table of the rigid Presbyterian; and, although their more liberal descendants view it not with the same superstitious horror, it is not so highly prized a luxury as in the south.

I remember hearing, in my youth, an anecdote related of the sturdy independence of a non-conformist preacher, illustrative of this subject, though his name has eluded my memory. Driven from his charge, for a steady adherence to principle, — a wanderer, and

a beggar, — an asylum was afforded to him in the ancient house of Abbotrule, in the south of Scotland, by the piety of its mistress. The master of the mansion, though himself a rigid conformist, tolerated and even respected his guest; but, fond of his jest, as the emblem of his faith and his loyalty was placed on the Christmas-board, he laughingly observed to his reverend inmate, "that he presumed he would find no objection to partake of the superstitious bird." Hurt by what he deemed a sneer at his religion, the holy man left the room and the house; preferring cold, hunger, and peril of every kind, to the luxuries of a rich man's table, when purchased at the sacrifice of his conscience.

Let the churchmen of modern days, — who too often render religion subservient to ambition, who truckle for patronage and place, — think of the poor wandering non-conformist, and "go and do likewise."

*Pimlico;* A. C. R.  
Nov. 12, 1823.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.  
SIR,

**W**ILL you permit me, through your widely circulated pages, to enquire the real name of the author of those truly popular beautiful verses, entitled the "Beggar's Petition." That charming crispy writer, Mr. Elia, has asserted, that he was an usher at a school: I fancy Mr. Elia is mistaken. The required information from any of your correspondents will highly oblige, C. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.  
SIR,

**T**HE French burn vegetable oils in their lamps, and these oils produce the most beautiful intense white light, equal to the best which is produced from gas. The oil-manufacturers of England either do not, or cannot, prepare vegetable oils for burning; and I wish to be informed, through your Miscellany, in regard to the French mode of preparation, and also whether vegetable oils are prepared in England for burning, and by whom, and where? The superior light of prepared vegetables, and the absence of that noisome smell and flavour which attends fish oils, would command general preference.

November 1823. C. S.

## DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF HISTORY.

*On the CATASTROPHE of the DUC D'ENGHEIN; by SAVARY, DUC DE ROVIGO.*

[As the unexplained execution of the Duc d'Enghein, in 1804, has often been assigned as the just cause of our rupture of the Treaty of Amiens in 1802-3, and as this attack on legitimacy has been handled with much effect by its hirelings, the subject is of sufficient interest to warrant our introducing a correct narrative of the entire affair, in a translation which we have made from a pamphlet published in Paris by a distinguished officer in command at the time. The conduct of Talleyrand, if we may depend on Savary, is characteristic of his own Machiavelian policy, and may be ascribed either to a design to place an insuperable barrier between Napoleon and the Bourbons, or to compromise him with all the sovereigns in Europe. The lifting of the curtain is, at any rate, highly interesting.]

**I**T may be recollected, that the epoch of the consular government was fertile in plots and conspiracies of every kind. Witness the infernal machine of the 3d Nivose; the project of assassination of the First Consul at the Opera; the conspiracies of B——te, on the occasion of the Concordat, &c. The republicans could not pardon him for having broken the fasces of the republic and of the directory; and the royalists saw in his destruction the means of re-establishing the throne of the Bourbons. Of all these conspiracies, the most celebrated and the most dangerous for Napoleon was that of Georges Cadoudal; because he reckoned among the number of his accomplices two generals, one of whom exercised a great influence over the army.

I shall not undertake here to examine, whether there was a design to kill the First Consul, or merely to overthrow his authority, as has been pretended by its abettors: but the conspiracy existed; that is a fact which it is impossible to controvert. That this conspiracy was the motive and the cause of the misfortune of the Duc d'Enghein, is what I shall now demonstrate and submit to the judgment of the public.

At the epoch when the conspiracy of Georges was discovered, the First Consul was in the highest degree of his

moral power. The *eclat* of his victories, the return of public order, the great political creations which owed to him their existence, the re-establishment of religion, the security of the state,—all these great advantages of social order, which succeeded to the chaos of anarchy, inspired a real enthusiasm. The army, which was all encamped, professed towards him the most unbounded devotion. From all parts of the country the First Consul received addresses, which importuned him to put an end to the attempts of his enemies. General Moreau had been arrested on the 15th of February, on the report of the grand judge. The whole of France was in expectation of the greatest events.

The process of Georges was instituted with the greatest solemnity. The judge established his quarters in the Temple, in order to facilitate the numerous confrontations which he had to make. This extraordinary seat of justice was open to the public; and the access to it was rendered very easy. The police continued its researches with an extreme ardor. They considered Georges only as an agent, proper to execute the orders of his employers,—an instrument put in action by a more powerful hand than his own. They asked each other who could be the chief of the enterprise,—what exalted head would come to receive the crown on the day in which the First Consul was destined to lose his life. The interrogatories were multiplied; and questions were eagerly put, sometimes to the friends of Georges,—then to his accomplices,—and, lastly, to the individuals who had lived in the same houses with these persons. All these researches were of no avail.

At length two subordinates of Georges declared, that, every ten or twelve days, their master received the visit of a personage of whose name they were ignorant, but who must be of the highest importance. He appeared to be about thirty-six years of age, of a fair complexion, middling stature, and well dressed; great respect was shown to him; and, on his entering the apartment, every one rose, and continued standing, even MM. de



Polignac and De Riviere. He habitually closetted himself with Georges, and both were always together by themselves. These confessions excited peculiar attention. Who could this mysterious personage be? It was a man of no ordinary rank; so much respect could only be paid to one of high distinction. Imagination then played her part. Georges was supplied with considerable sums, together with all those who had been disembarked in the same manner by Capt. Wright. This circumstance sufficiently proved that the enterprise was projected in a high quarter. To this were joined the depositions of some of Georges' subordinates, who related what had been said to them on delivering the poignards which were found upon them. The revolution might, in truth, have profited by the blow intended to be struck by Georges; but it was evident that it was not to the advantage of the republic that the conspiracy had been formed. The house of Bourbon naturally presented itself to every mind. It was conjectured, therefore, that the mysterious personage of whom they were in search could only be one of those who were particularly interested in the success of the project. It was told the First Consul; and the latter thought within himself, that it was not probable such an enterprise could be undertaken without having on the spot a prince of the family, who could rally every one around him as soon as the blow should be struck. This reasoning was strengthened by the observation, that it was at the house of Georges alone, and not at General Moreau's, that this mysterious personage had been seen.

The names of the princes of the house of Bourbon were then called over. It could not be Monsieur the Count d'Artois: his age was opposed to the idea. It could not be the Duc de Berri: the people connected with Georges knew him personally, and they affirmed he was not the man. The idea could not for a moment be entertained of the Duc d'Angoulême: he was at Mittau, along with the king. The Duc de Bourbon was in London, and his description could not correspond with that of the unknown personage. The mind then naturally rested on the Duc d'Enghein: his evil genius seemed to have collected a mass of circumstances and conjectures

which were destined to overwhelm him. He was then residing in the states of Baden, near the Rhine. The details given respecting the mysterious stranger were sufficiently applicable to his person; his courage and determined character rendered him fit for a decisive and perilous enterprise.

It may be proper to observe, that at this epoch the ramifications of the police were not extended beyond the frontiers: it was solely through the medium of the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Talleyrand,) that the government received all the information which came from abroad.

The confession of the two subordinates of Georges, and the conjectures which were afloat, on which the mind rested for want of more ample information, were communicated to the First Consul. He immediately dispatched an envoy to the spot, to ascertain what had been the pursuits of the Duc d'Enghein for the previous six months. The Counsellor of State (Réal,) being charged with this affair, he accordingly lost no time, but repaired himself to the first inspector-general of the *gendarmerie* (General Moncey), traced before him the route which the envoy ought to pursue, and declared to him that the First Consul desired that he might depart forthwith. The general immediately chose an officer of his department, communicated to him the instructions which he had just received, and desired him to repair to the spot. This man was not without capacity, but his imagination exercised over his mind more sway than reason. Thus all of a sudden he was seized with the idea that the Duc d'Enghein must infallibly be the personage sought after, and busied himself much more with the importance of his mission and his instructions, than with the researches which he ought to have made.

He set out with all speed, and, soon after, arrived at Strasbourg; there he learned that the Duc d'Enghein came almost every week to the theatre of that city. This was a fact which was afterwards confirmed, to me by a person attached to the duke at the epoch of his being forcibly carried away. It was even added, that he had been as far as Paris under the government of the Directory, and at the time that Bernadotte was Minister of War. It was concluded from this, that, if he exposed himself to such great dangers from

from a love of theatricals, he would not be afraid for interests of a much more important kind. Full of his first ideas, the officer repaired to Ettenheim from Strasbourg; observed, questioned, and concluded from every thing that he saw, and from all that he heard, that the confederacy of the Duc d'Enghein with Georges was a fact sufficiently proved.

The prince lived in the simplest manner possible; the emigrants, who were collected together in the environs of Offenbourg, were in the habit of paying their respects to him; he received them at his table, and perhaps gave them some pecuniary assistance; the exercise of hunting, a tender connexion with a French lady, who shared his exile,—these were all his pleasures. If he went a-hunting, he passed several days in that diversion; a circumstance of easy belief, when one is attached to this kind of amusement, and is acquainted with the mountains of the Black Forest. But, the agent sent to reconnoitre viewed these things in quite another manner; he was incapable of comprehending that the absence of the prince, when disengaged from hunting, was the consequence of his respect for the object of his affections. He hastened therefore to make out his report, and to repair to Paris. “The Duc d'Enghein leads (said he,) a mysterious life; he receives a great number of emigrants, who come from Offenbourg to meet at his house; he is frequently absent eight, ten, and twelve, days, without any one being able to penetrate the secret: it must therefore be to Paris that he resorts.”

The first inspector of *gendarmérie* received this report, and immediately carried it himself to the First Consul, instead of remitting it into the hands of M. Réal, who was entrusted with the affair. The latter also set out for Malmaison shortly after: he was asked how it was possible that the police should remain ignorant of what was passing at Ettenheim. “I am waiting (said M. Réal,) the return of an officer of *gendarmérie*, who has been dispatched to the spot, and authorised to report to me what is passing there.” “Here is this report (replied the First Consul): it is through him, and by means of the prefect of Strasbourg (M. Shée, uncle of the Duke of Feltre,) that I am just made acquainted with every thing concerning the Duc

d'Enghein; but this state of things shall not last long: I have given orders to carry him off by force, with all his papers: this exceeds pleasantry. It would be rather too absurd for the emigrants to be suffered to come from Ettenheim to organize a plot of assassination against me, and that they should think themselves in security because they are on a foreign territory.”

Some officious advisers had made the following calculation to the First Consul. Sixty hours to come from Ettenheim to Paris, passing by the ferry-boat of Rhinau; sixty hours to return, making five days; and five days to remain at Paris, making in all the ten days of absence of the officer of *gendarmérie*, and the ten or twelve days' distance indicated from one visit to the other by the agents of Georges. This calculation might easily have been refuted; for it would have required, to admit it, that the Duc d'Enghein should set out from Ettenheim almost as soon as he arrived there. But, when once prepossessed of an opinion, it is seldom that men submit to a reasonable objection. It has been since confirmed to me, that, immediately after the departure of the officer of *gendarmérie*, the First Consul held a Privy Council; at the termination of which the Minister of War gave orders to the colonel of the Horse Grenadiers to repair to Neuf-Brisach; to have an interview with the *gendarmérie* which would be placed at his disposal; to take from the garrison the number of men that he might think necessary; to pass the Rhine, and proceed rapidly to Ettenheim; carry off the Duc d'Enghein by main force, and send him to Paris, together with all his papers.

A great value was attached to these papers; from the recollection of the transactions which had formerly taken place between the Prince de Condé, Pichegru, and several officers of his army; and, as General Moreau was implicated in that affair, the idea presented itself, that the authors of the project would have endeavoured to recommence by Moreau what had formerly been attempted by Pichegru. Now, there were, not in that part of the frontiers, less than ten regiments of cuirassiers; and two regiments of carabiniers, which had served in the last affair, under Moreau, were also assembled there.

The colonel of grenadiers departed on his mission, and punctually obeyed his orders: but there was an obstacle likely to occur, which it was necessary to foresee. It was well known that the Duc d'Enghein was the chief of the party, and that the emigrants assembled round Offenbourg composed a troop quite ready to serve under his orders. It might then happen, that the colonel should meet with resistance, and remain himself a prisoner. In this case, the court of Baden would no doubt interpose, and it would then be necessary to deny the enterprise; an idea which the character of the officer would not permit, or, rather, it would be necessary to abandon him to his fate, and thus in every way fail in the object in view. In order to obviate this inconvenience, a letter was put into the hands of an aide-de-camp of the First Consul, for the Margrave of Baden; in which, in case of necessity, there was a justification of the apparent hostility which was about to be committed: but, every thing having succeeded as was wished, the letter was not delivered; and this aide-de-camp remained at Strasbourg, and in the environs. The Margrave complained to the Tuileries of the outrage, through his minister at Paris; but the only satisfaction given him, was an order to remove immediately from his territory that assembly of emigrants, which had re-appeared on the borders of the Rhine,—no matter under what pretence they remained there. The court of Baden obeyed, and there was no longer any question as to the carrying off the Duc d'Enghein.

The prince was brought to Strasbourg; the telegraph announced his departure from that city; he was from thence transferred to Paris. The colonel of grenadiers and the aide-de-camp of the First Consul arrived separately, and not with the escort, as has been said: I had then just arrived from a mission which had lasted nearly two months, and during which I had learned the arrest of General Moreau, Georges, and Pichegru. I was then residing at the house of M. Beugnot, at that time prefect of Rouen, when the public newspapers rendered an account of it, as well as the day in which the orders were sent to carry off the Duc d'Enghein. My mission in Normandy had two objects:

one relative to the passage of the flotillas, which were stationed along the coast, from the mouth of the Seine as far as Boulogne; the other, to observe if fresh landings of troops were still clandestinely effected from Abbeville as far as Havre; and I had orders to send to Paris all those who had been in any way parties thereto.

I departed from Paris the day following the first confessions of the man who made known the existence of the plot. Had my journey occupied two days more, I should have nothing to say at this period of time respecting the death of the prince; and it would be absurd to suppose that it depended on my return. Until that period I was a complete stranger to every thing which had taken place; when, being on service at Malmaison, I was one day suddenly called into the cabinet of the First Consul, who handed to me a sealed letter, with an order to carry it directly to General Murat, governor of Paris. I departed on horseback, and arrived at the governor's house about six o'clock, where I encountered the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Talleyrand), who was then going out at the gate. As I had seen him the same morning at Malmaison, and knowing that General Murat was so unwell as to be obliged to keep his apartment, I did not stop to consider that this late hour was not the accustomed hour of the minister, but placed this visit to the account of the invalid.

The general took the letter,—read it,—and told me that orders would immediately be communicated to me touching those which I had just deposited in his hands. I here declare, in all the sincerity of my heart, and under the guarantee of military honour, that I was entirely ignorant that these orders related to the Duc d'Enghein; that I had in no way any knowledge of his having been forcibly carried off from beyond the Rhine; nor of his arrival at Paris. I had not heard a single word respecting it at Malmaison, except in a vague manner, at the moment of my departure; and I believe thus much, because the telegraphic despatch which announced his departure from Strasbourg had just arrived, and that some whisperings to that effect took place in the antichambers. On leaving the palace, I had the firm persuasion that I was to return there immediately after having fulfilled



fulfilled my mission. The words alone of General Murat directed my thoughts to other objects.

I received an order to take under my command a brigade of infantry, which occupied the extremities of the Faubourg St. Antoine, and which was to assemble at Vincennes at ten o'clock at night. As my legion of *gendarmérie* was in the vicinity of this corps (it occupied the Arsenal), I was directed to observe that no endeavours were used to alienate it from its duties: when I say myself, I mean the legion under my orders; for I was the most frequently absent. The discovery of the conspiracy of Georges, in which Moreau was found compromised, excited the solicitude of government even in the most trifling affair. The picked *gendarmérie* of which I was the colonel did not yet form part of the guard; it belonged to the garrison of Paris, and was composed of a small battalion and four squadrons of cavalry, chosen out of the entire corps of *gendarmérie*. It had received an order from the governor of Paris to send the infantry belonging to its body, and a strong detachment of cavalry, to occupy the garrison of Vincennes; and a duplicate of this order was forwarded to me.

About eight o'clock in the evening, I repaired myself to the spot, in order to assemble the brigade. It consisted of nearly 600 men; the greater part had been serjeants and serjeant-majors in the army: I was attached to them in such a manner as was due from a colonel to a brave regiment, and I enjoyed no greater pleasure than when I had an opportunity of doing them service. The marks of their attachment for my person have in a great measure supported me against all the malice to which a command exposed me, which was the object of so much jealousy. I had communicated to them all the zeal with which I felt myself animated; and I must say, in the face of the world, that I never knew a single individual amongst them to whom any one would have dared to propose a mission of an equivocal nature.—I was occupied, then, in disposing of this corps and the *gendarmérie* at all the outlets of the place, when I perceived the members of the Military Commission arrive. Up to the very moment of my learning at Vincennes that the Duc d'Enghein had arrived there from Strasbourg, at

four o'clock in the afternoon, under an escort of *gendarmérie*, I firmly believed that he had been found in a lurking-place in Paris, as were the companions of Georges; so little did I recollect of what had transpired from the telegraphic dispatch. It was impossible that these circumstances should not excite in my breast a lively curiosity. I was impatient to know the details of so extraordinary an affair. A Commission might easily have been formed of fiery hot-headed individuals; but this one was composed of various colonels, whose regiments formed the garrison of Paris, and the commandant of the place naturally became the chief. This Commission knew not one word of the confessions made by the confederates of Georges respecting the mysterious personage; it had nothing in the world to go upon but the report of the officer of *gendarmérie* sent to Effenheim, and the documents sent by M. Shée, the prefect. The men who composed it were not of exaggerated opinions; they were, like the rest of France, indignant at a project, the object of which was the assassination of the First Consul: they were persuaded, as every one was, that Georges only acted under the direction of a prince who was interested in the success of the enterprise, and who must either beat Paris, or be ready to repair thither when his presence became necessary. They thought of no one but the Duc d'Enghein, who, from his position, could take a lead in this affair. Such were the colours under which it was represented.

The Commission assembled in the great hall of that part which is occupied by the castle; its sitting was in no way mysterious, as has been said in several pamphlets; it had been convoked, not merely by order of the First Consul, but by a decree of government, countersigned by the Secretary of State, and addressed to the governor of Paris, who handed it over to the President. Each of the members who composed it had received his nomination separately, before repairing to Vincennes, and that without having communicated to any one individual; for the time which would have been physically necessary, in order to make some attempts at corrupting them, was not afforded; even presuming for a moment that their personal characters were insufficient

to repulse all attempts of that nature. The doors of the hall were open, and free of access, to all those who might be able to repair thither at that hour. There were even such a number of people assembled, as to render it difficult for me, being arrived among the last, to force my way behind the seat of the President, where I succeeded in stationing myself; for I was extremely anxious to hear the debates of this process.

I arrived too late to witness the entrance of the Prince. The discussion had already commenced, and was carried on in a very animated tone. The Duc d'Enghien repelled with indignation the imputations which were alleged against him of participating in an attempt at assassination; and, from what I learned on the spot, he had just confessed, that he never had any other intention of entering France but sword in hand. From the warmth which he displayed in speaking to his judges, it was easy to perceive that he was in no manner of doubt but that this process would have a favourable termination. The Commission allowed him to speak as long as he thought proper; and, when he had finished, they observed to him, that he was either unacquainted with the serious nature of his situation, or wished to decline replying to the questions put to him; that he confined his statement to his high birth, and the glory of his ancestors; but that he would better serve his cause by adopting another system of defence. They added, that they had no desire to take advantage of his situation; but that it was impossible that he could be so completely ignorant, as he said he was, of what was passing in France, when not only the place where he resided, but France, and all Europe, were awaiting the issue; that he would never succeed in causing it to be believed, that he was indifferent to events of which all the consequences were to be in his favour; that there was in that too much unlikelihood for them not to remark it to him; and that they begged him to reflect upon the matter, as it might become very serious.

The Duc d'Enghien, after a moment's pause, replied, in a grave tone:—"Sir, I understand you perfectly; my intention was not to remain indifferent to the situation of affairs. I had solicited from the government of England permission to enter into her

service in the army; and their reply was, that my wishes could not be complied with, but that I might remain on the borders of the Rhine, where I should immediately have a part assigned me; and I was awaiting the result. Sir, I have nothing more to communicate to you." Such was exactly the reply of the prince. I wrote it down on the spot, and cite it at this moment from memory; but it was so deeply engraven there, that I do not believe I have forgotten a single syllable. Besides, it ought to be found among the papers belonging to the process; and, if it is not there, it must have been clandestinely carried off.\*

These last words decided the fate of the Duc d'Enghien. He had previously spoken of pecuniary assistance which he had received from the court of London: this was a pension granted to him by the English government; but he had expressed himself in such a manner, as to make it be believed that, instead of a regular maintenance, it might be a sum of money destined, like that which Georges received, to pay the expenses of the conspiracy; and, none of his judges knowing the state of his finances, this peculiarity only added to the suspicions which were excited against him. A sort of fatality was the constant attendant of this unfortunate prince.

The Commission, thinking itself sufficiently informed, closed the discussion, and caused the hall to be cleared, in order to deliberate in private. I retired with the officers of my corps, who, like myself, had been present at the sitting, and went to rejoin the troops which were stationed on the esplanade of the castle. The Commission deliberated for a long time: it was not until two hours after the hall had been

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\* During my ministry, I ascertained the fact, that some individuals had secretly withdrawn, from the archives of the Palace of Justice, the papers constituting the criminal process on which they had dared to condemn the Queen of France; and I also perfectly well know, that, in the first days of the restoration, in 1814, one of the secretaries of Talleyrand was indefatigable in making researches in the archives under the gallery of the Museum. I had this fact from him who received the order to allow him to enter. The same thing occurred at the Depot of War, for the acts of the process instituted against the Duc d'Enghien.

been cleared, that the judgment was known. The officer who commanded the infantry\* of my legion came to inform me, with the deepest emotion, that a piquet was demanded of him, for the purpose of putting the sentence of the Military Commission into execution. "Give it, then," replied I. "But where (said the officer) ought I to place it?" "In a spot where there can be no danger of wounding any passers by;" for already the inhabitants of the populous environs of Paris were on their way to the different markets. After having carefully examined the spot, the officer chose the ditch, as the surest place to wound no one; he had no other motive of preference. The Duc d'Enghien was conducted to it by the staircase of the entrance-tower on the side of the park: there he heard his sentence pronounced, which was speedily put in force.†

What trials does Fortune sometimes reserve for us, whether they be encountered in the act of commanding, or in obeying! I have now related every thing which took place respecting this fatal event, and have not concealed a single word concerning the part which was assigned me. A hundred witnesses can attest what I have just stated: after a lapse of only nineteen years, death has not swept them all away. Let all those, therefore, who are now living speak out, and accuse me publicly, if I deserve to be accused; let them declare if I have done more than what I have stated in the preceding pages. Nevertheless, my enemies are pleased to throw out the most odious insinuations against me; they have pointed me out to the public vengeance, which I have never in any one occasion merited; they have imputed to me acts which I could not possibly commit, even had I been disposed, but to which my character, which it is sought to calumniate, would have been invincibly opposed. It can only be men capable of committing such crimes themselves who are so vile as to impute them to others. Let us examine these slanders.

I have been accused with having attached a lantern to the breast of the Duc d'Enghien; and some wretches have circulated the report, as absurd as it is execrable, that I had made a trophy of his spoils, that I had seized upon his watch, and took a pleasure in displaying it. I shall now reply to these perfidious imputations, and I shall do so by interrogating my accusers. At what epoch, in what month, and on what day, did the judgment of the Duc d'Enghien take place? In 1804, in the month of March, and the 21st of that month. At what hour did the execution of this fatal judgment take place? At six o'clock in the morning: this fact is attested by the most unexceptionable testimony. At what hour does the sun rise at this season? At six o'clock. Now mark! would it require at the hour of sun-rise, in the open air, a lantern, in order to perceive a man at the distance of six paces? (not that the sun was clear and serene, for a small rain had fallen the previous night, which occasioned a slight mist to retard its appearance.) Besides, was I seen in the ditch? was that my place? was I not at the head of my troops, on the esplanade, where stands at present the polygon of artillery? Could I, when the prince was struck, take a share in his spoils, seize upon his watch, or any other object? Was ever such an indignity imputed to a superior officer? How could the very idea of such an act ever present itself to my mind? But the following fact will answer every purpose, as far as concerns the honour of the gendarmes as well as my own: the body of the Duc d'Enghien has since been disinterred; a *procès-verbal* has been taken of the circumstance, which states, that there were found upon his body the broken remains of his watch, and the jewels attached to the chain; thus, far from any one having disgraced himself by so base an act, the piquet of gendarmes performed only its duty. What can be replied to such facts as these? But the following are fresh details:—Having arrived at Vincennes, the Duc d'Enghien was entrusted to the custody of an officer of picked gendarmerie, named *Noirat*; this officer had formerly served in the *Royal-Navarre* regiment of cavalry, the colonel of which was at that time the Comte de Crussol, with whom the Duc d'Enghien had formerly been intimate.

\* I believe it was M. Delga, since killed at the battle of Wagram.

† Between the sentence and the execution, a ditch had been dug: this gave rise to the unfounded report, that it had been dug before the judgment was pronounced.



intimate. M. Noïrot related to the prince some circumstances which nearly concerned him; the result was, that the prince placed the greatest confidence in him; he begged him never to quit him; and, when he was ready to die, he charged him to remit into the hands of Madame de R\*\*\*, R. some rings, and other marks of tenderness. This officer came the following day to consult me, and requested my permission to comply with that request, which of course I readily granted. M. Noïrot, I believe, still lives; he enjoys the esteem and consideration of all those who know him; he can say with truth whether any cruel hand attached a lantern to the breast of the Duc d'Enghien, or if any one carried away his watch, or indeed any portion of his spoils. He would not have been suffered to do so, neither would any of the officers present at this cruel moment.

What have not the enemies of France imagined in order to render this event odious! They have said, that the prince had solicited, in his last moments, the consolations of religion, but that they were denied him: this is a circumstance of which I had no knowledge whatever. No person whatsoever ever spoke to me on the subject; but, even if it were true, it was not to me that the request ought to have been made; I had no power either to grant or to refuse. I repeat, therefore, let each take to himself the part which was allotted to him: I have detailed what was mine. If the prince had invoked the succours of religion, the proper authorities were bound to have granted the request. I merely know, that, at that epoch, ecclesiastics were very rare to be met with, and it would probably have been impossible to have found a priest at Vincennes, or in the neighbourhood of that place.

I have seen in the army several of the judges of the Duc d'Enghien; all of them have informed me, that his own confessions were his ruin; that, without them, they never would have been able to have found in the papers which were remitted to them sufficient means to justify his condemnation. The captain who reported the proceedings has frequently written to me since that melancholy event in the following terms: "Could it in any way depend on myself, I would sooner be found in a hundred successive bat-

tles, than be present at a single judgment!"

I was commandant of the troops whose presence was thought necessary at Vincennes at that period. It was a piquet of that corps which was charged with the execution of the sentence; this is the whole that can be alleged both against that corps and myself. Let those who would impute that as a crime to me say in what manner I could have acted in order to have saved the Duc d'Enghien; that is to say, admitting that I ever entertained this idea, it would have been necessary to cause a revolt among the troops, and turn them from their duty; a step which, according to all probability, would have been the cause of my immediate execution, without being able to save the Duc d'Enghien. I appeal to the military of every country. But did this piquet act without proper orders? Was not the sentence rendered by a tribunal? Did it belong to me to examine the incompetence of the tribunal and the validity of the sentence? Military commissions are tribunals recognized by the laws. There is not a single government in Europe who would not punish in an exemplary manner any officer who should constitute himself a judge over his judges. The responsibility never reaches him who executes, but the man who ordains. I acted no other part than what would have been done by any officer whatever in similar circumstances. Have we not witnessed, in 1815, Marshal Monecy sent as a prisoner to the castle of Ham, for having refused to preside at the Council of War by which it was endeavoured Marshal Ney should be tried? When the highest sentence of the law was passed on the marshal, if the governor of Paris had refused to furnish the piquet for the execution of the judgment, would he not himself have incurred the punishment prescribed by the laws? Marshal Ney had numerous partisans in the army; yet, notwithstanding, what individual has ever made the slightest reproach on this subject to the Viscount Rochecouart, the Governor of Paris? Let us not swerve from principles; for the day in which the armed force of a country shall deliberate, will be fatal to the security of the state.

After the execution of the sentence, I dismissed the troops into their casernes,

casernes, and their respective cantonments. As to myself, I again returned to Paris. I had just approached the barrier when I met M. Réal, who was proceeding towards Vincennes in the costume of Counsellor of State. I stopped him, to inquire whither he was going? "To Vincennes," replied he; "I received last night an order from the First Consul to proceed thither in order to interrogate the Duc d'Enghien." I then related to him the melancholy event of the morning, and he appeared to me as astonished at what I told him as I was confounded at the orders which he had received. I then began to reflect on the whole of this mysterious affair; the rencounter with Talleyrand, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the hotel of General Murat, immediately recurred to me; and I began, for the first time, to doubt, whether the death of the Duc d'Enghien was the work of the First Consul. M. Réal returned back to Paris; and I went direct to Malmaison, to render an account to the First Consul of what I had seen: I arrived at eleven o'clock.

The First Consul could not conceive how the Commission could have caused sentence to be executed upon the Duke before the arrival of the Counsellor Réal; he regarded me with the eyes of a lynx, and then repeated the following memorable words:—"There is in this affair something which I cannot comprehend. That the Commission should have pronounced sen-

tence on the confession of the Duc d'Enghien does not so much surprise me; but it appears certain, that they received this confession only at the commencement of the trial, and sentence ought not to have been passed until after M. Réal had interrogated him on a point which it was important for me to have cleared up." And he again repeated,—"There is in all this something which I am unable to fathom; here is a crime perpetrated which leads to nothing, and which will tend only to render me odious in the eyes of all Europe!"

\* \* \* General Hullin, president of the Council of War, has since published a Narrative of his knowledge of the affair. He describes the hurried manner in which he and his brother officers were made parties, and alleges, that the pertinacity of the prince led to his conviction, that the court referred the sentence to Napoleon, and that he and his brother officers were overwhelmed with horror on hearing the execution, even while they were leaving the castle. In short, he points at Savary as the contriver of the whole. At any rate, the culpability seems to lie between Murat, Governor of Paris, Savary, and Talleyrand; and the two last under the Bourbons are recriminating on one another. In our next, we hope to obtain Talleyrand's replication. The discussion proves, by every circumstance, that the First Consul was no party; and that some crooked policy, or a hope of gratifying him, led to the sudden catastrophe. Legitimacy has however taken vengeance in the recent murder of Riego, which does not admit of similar exculpation.

## STEPHENSIANA.

NO. XXIV.

The late ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Esq. of Park House, Chelsea, devoted an active and well-spent life in collecting Anecdotes of his contemporaries, and generally entered in a book the collections of the passing day;—these collections we have purchased, and propose to present a selection from them to our readers. As Editor of the Annual Obituary, and many other biographical works, the Author may probably have incorporated some of these scraps; but the greater part are unpublished, and stand alone as cabinet-pictures of men and manners, worthy of a place in a literary miscellany.

BONAPARTE.

THE Bishops of France felt it their duty to consecrate, in a secular and solemn manner, the 15th of August,—a day remarkable for being the birth-day of the Emperor Napoleon, for being that of his nomination to the consularship for life, for being that of the signature of the Concordat, and that distinguished in the church as being

the day of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

The following is an extract from the mandate issued by the Bishop of Quimper upon this occasion:—"God said to the revolution, as he formerly did to the sea, *Usque huc venies; confringes tumentes fluctus tuos*. He spoke; and we immediately saw both the blasphemy which accused his power,

and the wickedness which doubted his justice, cease. From the extremities of the earth arrived a man, strong enough singly to conquer a revolution which had conquered all the world. It had beaten down the powers of the age, and the great men of all nations; but, at the presence of this hero, it was itself subdued—*A Domino factum est istud,*" &c.

#### NOBLE BLOOD ANALYZED.

A Prussian nobleman, of a very ancient family, having been overturned while driving to the lectures of his friend Klaproth, he conceived the idea of turning this accident to the advantage of his favourite art. Accordingly, as he and his coachman had been both overset, and both bled, he carried the separate porringers to the laboratory of the professor, who, after various experiments, proved that the quantity of water was far greater, and the contents consequently poorer, in his own, than in his coachman's blood!

#### LORD HALLIFAX.

This nobleman took part with the Duke of York in the affair of the *exclusion*; and on Nov. 17, 1680, opposed Shaftesbury, with whom he had hitherto acted. "It was matter of surprise, (observes a member of the House of Commons,) that Lord H. should appear at the head of an opposition to Lord S. when they were both wont to draw together; but the business in agitation was against the Lord Hallifax's judgment, and therefore he opposed it with vigour; and, being a man of the clearest head, firmest wit, and fairest eloquence, he made so powerful a defence, that he alone, as all confessed, influenced the House, and persuaded them to throw out the Bill." Charles soon after made him Lord Privy Seal; and, in reply to an address of the Commons, to set him aside, replied, "that he could not part with him unless he had done something contrary to law; in which case, he was willing that he should be prosecuted and punished." It was far otherwise with James II. who, on coming to the throne, thrust him into an inferior office, and then dismissed him.

#### GEORGE IV.,

While Prince of Wales, was exceedingly fond of Mr. Coke, and paid frequent visits to Holkham. His Royal Highness was accustomed to live in the greatest familiarity with the M.P. for Norfolk, whom he usually

acosted with the grateful salutation of "My brother Whig!" His Royal Highness was then a subject: Mr. C. continues one, and is still a Whig.

#### PIERRE BAYLE.

His "Historical and Critical Dictionary" was the only work which he published in his own name. Its author, who had been well acquainted with the evils of persecution, became an excellent and useful advocate of toleration. Exiled from his country, in consequence of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he was invited to Rotterdam as a Professor of Philosophy. He was deprived of his chair, however, by the influence of M. Jurieu, a Protestant minister, and, like himself, an exile. Bayle had combated his predictions, which misled many, and gave rise to some excesses. It was then that, enjoying all the leisure a man of letters could desire, he undertook the writing of his Dictionary. This gained him much popularity with all who were favourable to the progress of civil and religious liberty. Well informed on all public and political topics, he contended, with advantage and success, against those sentiments which he deemed adverse to the rights of human nature. Bayle was the son of a Protestant minister; but, becoming a student in the College of Jesuits at Toulouse, he turned Catholic at the age of twenty-two: soon after he returned to the Reformed religion. He possessed excellent abilities, but was accused by some of irreligion and pyrrhonism.

#### TRANSLATIONS.

Translations are the touchstones of wit, and that which is true wit in one language will be equally so in another. It is like mercury; which, though it may assume different forms, is not lost in any operation you can make it undergo. What the Italians call *concetti* (conceits), if translated into English, would be called nonsense. The works of the ancients have always undergone this proof. Homer, read him in what language you will, is always the greatest of poets. Even "Don Quixote" did not succeed less in French than in Spanish. Moliere preserves his true beauties in Italian and English: as he painted nature, the truth and justice of his pictures will be always acknowledged, if they are but rendered properly and happily. Every translation is a copy; but, to copy well, a man should know how to paint.



paint. When many of the gay comedies or other pieces, which have the most reputation in France, come to be translated into English, they appear to be only tissues of trifles, agreeably expressed. All those very delicate thoughts vanish away, when you take them out of the words in which they are dressed; the kind of wit, in which their merit consists, evaporates as soon as they touch this crucible. As all the lustre was owing only to the turn and polish, it cannot be preserved in another tongue, because it is impossible to find equivalent expressions for all those pretty phrases that supply the place of thought. By this proof we may, in fact, know the merit of every author; for true wit is the same, in all ages and nations. We now read Phædrus the Roman fabulist, who flourished thirty-three years after the birth of Christ, with pleasure; and Fontaine's Fables would have flourished at Athens. Posterity, which two thousand years hence will know nothing of Corneille but his works translated into a language then spoken, will not be able to divine what nation he was of, nor in what age he lived. Racine, admirable as he is otherwise, discovers himself to be a Frenchman. —Our Richardson painted nature, and will live in all ages; but not so Smollet or Fielding, or the popular Scotch novelist, —their's are local pictures, which interest none but natives, and die in the age and country that produce them.

#### LOUIS XVIII.

The following is an extract from a letter of the Earl of Bristol (Bishop of Derry,) to Lady Hamilton, dated Munich, July 14, 1795:—"All this, however, can only tend to facilitate peace, but not at all to restore that despicable odious family the Bourbons, —the head of which is now at Verona, where we left him, eating *two capons* a day ('tis a pity the whole family are not *capons*); and, what is more, dressing them himself in a superb kitchen, —the true chapel of a Bourbon prince."—*Lord Nelson's Letters.*

#### GEORGE III.

This king escaped thrice from assassination. The first time was when Margaret Nicholson made the attempt; the second was in his way to the House of Peers, when a ball passed through the carriage, within a finger's-breadth of his Majesty's face. The Earl of Westmorland and

Lord Onslow, who were in the carriage, being greatly agitated, he exhorted them to be composed, and refused to enter another vehicle. The third was while in the theatre; where a pistol was fired by Hatfield, a madman, from the pit, and the ball entered the ceiling of the box.

#### THE CAUSE OF REFORM.

The success of every cause must depend on the conduct of its leaders, and on the unity of its partisans. Many persons wonder that the reformers of England, numerous as they are, and just and reasonable as are their pretensions, have made so little progress, compared with their exertions and numbers. But the true cause of their weakness arises, perhaps, from the lead which has been conferred upon, or assumed by, Sir F. Burdett. The baronet is a good parliamentary pleader, and understands his cause and that of the people; but he stands by himself in society, —acts with no one, —and is so cold, that no one is able to act with him. He is consequently so remote from the body of the people, that the cause itself may be compared to many animals, whose heads are so distant from the body, that the creature, in spite of other advantages, becomes the prey of every other animal. From this cause, reform has been retarded during the last twenty years, and will continue to be so, while the head and the body are thus dis severed. Cobbett, in his attacks on the baronet, was partly wrong and partly right. Wrong in his personal motives, and in his vituperation; but right in his general policy, as far as it tended to loosen the dependence of the patriots on one whose bad habits of business have always baffled the success of their cause.

#### THE IONIAN PHILOSOPHY.

The object of its research was to find a physical element constituent of all things. Thales assumed water as the primitive element which had produced all things. Anaximenes called air the infinite, the life of the universe. Diogenes of Apollonia considered unity as the constituent principle of all things. Heraclitus thought every thing was the modification of fire, and that the human soul was an emanation from it. Anaxagoras assumed an infinity of small particles as the elements of bodies. His disciple Archelaus became the master of Socrates, whose philosophy, however,

however, was morality; and which he explained, in its several combinations, in such a manner as had never appeared before.

#### A LATE BISHOPRIC!

Crujan, bishop of Man, was elevated to the prelacy by the late Duchess of Athol, and he was almost the only instance of a bishop who never graduated higher than a Bachelor of Arts. His origin was very humble,—his father being jailor of Omagh, in the county of Tyrone. Crujan had been in his earlier days chaplain to a regiment, and in the island of St. Lucia he married a widow, with whom he received a handsome fortune. At the time of his appointment to the bishopric, he was preacher and reader to a small chapel in the environs of Liverpool. His obtaining the see was the effect of a singular circumstance: the Duchess of Athol was always in great difficulties, and, when the see fell vacant, she was residing in Bath. A Mrs. Calcraft, formerly housekeeper to the family, was then living in Liverpool; and the duchess, conceiving this might be no bad place for a speculation among the clerical funds, applied to her old confidant to make due enquiry, where she might probably light on a good *chap* for the episcopal preferment,—one that would *bleed freely*. Mrs. C. cast her eyes immediately on Crujan; she knew he was possessed of the *means*, and she had no doubt of his *inclination* to obtain what St. Paul himself acknowledged, even in his time, to be a desirable object. Accordingly she gave her hints in *limine*: she told Mr. Crujan that the see was vacant,—that her grace, the duchess had heard a most excellent character of him. Crujan bowed, and hoped her grace would never have any cause to alter her good opinion of him. The parson had been an old soldier, (as far as being chaplain to a regiment,) and understood trap! “I have not the least doubt of your *gratitude*, Mr. Crujan, as well as of your moral and religious character,” replied Mrs. C. “Trust not,” answered his reverence, putting his hand to his heart.—“I knew you were just the man the duchess wanted, (rejoined the old lady); I will forthwith notice her of the communication between us; and the result will be, (rising from her chair in all stately form;) that I may announce, *doctor*,

that you will be *Bishop of Man*.” The doctor (as he was now *suddenly graduated* by the good dame,) expressed suitable acknowledgments, and so forth. After a few more meetings, when the parties were *supposed* perfectly to understand one another, Crujan was regularly appointed by her grace,—in a letter communicated to her correspondent,—Bishop of Man. After the appointment, however, the duchess thought it was now time to consider of the *quantum of remuneration*,—any *direct specified* engagement of the kind had hitherto been *delicately* avoided; but her grace thought it as well to look after the *rouleaus* before she finally fixed her seal to the *Viaticum*. Just as Crujan, or the doctor so graduated, was preparing to set off to Bath, to pay his homage to her grace, the busy housekeeper made her appearance, and avowed her old mistress’s orders, “to know *how far his gratitude would carry him?*” The doctor (whose countenance presented one of the most saturnine complexions, blended with a peculiar austerity of physiognomy, marked with the strongest Roman outline,) very deliberately replied, “As far as man could go, to express his *obligations* to her grace. He would first proceed to Bath, and then, if her grace had proceeded to London, he would lose no time in—” “Bless my heart, doctor, (replied the old lady, interrupting him,) you misunderstand me: her grace expects you will come to the point, in respect to the *sum* you propose giving her, as a proof of *your gratitude*. As to driving after her, post haste, merely to *thank her*, doctor, that is all a humbug, give me leave to say.”—“Madam, (said Crujan, gravely and solemnly,) do you come to insult me?” “Indeed I do not, Mr. Crujan, (for here she was pleased to vacate his *doctor’s* degree); but, if your reverence does not come down with a good round *sum*, her grace desires me to inform you, that she will never confirm her appointment of you to the Bishopric of Man.”

It were useless here to enter farther into this curious negotiation. Mr. Crujan sent to the Duchess the *consecration oath* of a bishop, together with several *direct* passages which he had carefully extracted from her letters to Mrs. C. and, having threatened to publish the whole, besides laying the case before his Majesty’s Privy Council,

cil, there was no farther demur offered, and Crujan was consecrated Bishop of Man, but not without suffering from a load of obloquy respecting the transaction, which he certainly did not merit. Having seen all the documents, I can vouch for the authenticity of the

facts. It is needless to add, that her grace of Athol never admitted his lordship to do *personal homage* for the favour conferred: he went post to Bath after his consecration, as he promised; but he might as well have remained at home.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### CHLOE:

*From the Dutch of Johannes Bellamy.*

By GEORGE OLAUS BORROW.

"OH! we have a sister on earthly dominions!"  
Thus murmur'd two sons of the angelic train,  
And flew up to heaven with fluttering pinions,  
But quickly on earth they descended again.  
Their brothers, with voices triumphantly lifted,  
Behind them came flocking, this wonder to view;  
Far faster than clouds by the hurricane drifted,  
Down, down, to a forest of cedar they flew,  
And there beheld Chloe, all wrapt in devotion,  
Upon the ground kneeling, unable to speak;  
The tear-drop of piety, wrung by emotion,  
Was streaming like dew down her beautiful cheek:  
The spirits were silent,—considering whether  
The Godhead before them in loveliness stood;  
Then, raising their voices, they shouted together,  
"O Father, we'll stay with her here in the wood."  
But God shook his sceptre, and thunder'd appalling,  
While winds swept the branches with turbulent  
Then trembled the host, but they heeded his calling,  
And bore the sweet maiden, yet praying, on high.  
"Ah, we had a sister on earthly dominions!"  
All sung, as thro' heaven they joyously trod,  
And bore, with flush'd faces, and fluttering pinions,  
The yet-praying maid to the throne of her God.

### SONNET,

ON VISITING RICHMOND GARDENS.

Richmond! I never contemplate thy bowers  
Without sensations of unmix'd delight,  
For here the Muse display'd her infant powers,  
And learnt from Pope soft numbers to indite:  
E'en now I view them with my former love,  
And breathe, as 'twere, my youthful hours again,  
Those happy hours, when all was bright above,  
And Hope and Joy held undivided reign.  
But, since that season, I have found mankind  
Deform'd with vices, which I never thought  
Could gain a transient dwelling in the mind  
Of those who seem'd pre-eminently taught:  
Yet so it is,—and hence thy calm retreats  
Are dearer far than London's bland deceits.

*John-street, 1823.*

### SONNET.

YE fettering barriers of vile Poverty,  
O how ye clog th' aspiring views of man!  
Numb'd by the cold chill blasts of penury,  
How few, with Zeal's firm resolution, can  
Burst thro' the obstructing bondage which  
conceals  
Beauty, in all her fine forms, from the eye!  
Genius! thou'rt like the primrose, which  
reveals  
Its charms in loneliness, and oft doth die  
Ere the mean world puts Reputation's  
guise  
On thy cold sickening numbers. Ah!  
then fly,  
Young worshipper of Fancy! shut thine  
eyes  
To all the Muse's well-known flattery.

Ply the strong staff of labour in some shed;  
Do any thing but spin thy brains for bread.  
*Callum-street. ENORT.*

### SEA-SONG:

*From the Danish of Evald.*

[Intended to commemorate three victories by the three naval heroes, Christian, Juul, and Fordenskiold.]

By GEORGE OLAUS BORROW.

KING Christian stood beside the mast,  
In smoke and flame;  
His heavy cannon rattled fast  
Against the Gothmen, as they pass'd:  
Then sunk each hostile sail and mast  
In smoke and flame.  
"Fly, (said the foe,) fly, all that can,  
For who with Denmark's Christian  
Will ply the bloody game?"

Niel's Juul turn'd round, and loudly cried,  
"Stand to your guns:"  
He hoisted up his banner wide,  
And fore and aft the foeman ply'd,  
And loud above the battle cried,  
"Stand to the gun."  
Ah! where is the insensate fool,  
Who vainly hopes with Denmark's Juul  
The race of fame to run?

Once, Baltic, when the musket's knell  
Rang thro' the sky,  
Down to thy bosom heroes fell,  
And gasp'd amid the stormy swell,  
While drowning shriek and musket knell  
Rang thro' the sky,  
The gods fought with our Fordenskiold;  
Let that day's triumph teach the bold  
To honour us or fly.

Thou Danish path to fame and might,  
Dark-rolling wave,  
Receive a friend, who holds as light  
The terrors of the stormy fight;  
Who braves like thee the tempest's night,  
Dark-rolling wave!  
Thro' all the perils of the sea,  
Thro' war and conquest, usher me  
At length unto my grave.

### SONNET TO SYMPATHY.

LIFE! thou hast antidotes to grief, but  
none  
Such sweet prevailing influence hold  
o'er thee  
As when, to stay Distraction's direful moan,  
Forth from her angel cave young Sympathy  
Comes



Comes an earth-brightening visitant. Obtest  
 Considerate spirit! balm to misery,  
 O kind Samaritan! O heaven-born guest!  
 Soul-brightening gem, whose shrine is  
 purity;

Yes, I have seen rich India's jewell'd  
 mines,

And bend where music bathes the heart  
 with glee;

Yet the soft tear on Pity's cheek that shines,  
 And the kind whisperings of her voice,  
 to me

Yield more choice interest,—more delight  
 this heart,—

Than all which swells proud domes with  
 man's assiduous art.

Cullum-street.

ENORT.

### THE ERL-KING:

*From the German of Göthe.*

By GEORGE LAUS BORROW.

Who is it that gallops so late on the wild!  
 O it is the father that carries his child!  
 He presses him close in his circling arm,  
 To save him from cold, and to shield him from harm.

"Dear baby, what makes ye your countenance  
 hide?"

"Spür, father, your courser, and rowl his side;

The Erl-king is chasing us over the heath."

"Peace, baby, thou seest a vapoury wreath."

"Dear boy, come with me, and I'll join in your sport,

And show ye the place where the fairies resort."

My mother, who dwells in the cool pleasant mine,

Shall clothe thee in garments so fair and so fine."

"My father, my father, in mercy attend,

And hear what is said by the whispering fiend!"

"Be quiet, be quiet, my dearly-lov'd child,

'Tis nought but the wind as it stirs on the wild."

"Dear baby, if thou wilt but venture with me,

My daughter shall dandle thy form on her knee;

My daughter, who dwells where the moon-shadows

play,

Shall lull ye to sleep with the song of the fay."

"My father, my father, and seest thou not

His sorceress daughter in yonder dark spot?"

"I see something truly, thou dear little fool,—

I see the grey alders that hang by the pool."

"Sweet baby, I doat on that beautiful form,

And thou shalt ride with me the wings of the

storm."

"O father, my father, he grapples me now,

And already has done me a mischief, I vow."

The father was terrified, onward he press'd,

And closer he cradled the child to his breast;

And reach'd the far cottage, and, wild with alarm,

He found that the baby hung dead on his arm!

## NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To THOMAS GAUNTLETT, of Bath, Surgeon's Instrument-maker; for certain Improvements on Vapour Baths.—  
 June 26, 1822.

**T**HIS invention consists in a portable apparatus, which Mr. G. calls a portable vapour-bath, and by means of which apparatus he conveys steam, for the purposes of a vapour-bath, in two or more directions at the same time, and by the same movement; one of the said two directions being under or immediately about the feet, and the other or others upwards generally, into a casing or dress suspended by a portable frame over the patient. And the invention also consists in such an arrangement of the said apparatus, that the said two or more different directions may be given to the steam, and the steam regulated either by the patient or an assistant by means of a handle and universal joint, which handle may be brought by means of the said universal joint to any situation most convenient to meet the hand of the operator.

This vapour-bath is simple in its construction, and effectual in its application; it is well adapted for the use of hospitals and dispensaries; and is calculated, from its simplicity and efficacy, to bring into general use an agreeable and salutary practice, as well as a powerful remedy, in many obstinate diseases. In this apparatus

the stimulant power of heat is modified and tempered by the moisture diffused through the air; and, as the elastic vapour, like air, is a less powerful conductor of heat than a watery fluid, the effect of vapour in raising the temperature of the body is much less than that of the hot-bath. Its heating effect is also farther diminished by the copious perspiration which ensues; so that, on all accounts, the vapour-bath is safer, as it is, in most cases more effectual, than the hot-water bath, and may be employed with success where the hot-bath would be attended with danger. The vapour-bath may be applied to the whole body, or to any part of it: its immediate effects are, to excite or increase the action of the superficial arteries, by which the determination of blood to the deeper-seated parts is diminished: this increase of circulation at the surface of the body produces a copious perspiration, which may be continued, as it is excited, at pleasure. It should, however, always cease before debility begins. The utility of this application is obvious in all cases of internal inflammation; it draws a great quantity of blood to the surface, and relieves the internal parts by the secretion of the skin, which is the mode nature takes to resolve inflammations and fevers. Besides an increased perspiration, other effects are produced on the

the system; equal and due action is restored to the surface, and a highly-agreeable sensation is produced; which renders the influence of cool air safe and desirable.

The boiler should receive about three quarts of water, which is sufficient for the production of steam, at the requisite temperature, for one hour's use. It should be a clear fire; and, if of coal, a little small wood is found useful in regulating the heat. Any volatile substance may be introduced into the receiver, as camphor, &c. for the purpose of medicating the vapour, which is found highly beneficial in many cutaneous affections and rheumatic complaints. The apparatus, when used near the bedside, is not attended with any inconvenience as to the production of dampness, all the condensed vapour being completely absorbed by the calico covering or hood.

This apparatus is rendered extremely portable, by packing up in a small compass; and is in a few minutes ready for use, without requiring the patient to quit his bed-room.

#### LIST OF PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.

L. J. Pouchee, of King-street, Covent-garden, type-founder; for certain ma-

chinery or apparatus to be employed in the casting of metal types. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad.—Aug. 5, 1823.

R. Dickenson, esq. of Park-street, Southwark, Surrey; for an improvement in addition to the shoeing or stopping and treatment of horses' feet.—Aug. 5.

J. Barron, of Wells-street, Venetian-blind manufacturer, and Jacob Wilson, of Welbeck-street, upholsterer; for certain improvements in the construction and manufacturing of window-blinds.—Aug. 11.

W. Wigston, of Derby, Derbyshire, engineer; for certain improvements on steam-engines.—Aug. 11.

H. C. Jennings, esq. of Devonshire-street, Mary-le-bone; for an instrument or machine to prevent the improper escape of gas, and the danger and nuisance consequent thereon.—Aug. 14.

R. Rogers, of Liverpool, master-mariner and ship-owner; for an improved lanyard for the shrouds and other rigging of ships and other vessels, and an apparatus for setting up the same.—Aug. 18.

J. Malam, of Wakefield, engineer; for a new mode of applying certain materials, hitherto unused for that purpose, to the constructing of retorts, and improvements in other parts of gas-apparatus.—Aug. 18.

\* \* \* Copies of the specifications, or further notices of any of these inventions, will be inserted free of expense, on being transmitted to the Editor.

## SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY.

[The great increase of Journals devoted to Science, and the consequent accumulation of facts, have determined us, as a means of putting our readers into possession of every novelty, to devote from three to four pages regularly to Notices of the New Discoveries and interesting Facts scattered through seven or eight costly publications. We hope thereby to add to the value and utility of the Monthly Magazine, and leave our readers nothing to desire in regard to what is passing in the philosophical as well as literary world. The Belles Lettres departments of this Miscellany are, we believe, inferior to no work in the interest and taste of the articles, while, as an assemblage of useful materials, we have confessedly no rival either at home or abroad. Our only ground of lamentation is the limitation of space, by the limitation of our price; but we have resisted every overture to raise it above two shillings,—it being our ambition to present the public with the best Miscellany at the lowest price. This we are enabled to effect by an established circulation, and by not expending our small profits on mercenary advertisements. We calculate that every Number of our Miscellany is its own best advertisement, in the sterling merits of its contents; and that the commendation of the public will continue to prove more advantageous than the equivocal representations of newspaper advertisements.]

**A** SPECIES of iron ore is dug in the island of Ceylon, of which an account has been given by Mr. Russell to the Literary and Agricultural Society of that island, and of the processes by which this ore is melted, and at once converted into malleable iron, immediately from the furnace; instead of the tedious and expensive

process attendant on the making of bar-iron in other situations.

*Aërial Tides.*—Colonel WRIGHT, by a long series of barometric observations made in Ceylon, repeated at short intervals through every day, has ascertained that the mercury rises and falls, twice within twenty-four hours, with so much regularity, as to afford

afford almost an opportunity of measuring the lapse of time by the barometric scale. The details of these observations have been laid before the Literary and Agricultural Society of Ceylon; whence it appears, the mercury is at the highest about 9h. A.M. and 11h. P.M.; and at its lowest at 4h. P.M. and about 4½h. A.M. daily.

*Barometric Measurements of Heights.*—The Rev. B. POWELL, of Oxford, has applied himself with success to the explaining and improving, in point of accuracy, the instructions of M. Raymond for the application of the barometer to the measurement of heights; and has, in late Numbers of the "Annals of Philosophy," communicated the results of his labours. His practical rules, and examples of calculation, found at page 265, vol. vi. of the journal quoted, we would gladly have transferred to our pages, but for their dependance on several auxiliary tables, which there follow. Mr. B. Bévan, and other ingenious correspondents to our work and to the "Philosophical Magazine," between Sept. 1820 and Jan. 1822, communicated a great many sets of barometric observations, simultaneously made with great care, monthly, at different and distant places: but from which observations no general deductions of the heights have yet been given. Perhaps the present hints may not be lost on some of our ingenious readers.

*Remarkable degree of Cold.*—A register of weather kept at Donare, in Inverness-shire, Scotland, showed that at eleven o'clock at night, of the 6th of February last, Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 10°, and, in the space of the following two hours and a half, fell to 15°; which is one degree lower than ever before recorded in Scotland: on the 14th of January, 1780, 14° was observed at Glasgow, by Dr. WILSON.

The common toad (*rana bufo*) has been observed by Mr. FOTHERGIL to feed only upon live insects and reptiles, and absolutely to refuse those presented to it which have been ever so recently killed. The honey-bee and the wasp are its most favourite food; its mouth is perhaps insensible to the sting of these insects; because here they are retained for some time before they are swallowed, after being seized by the toad. Although, like the spider, the toad is capable of sustaining an almost indefinite abstinence, it is at times a voracious feeder, having been

seen to devour seventeen wasps in a day. The toad retires to the place of his hybernation about the same period when the swallow departs. The instances continue to multiply of the undoubted finding of live toads encased in solid rocks; one was lately so found, in cutting the Erie Canal in Niagara County, in North America.

*Fossil Bones at Oreston.*—The immense quarries which lately have been made in the thick limestone rock of Oreston, on the south-east side of Plymouth, Devon, for constructing the breakwater, have laid open and removed the surrounding rock, of a succession of caverns, in which were found the remains of the partly-eaten bones of a great many hyenas; some of which ferocious beasts, formerly inhabiting these caverns, were of twice the size of any hyenas now existing. Remains of the partly-eaten bones, teeth, and horns, of an extinct species of large ox, and of wolves, foxes, and other wild animals, all very unlike to the present ones, were found in abundance, in such states as prove them to have been the food of the hyenas inhabiting these caves. The preservation of these bones has been occasioned by the indurated mud or clay with which a former deluge (of great violence, and in this respect quite unlike to that described by Moses,) had filled them, and closed their entrances under thick beds of gravel.

*Improved Lamps.*—M. FRESNEL has lately constructed, in France, lamps on the principle of M. Argand; but having, instead of one circular wick, two or three of such, concentrically placed, and admitting up a free current of air between each wick. The perfect combustion produced by the great heat and free access of air, to the oil thus volatilized at top of the wicks, is said to be productive of very great advantages, as to perfection and economy of light. Flat wicks have for a long time in this country been placed side by side, and near to each other, with similar advantages, by Major Cochrane and others.

*Distillation of Sea-water.*—M. CLEMENT, a French chemist, has lately invented an apparatus for the distillation of sea-water, which produces six pounds of good fresh water by the burning of one pound of common coal. A single still will supply five hundred pints of water daily, and the distillation may be performed during the



the roughest weather : hence it results, that, in the loading of vessels, six tons of water may be obtained by one ton of coal, and five-sixths of the space usually occupied by water-casks may be saved, by the substitution of a substance which does not spoil like water, and which is not liable to be lost by leaking. Persons who have tasted this water affirm, that, though it retains somewhat of an empyreumatic flavour, which is always contracted by the purest river-water in the still, yet they had never drank better, after having been a fortnight at sea.

A *geological phenomenon* of some interest has lately been noticed by Mr. GRANGER, and described in *Silliman's Journal*, occurring near the town of Sandusky, in a bay of the same name, on the Ohio river, in North America. A gritty limestone rock, abounding in shells, has its upper surface, under the alluvium, fluted and scratched by numerous straight and parallel lines, accompanied by other marks of wear and polish on the general surface of the stone. Mr. G. seems to believe, that similar appearances have been observed only on one spot in Europe, the locality of which he does not mention : this however is a mistake ; the phenomenon in question is of frequent occurrence, and will often be noticed by those who attend to the removal of clayey alluvia from off the surface of compact quarry rocks : in a few instances, the marks of wear and polish, accompanied by parallel deep scratches, remain visible on durable rocks, which have been long exposed to the action of the elements. A naked white grit-stone rock, situated on Hare-hill, south of the church of Clyne, in Suther-

land, Scotland, may be quoted as an instance of this kind ; and the recently uncovered slate-rock, on the south of the famous Penrhyn Quarry, south-east of Bangor, in Carnarvonshire, North Wales, presents exactly similar marks of wear and scratching upon a rock, which is of too perishable a nature to retain, through many ages of open exposure, the marks, which evidently, as the writer thinks, have been occasioned by the corners of masses of rock, dragged over these rocky surfaces by an enormous over-riding tide, or current of water, occurring before the lodgment of the last alluvia, and prior to the creation of the living beings contemporary with man : the animals, whose shells are imbedded in the rocks, having all of them perished, and left none of their species remaining, before the period when these surfaces were scratched.

*Thermometers.* — The necessity is now established, of mistrusting the accuracy of thermometers which have been long made, and even those of recent construction which have since been subjected to extremes of temperature ; owing to the permanent alteration of bulk which the bulb suffers, by the pressure of the atmosphere, or the expansive force of the fluid within them, when suddenly or considerably heated or cooled. The freezing points of thermometers ought to be actually tried, before and after any nice experiments, in which they may be used ; otherwise, considerable errors may be occasioned : and thus, doubtless, the anomalies, in many courses of delicate thermometric experiments on record, may, in part at least, have been occasioned.

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

### INSTITUTE of FRANCE.

*Report on the Progress of Experimental Philosophy, by M. Fourier, read in the Public Sitting of the Four Academies of the Institute of France, April 24, 1823.*

THE Academy of Sciences intends, in its general sitting, every year, to receive a summary, reporting the progress of science, in general, and the particular acquisitions made in the branches that have occupied the labours of its classes. The following exhibits one part of this Report. What concerns the MONTHLY MAG. No. 389.

physical sciences will be given at the next general sitting. This plan is meant to be prosecuted, alternately, for the sciences, mathematical and physical, the account of each to appear every two years. Hereby, no discovery of any importance, no useful application of science to the arts, will fail of its public announcement in the series of these annual reports. They will include, not only such as have been made in France, but those communicated to the Institute by its foreign correspondents, members of other academies. It will form a sort

of Analytical Contemporary History of the happiest Efforts of the Human Mind.

The theory of Mathematics has long enjoyed one primary advantage, that of different Elementary Treatises, composed by the greatest geometricians. We are indebted to Newton for the Principles of Universal Arithmetic; to Euler, for the Elements of Algebra; to M. Le Gendre, for a System of Geometry. The twelfth edition of this work has just been published. M. La Croix has republished his Elements of the Analysis of Probabilities, an important science, and hitherto but little understood, originating from a speculation of Pascal, and subsequently reared in England, to ascertain the degree of eminence from which immediate practical advantages are derived. It has received a further augmentation from M. La Croix, whose publications on this subject, considered collectively, appear to comprise the whole extent of mathematical analysis. He has annexed to his present work some valuable Remarks on Saving Bank Societies, Modes of Insurance, Life Annuities, Tontines, &c. His intention is to distinguish between such establishments as are useful and respectable, and such as are noxious and reprehensible.

The Treatise on Statics of M. Poinsoit has been reprinted. The author has therein discovered new principles, in addition to a theory that was originally invented by Archimedes, and which received great improvements from Galileo.

Messrs. Poisson and Cauchy have been directing their labours to the study of natural phenomena, and have brought this part of science to a high degree of perfection.

The first theorems of Optics were discovered by Descartes, Huygens, and Newton. This science acquired a fresh impetus about the beginning of this century, and has had recent accessions from the investigations of Messrs. Malus, Arago, Biot, and Fresnel; and also, in England, from those of Wollaston, Young, and Brewster.

Light is transmitted, with an immense velocity, through all parts of the universe. It traverses, with a uniform motion, about 210,000 miles in a second, becomes reflected on the surface of bodies, and some parts of its rays penetrate transparent bodies. In decomposition, it falls into coloured homogeneous rays, refrangible, but unequally. When a ray of light passes through certain

crystals, it divides into two distinct parts; it is this which constitutes double refraction. The law of this phenomenon has been deduced from the observations of Huygens; and M. La Place has reduced it to the general principles of rational mechanics. Each of the two refracted rays acquires, in the interior of the crystallized medium, a peculiar disposition, which has been designated by the name of polarization, and which keeps up a singular but constant relation with the situation of the elements of crystals. This property becomes manifest, when a polarized ray falls, obliquely, on the surface of a transparent body, which reflects a part of it; for the effects of reflection and transmission are very different, and in some measure opposite, according as the surface presents itself to the ray on different sides.

M. Malas has employed himself in the study of this kind of phenomena; his numerous and ingenious discoveries, combined with the experiments of Messrs. Wollaston and Young, have thrown new light on optics, and ascertained the boundaries of its recent progress.

We owe to M. Arago the discovery of coloured polarization. His researches, which have brought to some degree of perfection all the other parts of optics, are remarkable for adding to the science new instruments, which reproduce and perpetuate the utility of preceding experiments. By observations on the phenomena of coloured polarization, he has been enabled to compare the rays which proceed from the edges of the sun's apparent disc, with those that are emitted from his centre. M. Arago has constructed a new process for illustrating the effects of diffraction, by measuring, with precision, the slightest differences of refrangible force, in æriform bodies or substances. This forms a valuable acquisition to optics.

Messrs. Biot and Brewster have contributed, not a little, to enrich this science with correct calculations, new facts, and a great number of observations.

M. Fresnel has been applying himself, of late years, to all the parts of optics with singular success. He has determined the mathematical laws of the most complicated phenomena, and all the results of his analysis are exactly conformable to the observations. Those fringes, alternately brilliant and obscure, that attend the shadows of bodies,



the coloured rings that light produces, in passing through the laminae of crystals, the colours that polarized light develops, in passing through those laminae, become thus evident and necessary consequences of one and the same theory.

When two rays, issuing from a common source, meet on the same point of a surface, the double effects of light are not always in force, but may destroy each other. And so the union of two luminous rays may produce obscurity, an effect which takes place in several experiments. In results of this kind the principle of interferences consists, which may be considered as the most fertile and extensive in this new part of optics. The origin of it may be traced to the experiments of Grimaldi, which were a precursor to Newton's Optics, also to the Researches of Hook; but very much is owing to Dr. Thomas Young, who has introduced it, with demonstrative proofs, into the study of the phenomena of optics.

It should be observed, that this principle is not, exclusively, confined to optical properties. M. Arago has shown, that, when the meeting of two rays causes their annihilation, the chemical action of light disappears likewise.

The design of M. Fresnel, in his most recent researches, is to designate the mathematical laws of double refraction in all crystals, together with the quantity of light reflected by diaphanous bodies in different points of incidence, and also a kind of polarization very different from that hitherto noticed, but which possesses characters as general and as constant.

A practical illustration of some of the properties of light appears in the establishment of dioptric pharoses, or light-houses. In these, the light is not reflected, but transmitted through glass lenses, which render the rays parallel. The flame is placed in the centre of eight similar lenses, and the whole turns on an axis, so that all the points of the horizon are illuminated. The light is, alternately, more and less ardent, diversifying and distinguishing the points of flame. M. Fresnel has formed lenses of large dimensions, consisting of several parts; in these, he does away all the thick and heavy parts, which only tend to weaken the light, a disposition not unobserved by Buffon.

To render the flame uncommonly ardent, Messrs. Arago and Fresnel have invented a lamp with concentric fires,

the light of which is equivalent to that of 150 bougies. From late trials, it appears that even in dusky weather, these lights may be seen at the distance of more than eight leagues. Such is their lustre, that even before the close of day they may serve as signals in geodesic operations, and have been employed as such by Messrs. Arago and Mathieu, and by Messrs. Kater and Colby, of the Royal Society of London. A telescope will discover these signals at more than sixteen leagues distance, an hour before sunset; and, an hour after sunset, the naked eye will distinguish them at the same distance.

The discoveries that have been made, of late, in the theories of electricity and magnetism, take their rise from the notable experiments of M. Oersted, of the Academy of Copenhagen. Long continued trials and speculations on the identity of the causes of electricity and magnetism, led him to observe that the conducting wire which joins the two extremities of the voltaic apparatus, has a very sensible influence on the direction of the magnetic needle, and he detailed all the general characters of this phenomenon. The Academy of Sciences of Paris decreed one of its great annual prizes to M. Oersted, concluding that this discovery would lead to others, and perhaps to a physical and mathematical theory; the event has been conformable to this expectation.

M. Arago was the first to observe a remarkable fact connected with the Danish process, that the same conductor which transmits the electrical current, attracts iron, and communicates to it the properties of the loadstone; and that this effect ceases as soon as the current is interrupted.

M. Ampere has been pursuing his enquiries respecting the general laws of the dynamic actions of the conductor and magnets. He finds that a mutual action, attractive and repulsive, exists between the conductors, subject to certain conditions; a curious discovery, from which he has deduced a great number of facts. As to the action of magnetized bodies, M. Ampere attributes it to the presence of a multitude of electrical circuits, formed about each molecule of such bodies. If the existence of these currents cannot be positively asserted, it is, at least, evident that the magnetic properties are reproduced, very sensibly, when we give to the conductor the figure of a helix, the spirals of which are considerably multiplied. This shows what



what effects must result from the action of terrestrial magnetism, combined with that of the conductors. It explains a remarkable fact, first observed by M. Paraday, and which consists in the constant motion of a portion of the conductor about a magnet. The explanation serves to complete the experiment, and has suggested the turning of the magnet about its axis, and producing a constant motion between the conductors. The author of this theory, M. Ampere, has deduced from his observations the mathematical expression of the force that acts between the elements of the conductors, and thereby reduces to a single principle the most complicated effects of the action of the conductors, and of terrestrial magnetism. Our limits will not allow of particularizing the results of some fine experiments of Sir H. Davy, on the measure of the conducting property which different metals possess, when traversed by the electric currents. For the same reason, we can only mention a process of M. Schweiger, for multiplying and rendering manifest the effects of an electromotive force, that appears to be in a manner insensible.

M. Biot and M. Poinillet have been also investigating the action of conductors on magnets, for the purpose of determining its mathematical laws by a correct process. Messrs. Savary and de Montferrant have produced some successful applications of the integral calculus to the measure of electro-dynamic effects; and have deduced from the law set forth by M. Ampere, results conformable to the experiments of Coulomb, and others already cited.

From some recent experiments of M. Seebeck, of the Academy of Berlin, we learn that the contact of different metals, and the inequality of temperatures, will be sufficient to produce very sensible magnetic effects. The alternate succession of two metals retained to unequal temperatures, augments effects of this kind, and, so to speak, multiplies them to an indefinite extent. M. Oersted has just discovered some remarkable properties of these actions, to which he gives the name of thermo-electrical.

This sketch, though rapid and imperfect, may, however, let us into the whole extent of these new theories. A relation so manifest, between phenomena that might well be thought of a totally different nature, proves to us that they have a common origin, and furnishes hints to speculate on the cause of terrestrial

magnetism, and its relations with the aurora borealis. As very intense magnetic effects are determined only by the diversity of the matters put in contact, and by the difference of temperatures, similar effects will doubtless be observed in the solid envelope of the terrestrial globe; and, at the same time, the influence of diurnal or annual variations of heat produced by the solar rays, will be illustrated.

In the great work, called 'Celestial Mechanics,' the author had announced his intention of drawing up an historical summary of all such mathematical discoveries as have a relation to the system of the world. The first part of this history has just appeared; an elegant precision pervades this performance, similar to what is observed in the *Notice des Progrès de l'Astronomie*.

The first part of the fifth volume is occupied with mathematical researches on the figure of the earth. This very difficult question is now completely resolved.

In treating of the mutual action of the spheres, the author examines the conditions of the molecular statics of aeriform fluids. This part of his investigations is entirely novel. The Analysis of M. de La Place explains the two known laws of the statics of gases. One of these laws bears the name of Mariotte, who discovered it; for the second, we are indebted to Messrs. Gay-Lussac and Dalton.

In this same analysis we may trace, very distinctly, the conditions that give a determination to solidity, to liquids, to conversions into vapour, and to any intermediate state of vapours very much condensed. These were points not well known till ascertained in the experiments of Le Baron Cagniard de la Tour.

The same theory gives the exact measure of the velocity of sound in the air, a very ancient question, which had hitherto been but imperfectly resolved, as the elevation of temperature, to be considered along with the compression of the air, had not, till then, been observed.

The French academicians, in 1738, had made some experiments for measuring this velocity; the Board of Longitude renewed them, in the month of June last, with all possible precision. It has been found that the velocity of sound, in the air, at the temperature of 55° Fahrenheit, differs very little from 1044 feet per second. The correctness

of these new observations is not a little owing to the instruments of Messrs. Breguet.

The Tables of Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus, by M. Bouvard, of the Royal Observatory of Paris, are of recent date, and require, at least, honourable mention. In the year 1822, four comets appeared, the first of which was discovered by M. Gambard, at Marseilles, and two others by M. Pons. For one of these, there have been only two observations, so that the elements of its orbit have not been calculated. These elements have been ascertained for the other two comets. They differ considerably from those that appertain to the preceding comets. Hence we may judge that these are new stars, or, at least, different from all those that have been hitherto observed. It is not the same with the fourth comet observed in 1822; it is, evidently, that of 1785, 1795, 1805, and 1819. Its revolution about the sun takes up 1202 days. The return of this star is an astronomical event of great interest. From its paucity of lustre, and crepuscular light, it was not visible in Europe, nor discernible at the Observatory of the Cape of Good Hope; but it has recently been discovered in a region the most distant from Europe, in New Holland. The astronomers of the Observatory of Paramatta, the latest establishment of this kind, discovered this comet in the month of June, 1822, and in positions very near to those that had been before calculated. The foundation of this new Observatory may be ascribed to General Brisbane, Governor of New South Wales, and a very intelligent correspondent of the Academy of Sciences.

The comet of 1759, observed by Halley and Clairaut, was hitherto the only star whose elliptical revolution was known and positively determined; the period of its return is about seventy years. The comet spoken of a little above has been calculated, as to its elliptical elements, by M. Euke, and possesses this peculiar advantage, that it will become visible ten times in thirty-three years. The lengthened ellipse which it describes, is included within the limits of our solar system. Its least distance from the sun is about three times less than that of the earth, and its greatest distance is equal to twelve times the least.

This comet, perhaps, may help us to acquire some fresh information respecting the singular nature of these stars,

which appear to have very little of a solid mass or body, and to consist chiefly of condensed vapours. In our planetary system, they do not give rise to any sensible perturbation, but they themselves undergo very considerable ones. Their course cannot be duly fixed, if the mass gradually changes, or separates, or dissipates; so long, however, as the mass subsists, these stars are subject to the known laws of gravity; so that there is none of them whose observation does not call forth fresh proofs of the verity of the principles of modern astronomy.

Among other applications of mechanical theories, we should not omit to notice an ingenious process of M. de Prony, which serves to measure the dynamic effect of rotatory machines; as also the Memoir of M. Girard, on the Resisting Power of Cylindrical Envelopes or Covers; and a remarkable work, just published, of the same author, treating of Hydraulics, the Course of Rivers, and the Regimen to which they might be subjected, and of Commerce and Industry generally.

A number of mechanical or physical Questions, that enter into the concerns of civil life, have been addressed to the academy by the government. The first relates to the public use of carriages, to prevent accidents that may arise from a want of stability, or from a defective construction, or from an improper distribution of the luggage, or from excessive speed when in motion, or from the construction of the roads. The other Questions relate to lightning-conductors, to the arcometrical process requisite to measure, with precision, the specific weight of liquids; also to the use of machines moved by the force of steam; and the methods most proper to guard against their fatal explosions.

These Questions have undergone examination by Select Committees. M. Arago drew up the Report on Arcometers; M. Gay-Lussac that on the Construction of Paratonnerres, (Lightning Conductors); and M. Dupin, three Reports on the Stability of Carriages in Roads, on the use of Steam Engines, and on the use of Fire Engines. He is proceeding in the publication of his Mathematical Memoirs, and his work detailing the Nautical, Military, and Commercial Establishments of Great Britain.

From this brief exposition, it appears evident, that theories cannot make any considerable progress without numerous practical

practical applications. By the aid of these sciences the most abstract are suddenly found to be pregnant with immediate and obvious utilities, and adapted to the most common purposes. A theorem of Archimedes serves as a basis for the areometrical measuring of liquids, so requisite both for the ministers of government and for individuals. The hydraulic press, now of such use in the arts, the immense force of which brings together or divides, reduces substances to their smallest volume, gives penetration, to colours into the most compact woven textures; this instrument, of almost universal use in England, may be ascribed to a corollary of statics, originally proposed by Pascal.

The discussion and analysis of Documents relating to the Marine, and the Hydrographical Methods for surveying the Coasts, have been brought to a degree of perfection scarcely to be hoped for, by Messrs. Buache and Beau Tems Beaupré. Their Reports include a number of details on the configuration of the lands, the position of rocks and shoals, new methods of sounding, &c. These labours are progressively augmenting every year, by exploring fresh parts of the coasts of the ocean. They tend to confirm the reputation of the French Hydrographic School. Our vessels have been employed in scientifically examining all the shores of the Mediterranean, of the Black Sea, the Western Coasts of Africa, those of Brasil, &c. The results of their discoveries are published, at a vast expence, by the French government, that all maritime nations may profit by the knowledge so imparted.

In treating of labours so essential to navigation, the great Logarithmic Tables of M. de Prony, from which spherical geometry would derive immense advantages, might be mentioned. Two enlightened governments have announced their intention to concur in the publication of a work, which, in point of extent and accuracy, far surpasses all others of a similar description. Its appearance will prove a singular acquisition to the sciences.

The grand geodesic operations now carrying on in France, are meant, also, to procure certain useful data which the Minister of Interior may turn to account. The principal lines are determined with a rigorous precision that may be compared to astronomical observations.

Researches of this description are

highly interesting to the mathematical sciences, as they conduce to the correct ascertaining of the figure of the globe. Thus, in India, Colonel Lambton, a corresponding member of the Academy, is proceeding, annually, in his geodesic operations: from the results which he has obtained, recently transmitted to the Academy, it appears that they manifestly agree with the principal element of the French Metrical System. The like conformity has been observed with respect to the oblate spherical form of the globe, or the excess of the equatorial diameter above that of the axis that passes through the poles. By comparing the measurements made in India and in Europe, this excess is computed to be equal to the three-hundred and tenth part of the polar axis, the quantity varying from that heretofore admitted being very little. Among other of our modern theories, this determination of the oblate sphericity of the earth has been deduced from the Observation of the Irregularities of the Lunar Movements.

A sort of cordon of geodesic operations has been formed between those in France, England, the Low Countries, Hanover, Denmark, Bavaria, Austria, Switzerland, and Upper Italy. An immense network, or connexion of triangles, has been hereby established, and one and the same Science has extended its peaceable empire over the greatest part of Europe.

During the execution of these great labours in the Old Continent, M. Marestier, an officer of the French marine, has been studying in North America the works for the construction of their vast canals, which there have already become one of the principal elements of public prosperity. Two young travellers, Messrs. Cailliaud and Lefort, formed in the school of French astronomers, supplied with instruments and methods from the Observatory of Paris, have embarked from Europe, landed in Africa, penetrated into the interior of its eastern parts more than 500 leagues from the boundaries of Egypt and Nubia, described a number of ancient monuments, and determined, by celestial observations, a multitude of geographical positions entirely unknown. At the same time, and almost in the same countries, Messrs. Huyot and Gau, in the midst of difficult labours, have been enriching various departments of architecture, the arts, and the science of antiquities.



## BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the* FOURTH YEAR *of the* REIGN *of* GEORGE THE FOURTH, *or in the* FOURTH SESSION *of the* SEVENTH PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM.

**CAP. XLVI.** *For repealing the Capital Punishments inflicted by several Acts of the Sixth and Twenty-seventh Years of King George the Second, and of the Third, Fourth, and Twenty-second, Years of King George the Third; and for providing other Punishments in lieu thereof, and in lieu of the Punishment of Frame-breaking under an Act of the Twenty-eighth Year of the same reign.—* July 4, 1823.

Sec. 1.—So much of recited Acts as excludes the benefit of clergy from persons destroying banks, &c. or cutting hop binds, or personating pensioners, repealed; and offenders to be liable to transportation.

§ 2.—Punishing persons by transportation or imprisonment, at discretion of the court, for destroying woollen, silk, linen, or cotton goods, &c. in the loom, &c.—From and after the passing of this Act, if any person shall by day or by night break into any house, shop, or building, or enter by force into any house, shop, or building, with intent to cut, break, destroy, or damage, in the loom or frame, or on any machine or engine, or on the rack or tenters, or in any stage, process, or progress, of manufacture, any woollen, silk, linen, or cotton goods, or any goods of any one or more of those materials mixed with each other, or mixed with any other material; or to cut, break, destroy, or damage any other article of the woollen, silk, linen, or cotton manufactures in the loom or frame, or on any machine or engine, or on the rack or tenters, or in any stage, process, or progress, of manufacture; or to cut, break, destroy, or damage any warp or shute of woollen, silk, linen, or cotton, or of any one or more of those materials mixed with each other, or mixed with any other material, or any framework-knitted piece, stocking, hose, or lace; or to burn, break, cut, destroy, or damage, any loom, frame, machine, engine, rack, tool, tackle, utensil, instrument, or implement, whether fixed or moveable, prepared for or employed in carding, spinning, throwing, weaving, fulling, shearing, or otherwise manufacturing, or preparing, any such goods or articles; or shall wilfully and maliciously, and without lawful authority, cut, break, destroy, or damage any such woollen, silk, linen, cotton, or mixed goods, or articles, in the loom or frame, or on any machine or engine, or on the rack or tenters, or in any stage, process, or progress, of manufacture; or burn, break, cut, destroy, or damage, any such loom, frame,

machine, engine, rack, tool, tackle, utensil, instrument, or implement, as aforesaid; or counsel, procure, aid, or abet, the commission of the said offences, or of any of them; every person so offending, being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be guilty of felony, and shall be liable, at the discretion of the court, to be transported beyond the seas for life, or for any term not less than seven years, or to be imprisoned only, or to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the common gaol or House of Correction, for any term not exceeding seven years.

**CAP. XLVII.** *For authorizing the Employment at Labour, in the Colonies, of Male Convicts under Sentence of Transportation.*

Sec. 1.—His Majesty, by order in council, may direct convicts to be employed in any part of his Majesty's dominions out of England, under the management of a superintendant and overseer.—It shall be lawful for his Majesty, by an order in writing to be notified by one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, to direct the removal and confinement of any male offender, either at land or on-board any ship or vessel to be provided by his Majesty, within the limits of any port or harbour in that part of his Majesty's dominions which shall be named in such order in council, under the management of the superintendant now being or hereafter to be appointed in England, and of an overseer to be appointed by his Majesty for each ship or vessel or other place of confinement to be provided under this Act; and that every offender who shall be so removed, shall continue on-board the ship or vessel or other place of confinement to be so provided, or any similar ship or vessel or other place of confinement to be from time to time provided by his Majesty, until his Majesty shall otherwise direct, or until the offender shall be entitled to his liberty.

**CAP. XLVIII.** *For enabling Courts to abstain from pronouncing Sentence of Death in certain Capital Felonies.*

Sec. 1.—Court may abstain from pronouncing sentence of death on persons convicted of any felonies, except murder.—From and after the passing of this Act, whenever any person shall be convicted of any felony, except murder, and shall by law be excluded the benefit of clergy in respect thereof, and the court before which such offender shall be convicted shall be of opinion that, under the particular circumstances of the case, such offender is a fit

and proper subject to be recommended for the royal mercy, it shall and may be lawful for such court, if it shall think fit so to do, to direct the proper officer then being present in court to require and ask, whereupon such officer shall require and ask, if such offender hath or knoweth any thing to say, why judgment of death should not be recorded against such offender; and in case such offender shall not allege any matter or thing sufficient in law to arrest or bar such judgment, the court shall and may and is hereby authorized to abstain from pronouncing judgment of death upon

such offender; and instead of pronouncing such judgment to order the same to be entered of record, and thereupon such proper officer as aforesaid shall and may and is hereby authorized to enter judgment of death on record against such offender, in the usual and accustomed form, and in such and the same manner as is now used, and as if judgment of death had actually been pronounced in open court against such offender, by the court before which such offender shall have been convicted.

§ 2. Record of judgment to have the same effect as if pronounced.

## NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

*Fantasia for the Flute and Piano-Forte; composed by Charles Nicholson. 4s.*

TO give an additional burnish to this fantasia, Mr. Nicholson has introduced the favourite Irish melody of "The last rose of summer;" and, to complete the excellence he intended, has, for the construction of the piano-forte accompaniment, availed himself of the skill of Mr. Bochs. Under such circumstances, the reader will naturally expect our commendation; and, in denying it, we should be unjust to two distinguished masters in their separate provinces of practice. The general plan of the piece is good, and its execution proclaims taste, grace, and a vigorous imagination. The style, in every sense of the expression, is so perfectly modern, that, if the novel ornaments are not omitted, yet are they rather judiciously than abundantly employed; and, on the whole, we really think that the talents of Nicholson and Bochs so happily amalgamate, that it is to be wished that the present instance is only one of many in which their efforts will be combined.

*Calantha's Song, as sung by Mrs. Ashe, at the Bath and Bristol Concerts. Composed by F. I. Klose. 1s. 6d.*

This song, which we know to have been very flatteringly received both at Bath and Bristol, is a pleasing, and somewhat interesting, if not a brilliant, production. Of the separate passages of the melody, we should say, that they are not the most beautifully conceived; and, of the melody itself, that it is deficient in the connexion of its portions, and consequently imperfect in its aggregate character. If we are sorry when we see composers of genius mistaking mere assemblages of heterogeneous ideas for orderly construction; and, perhaps, throwing away real felicities of

thought, by paying no attention to consonance and affinity; we are scarcely less concerned at witnessing the deterioration of second-rate abilities from the same unfortunate error.

*Handel's Celebrated Air, "O had I Jubal's Lyre;" arranged by Samuel Poole. 2s.*

This so justly-admired melody is here made the basis of a duet for the piano-forte, and forms the fifty-third number of Hodsol's excellent collection of pieces of the same description. To effect this transformation with success, required no trivial degree of skill. The difficulties it presented have, however, been so far subdued as to entitle Mr. Poole to the thanks of the public. By his judicious management, all the principal points have not only been preserved, but enforced; and an effect produced which, to say the least of it, is rather advantageous than detrimental, to the air on which he has worked; and young piano-forte performers will not practise it without advantage.

*"O speed thee, dear Kinsman," a Song, composed and arranged for the Piano-Forte, by M. Corri. 1s.*

This is the air sung with so much éclat by Mrs. Garrick, in the Melo-Drama of "Gregarach, the Highland Watch-word." Of its very high pretensions it does not allow us to vaunt. Though we are far from asserting its destitution of merit, we feel ourselves compelled to attribute its favourable reception on the boards, chiefly to the vocal excellence of its fair performer. Mr. Corri excels in this department of composition; but in the present melody we miss much of that grace and appropriateness of expression of which he is generally master, and by which he long since distinguished himself from the common herd of ballad-composers.

Thou

"*Thou' rob't my Days of Business and Delight,*" a Song, composed (with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte,) by W. Gutteridge.

Mr. Gutteridge, who is a member of the king's private band, has produced, in the present little production, a pleasing, if not a first-rate specimen of his talent for vocal composition. If the style of his passages is a little quaint and antique, that of the words he has selected are not very modern, for they are from Cowley. The principal merits of his melody are, that it suits the poetry, and is so consistent with itself as to form a regular and agreeable aggregate.

#### THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE.—The proprietor of Drury-Lane continues those unparalleled exertions which have raised this theatre to the acmé of popularity. Towards the end of last month he produced, under the name of "the Cataract of the Ganges," the most splendid and perfect spectacle ever seen in an English theatre. It combines the gorgeous magnificence of Eastern courts with a story which, throughout, keeps alive the attention of the audience. The processions are assisted in effect by numerous equestrians, and by every art which is calculated to heighten the pleasure of beholding them. Of course, the house is constantly crowded in every part; and, great as may have been the

cost, this showy exhibition must prove highly productive. Another attraction is a new tragedy, from classic story, and, in classic language, called "*Caius Gracchus*," in which Mr. Macready displays his astonishing powers with transcendent effect, while other parts are filled by performers of the first order of merit. In truth, the talents of the dramatic corps of this theatre, assembled at vast expense, and by happy discrimination, combined with the judicious casting of the parts, render all the performances night after night a continued series of gratification to all discriminating lovers of the drama.

At COVENT-GARDEN, the new and splendid musical pageant, brought forward under the title of "*Cortez, or the Conquest of Mexico*," aided by the successful representation of "*Macbeth*," so favourable to the display of Young's tragic talents; "*As you like it*," in which Kemble's *Orlando* must ever please; "*The Gamester*," the principal character in which is again so well calculated for Young; and "*The Cabinet*," than the *Prince Orlando* in which nothing could offer a better scope for the exercise of Mr. Sinclair's vocal powers; relieved by these, the new piece, so well received at its first representation, has continued to draw tolerably full houses, and to gratify the taste of the town.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS;

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND is printing a Description of an Antediluvian Den of Hyenas, discovered at Kirkdale, Yorkshire, in 1821, and containing the remains of the hyena, tiger, bear, elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, and sixteen other animals, all formerly natives in this country; with a comparative view of many similar caverns and dens in England and Germany.

SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS will in a few days publish a small cheap tract, under the title of *Illustrations of the Interrogative System of Education*. Its object is to disseminate a knowledge of the principles and practice of that system to the most distant parts of the empire, so as to procure its introduction into country schools, to which it is as well adapted as to the finishing academies near London, wherein the system is so generally used. Besides

the facility which this system affords in teaching every desirable subject, it so much simplifies the acquisition of popular branches of knowledge as to make it easy to render them objects of universal education; and, with this view, a popular account for general distribution has been prepared.

A new edition of Mr. B. P. CAPPER's Topographical Dictionary of the United Kingdom being in the press, the author invites corrections and communications. It will of course include the new population returns. The three kingdoms will be in separate alphabets, and not confused in one alphabet, as in the former edition.

An Institution, for teaching mechanics the scientific principles of their several trades, has been established in London, under the fostering guidance of the public-spirited Dr. BIRKBECK,



founder of the first institution of the kind at Glasgow. Its importance, in a moral as well as useful point of view, must be obvious; and it affords us sincere pleasure to learn, that its success and organization are certain. Already similar plans are afloat at Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Bristol, and Birmingham; and they follow the Lancasterian Schools and the Interrogative System, like a body and its shadow. The following resolutions illustrate the plan:—

That the establishment of institutions for the instruction of mechanics, at a cheap rate, in the principles of the arts they practise, as well as in all other branches of useful knowledge, is a measure calculated to improve extensively their habits and condition, to advance the arts and sciences, and to add largely to the power, resources, and prosperity, of the country.

That such institutions are likely to be most stable and useful when entirely or chiefly supported and managed by mechanics themselves.

That the meeting acknowledge with gratitude the example which the mechanics of Glasgow have set their brethren at large, in being the first to establish, on this principle of self-support and exertion, an institution for their own support and instruction in the arts and sciences.

That there shall be established in this metropolis an institution, called the *London Mechanics' Institute*.

That among the objects which the London Mechanics' Institute shall have especially in view, shall be the establishment, for the benefit of the members, of lecture-ships on the different arts and sciences, a library of reference and circulation, a reading-room, a museum of models, a school of design, and an experimental workshop and laboratory.

That the annual subscription, to admit a mechanic to all the benefits of the Institute, shall not exceed one guinea, which shall be payable at once, or by such instalments as the laws shall direct.

That the friends of knowledge and improvement be invited to contribute towards the accomplishment of all the aforesaid purposes, by donations of money, books, specimens, and apparatus.

Capt. BARRY announces a Narrative of the Operations of the Left Wing of the Allied Army, in the Pyrenees and South of France, in the years 1813-14; illustrated by numerous plates of mountain and river scenery, views of Fontarabia, Irun, St. Jean de Luz, and Bayonne, with plans, &c.

Sir F. HENNIKER, bart. is printing his Notes during a Visit to Egypt,

Nubia, the Oasis of Egypt, Mount Sinai, and Jerusalem.

Mr. Pierce Egan is employed upon a new work, entitled the "Life of an Actor," to be published in eight monthly numbers, embellished with Twenty-four coloured plates, and also enriched with numerous woodcuts.

Vol. III. of Travels by the late J. L. BURCKHARDT, in the Hedjaz, with plates, will soon appear.

The Committee of Scottish authors, under the equivocal title of "Author of Waverley," are pursuing their prosperous commercial career, and announce "more last words," under the name of *St. Ronan's Well*. It would be amusing to see the interior of this non-descript manufactory, and to trace the economy by which labour is divided among the workmen. Perhaps there is the plot-man, the rough scribes, the polishers of parts, and the general finisher. Be it as it may, however, the articles turned out are sought for with avidity; they are the best in the market; and division of labour may, for aught we see to the contrary, be turned to as good account in this species of manufactory as in any other. For our parts, we give the proprietors of the concern unequivocal credit for their ingenuity and perseverance.

A new quarterly review, to be called the Westminster Review, is announced for the first day of the new year.

A Geographical, Statistical, and Historical, Description of the Empire of China, and its Dependancies, by JULIUS KLAPROTH, member of the Asiatic Societies of London and Paris, of the Royal Society of Gottingen, of the Imperial Society of Naturalists in Moscow, &c. is preparing for publication: it will be handsomely printed in two quarto volumes, and illustrated with a map. Mr. Klaproth, whose acquaintance with the language and literature of China is very extensive, having made the study of them his principal occupation for the last twenty-three years, accompanied the Russian embassy destined for Peking, in 1805 and 1806. At that time he collected a mass of interesting materials relative to China, including a considerable collection of Chinese books, among which was the general description of the empire, in 280 sections, published by order of the predecessor of the reigning emperor, of the

the Manchoo dynasty; and, besides this work, which consists of 108 volumes, he is in possession of several other treatises, relative to the geography, statistics, and general administration, of the empire.

In December will be published, printed uniformly with the former volume, with maps and numerous plates, *Journal of the Second Voyage for the Discovery of a North-west passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific*, performed in the Years 1821, 1822, 1823, in his Majesty's ships *Fury* and *Hecla*, under the orders of Capt. W. E. PARRY, R.N.

Early in December will be published, the *Graces, or Literary Souvenir for 1824*; being a collection of tales and poetry, by distinguished living authors, with literary, scientific, and useful, memoranda.

Speedily will be published, a *Key to Guy's Tutor's Assistant*, for the use and convenience of tutors.

The lovers of entomology will be gratified to hear, that it is the intention of Mr. J. F. STEPHENS, F.R.S. &c. to publish in the course of the spring the first part of a *General Synonymical Catalogue of all the British Insects* hitherto discovered, amounting to nearly ten thousand in number, exclusive of the *Crustacea*, *Arachnoida*, *Acaræ*, &c. of modern systematists. In addition to the above, he also proposes to publish, periodically, an elucidatory work, entitled *Illustrations of British Entomology*; in which will be detailed, in systematic order, the character of the genera and species; with observations on the economy, locality, &c. of each species, illustrated by figures of those newly discovered, or but little known.

The second and concluding volume of that splendid work, BURRELL'S *Travels in the Interior of Southern Africa*, with numerous coloured engravings, vignettes, &c. from the author's original drawings, will be ready in a few days.

The *Night before the Bridal*, a Spanish tale, Sappho, a dramatic sketch, and other Poems, are announced by C. G. GARNETT, daughter of the late much-esteemed Dr. Garnett, of the Royal Institution.

The *Painter and his Wife* is preparing, by Mrs. OPIE.

A work, called the *Book of the Church*, is announced by ROBERT

SOUTHEY, poet-laureat, and author of "Wat Tyler."

MESSES J. P. NEALE and J. LE KEUX'S *Original Views of the Collegiate and Parochial Churches of England*, with historical descriptions, will commence publication on the 1st of February next.

Mr. GIFFORD'S edition of the *Plays and Poems of Shirley*, now first collected and chronologically arranged, and the text carefully collated and restored, with occasional notes, and a biographical and critical essay, will soon appear.

A fifth volume is in preparation of *Original Letters*, written during the Reigns of Henry VI. Edward IV. and V. Richard III. and Henry VII. by various persons of rank or consequence, containing many curious anecdotes relative to that turbulent, bloody, but hitherto dark, period of our history; and elucidating, not only public matters of state, but likewise the private manners of the age, with notes, historical and explanatory, fac-similes, &c. by the late Sir J. FENN.

Speedily will be published, *Odes of Pindar*, translated, with notes, critical and explanatory, by A. MOORE, esq.

The *Suffolk Papers*, being Letters to and from Henrietta Countess of Suffolk and her second husband, the Hon. George Berkely, are in the press. They comprise letters from Pope, Swift, Gay, and Young; the Duchess of Marlborough, Buckingham, and Queensberry; Ladies Hervey, Lansdowne, Vere, and Hester Pitt; Lords Bolingbroke, Peterborough, Chesterfield, and Bathurst; Mr. Law (the financier), Mr. Pelham, Mr. Hampden, Mr. Earle, Horace Walpole (senior and junior); and several other persons of eminence in the fashionable, political, and literary, circles of the reigns of Queen Anne, George I. George II. and George III.

The following address of the New Society of Artists lately formed merits a place in our pages. A large exhibition room is now building, the entrance of which is in Suffolk-street, Charing Cross; and it will be the largest and most commodious in London. Four adjoining rooms will be devoted to the various departments of the fine arts, viz. painting, statuary, architecture, and engraving.

The Royal Academy has been for some years, on account of the contracted limits of

of its Exhibition Rooms, under the avowed necessity of rejecting many meritorious works, and of crowding or misplacing others. The rooms of the British Institution are more happily disposed; but the Exhibition of the Works of the Old Masters, and the School of Painting which succeeds it, occasion the Gallery of Modern Art to be closed at the very moment when the wealthy and intelligent inhabitants of the empire (the influence of whose riches and refined taste extends to her remotest provinces,) become resident in the metropolis. The avowed patrons of art, therefore, feel their ability to elicit talent, or reward its possessor, inevitably curtailed; and the means either of improvement or of support must consequently be denied.

A numerous body of artists, under these impressions, and desirous of bringing their works fairly before the public, have been induced to form themselves into a Society, for the purpose of erecting an extensive suite of rooms for the exhibition and sale of their works in painting, sculpture, architecture, and engraving: the exhibition to open immediately after the close of the British Institution in April, and to continue during the three succeeding months."

It concerns us to state that the Steam Carriage of Mr. GRIFFITHS is suspended in its progress at Messrs. Bramah's by the want of capital. Such is the fate of too many ingenious inventions; but it is said that the same purpose will soon be effected by a Birmingham manufacturer.

Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, the meritorious author of separate *Geological Maps* of the *English Counties*, has completed his very elaborate and minute Survey of the Northern Counties, and another number of this truly important work will shortly appear.

An account of Mr. "Scurry's Captivity, under Hyder Ali and Tippoo Saib" is printing. It contains a simple unadorned statement of the horrid cruelties and insults exercised on himself and his companions in misfortune by those two eastern despots.

Duke Christian of Luneburg, or Traditions from the Hartz, by Miss JANE PORTER, will speedily appear.

No. I. of Views in Wales, engraved in the best line-manner, by FINDEN, from drawings by Capt. BATTY, F.R.S. to be completed in twelve numbers, will be published on the 1st of January.

Mr. LANDOR's Imaginary Conversations of eminent Literary Men and Statesmen will be completed early in December.

The Journal of Llewellyn Penrose, a seaman, a work possessing all the interest of Robinson Crusoe, with the additional recommendation of its being a true narrative, will soon be published in one volume, with engravings after Bird and Pocock.

On the 1st of March will appear, No. XIII. being the first of the second volume, of WOOLNOUTH's Engravings of Ancient Castles.

The Rev. H. F. CARY, author of the "Translation of Dante," has just completed a Translation of the Birds of Aristophanes, which will appear in the course of this month.

Prose Pictures, a series of descriptive letters and essays, by E. HERBERT, esq. illustrated by etchings by George Cruikshank, will be published in a few weeks.

Mr. B. COHEN is preparing for publication, Memoirs of the late Pope, including the whole of his private correspondence with Napoleon Bonaparte, taken from the Archives of the Vatican, with many other hitherto-unpublished particulars.

Several scientific and literary persons are employed in preparing a new ephemeris, to be entitled Perennial Calendar, with the history, natural history, astronomy, &c. of every day in the year.

In a few days will be published, embellished with a portrait of Addison, the Spirit of the British Essayists, comprising the best papers on life, manners, and literature, contained in the Spectator, Tatler, Guardian, &c. The whole alphabetically arranged according to the subjects.

We are glad to observe that the variety of penny, two-penny, and three-penny, publications of the week, continue on the increase, and are as prosperous as their merit and utility deserve. They form a new era in literature, and call on the country-booksellers to send weekly as well as monthly orders. Every subject of enquiry and knowledge has now its weekly journal, and in some there are various rivals. With a view to direct the preferences of our readers, who are distant from the scene of action, we propose, in an early Number, to give a complete list of these candidates for public favour, and subjoin a brief estimate of their respective pretensions.

The Rev. D. P. DAVIES, author of the "History of Derbyshire," and also



of several County Histories in the Supplement to the "Encyclopedia Britannica," and in the "Edinburgh Encyclopedia," proposes to publish by subscription, the History and Antiquities of the Town of Carmarthen and Parish of St. Peter. The antient and populous town of Carmarthen presents to the historian and antiquary many subjects of interesting enquiry, and several objects of curious research and examination. The Druidical remains, within its parish; the Roman camp, in its immediate vicinity; the majestic remains of its Castle; the venerable ruins of its religious houses; its church and monuments; its discontinued hospital; its former state, and its present improved and flourishing condition; together with the numerous historical, civil, and domestic events, connected with the capital of South Wales; are all calculated to excite curiosity, and stimulate research.

A volume of Sermons, by the Rev. J. COATES, A.M. late vicar of Huddersfield, and formerly fellow of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, is proposed to be published as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained.

The late A. C. BUCKLAND, esq. author of "Letters on Early Rising," commenced a Series of Letters to an Attorney's Clerk, containing directions for his studies and general conduct, but was prevented, by an early death, from perfecting his plan; but his brother, Mr. W. H. BUCKLAND, having completed the Series, they will be published in a few days.

Letters from the Caucasus and Georgia, with a map and views, are in the press.

A volume of poems by Mr. CONDER, under the title of the Star in the East, and other Poems, will appear in a few days.

Among other literary conveniences of the metropolis, the Westminster Subscription Reading Room and Library, in the Colonnade, Charles-street, St. James's-square, merits special notice. The establishment consists of a reading-room and conversation-room, open from nine in the morning till ten in the evening; furnished with morning and evening newspapers, and with reviews, magazines, and new books, which latter remain on the table for perusal one month, and are afterwards circulated amongst the subscribers. It is the germ for a

Public Library, worthy of that opulent part of the metropolis; a prospectus of which will be published early in the spring.

The Connexion of Christianity with Human Happiness, by the Rev. W. HARNESS, A.M. is in the press.

In a few days will be published, illustrated with a portrait by E. Scriven, and an interesting plate by J. Scott, "Nouveaux Morceaux Choisis de Buffon," with interesting anecdotes descriptive of the character of each animal, and the Life of the Author, written expressly for this work; being the Fourth Part of the series of French Classics, edited by M. VENTOUILLAC.

A Latin Grammar, by I. J. G. SCHELLER, has been translated from the German, with an appendix and notes, by G. WALKER, M.A. and will soon be published.

A small volume of poems is in the press, by E. SWEEDLAND, containing the Gamester's Grave, &c.

The Rev. H. MARRIOTT is about to publish a Third Course of Practical Sermons, adapted to be read in families.

T. W. C. EDWARDS, M.A. has in the press an Epitome of Greek Prosody, being a brief exposition of the quantity, accentuation, and versification, of the Greek Language.

A Father's Reasons for not Baptizing his Children, are preparing for publication, by a Lay Member of the Church of England.

Dr. CAREY has issued proposals for publishing, by subscription, Lexicon Analogico-Latinum, on the plan of Hoogveen's Greek Lexicon, with an *Index Etymologicus*, nearly like that of Gesner.

A Praxis on the Latin Prepositions, being an attempt to illustrate their origin, power, and signification, in the way of exercise, will soon be published, by S. BUTLER, D.D. F.R.S. &c.

Mr. J. CURTIS has in the press, the First Number of his Illustrations of English Insects. It is the intention of the author to publish highly-finished figures of such species of insects (with the plants upon which they are found) as constitute the British genera, with accurate representations of the parts on which the characters are founded; and descriptive letter-press to each plate, giving, as far as possible, the habits and economy of the subjects selected.

selected. The work will be published monthly; to commence on the 1st of January.

Mr. J. SHAW, lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery in the Hunterian School in Great Windmill-street, announces a work on the Nature and Treatment of the various Distortions to which the Spine and Bones of the Chest are Subject:

The indefatigable W. KITCHNER, M.D. is preparing a work on the Economy of the Eyes, consisting of precepts for the improvement and preservation of the Sight.

Mr. FRANKS's Hulsean Lectures for 1823, on the Apostolical Preaching, and Vindication of Christianity to the Jews, Samaritans, and Devout Gentiles, in continuation of his former Lectures "on the Evidences of Christianity as stated in our Lord's Discourses," is in the press, and will speedily be published.

An Egyptian tale is printing, called *Rameses*:

A Treatise is preparing for publication on Organic Chemistry, containing the analyses of animal and vegetable substances, founded on the work of Professor Gmelin on the same subject, by Mr. DUNGLISON, member of several learned Societies, foreign and domestic, and one of the editors of the "Medical Repository."

Memoirs of Samuel Pepys, esq. the distinguished Secretary to the Admiralty during the reigns of Charles II. and James II. will soon appear.

A Tour through the Upper Provinces of Hindostan, comprising a period between the years 1804 and 1814, with remarks and authentic anecdotes; to which is added, a Guide up the River Ganges, from Calcutta to Cawnpore, Tutteh Ghur, Meeratt, &c. and a vocabulary, is nearly ready for publication.

The Life of J. Decastro, comedian, including anecdotes of Garrick, Dr. Johnson, Sheridan, &c. is in preparation.

Part X. is printing of Dr. WATT's Bibliotheca Britannica, or a General Index to the Literature of Great Britain and Ireland, ancient and modern, with such foreign works as have been translated into English.

On the 1st of January will be published a new and most interesting Map of most of the Principal Mountains in the World, embracing, on a large scale, a clear and distinct view of the

various elevations of the earth. This Map has been arranged with immense trouble and expense, and contains the names of above 300 mountains, with a view of the Falls of Niagara and the Pyramids of Egypt; and the whole arranged in alphabetical order.

According to some late enumerations, made officially, in the Library of the British Museum are 125,000 volumes, and in the Royal Library 65,000.

Typographia, or an Historical Sketch of the Origin and Progress of the Art of Printing, illustrated by numerous wood-engravings and portraits, will soon be published, in two parts.

The Deformed Transformed, a drama, is announced from the pen of Lord Byron; as well as Don Juan, Cantos 12, 13, and 14:

A series of original sketches of men and manners, under the title of Life's Progress, which are to be illustrated by engravings after Cruikshank, are preparing, and will be published periodically.

The Historical Life of Johanna of Sicily, Queen of Naples, is announced.

Early in December will be published, Procrastination, or the Vicar's Daughter, a tale.

An Essay on the Inventions and Customs of the Ancients and Moderns in the Use of Inebriating Liquors, will soon be published, by S. MOREWOOD, surveyor of Excise.

Mr. A. BERNARDO is preparing for publication, a work under the title of the Italian Interpreter, consisting of copious and familiar conversations, on subjects of general interest and utility, together with a complete vocabulary in English and Italian; to which are added, in a separate column, Rules for the Pronunciation of each Word.

The concluding Portion of the Naval History of Great Britain, from the declaration of war by France in 1793, to the accession of George IV. Vols. IV. and V. is at press.

The Rev. T. SMITH, editor of the accented edition of the Eton Grammar, with notes, is preparing a new edition of Phædrus, with the scanning from the text of Sterling.

A full Account of the Murder of the late William Weare, of Lyon's Inn, London, including the circumstances which first led to the discovery of the murder, the depositions taken before the magistrates, the Coroner's inquest, and the trial of the prisoners, &c. with engravings,

engravings; is preparing by G. H. JONES, clerk to the magistrates.

The Rev. G. C. GORHAM is about to put to press, a Copious Abstract in English of the 860 Deeds contained in the two ancient Cartularies of St. Neot's Priory, with outline engravings of nine seals of that monastery or of its priors. It will form either a Supplement to the "History of St. Neot's" already published, or a separate volume.

Charlton, or Scenes in the North of Ireland; a tale, by J. GAMBLE, esq. will soon appear.

Mr. S. T. COLERIDGE announces Aids to Reflection, in a series of aphorisms, chiefly from the works of Archibald Leighton, with notes, &c. by the Editor.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Mrs. Frances Sheridan, by ALICIA LEFANU, are announced.

#### FRANCE.

Two editions of the Scottish Novels, called the works of Sir Walter Scott, are announced in Paris, in thirty-five

volumes octavo, and seventy-five volumes duodecimo!

A new periodical work is announced, under the title of "Le Philanthrope Chrétien, ou Revue Périodique des Travaux et Progrès des Sociétés Philanthropiques et Religieuses dans les deux mondes, et spécialement en Angleterre, pouvant servir d'encouragement et de guide à l'établissement d'institutions semblables."—As canting is the order of the day, both in France and England, we have no doubt that this work will obtain considerable success.

#### UNITED STATES.

A letter received in London from New York says, "This city is healthy, and the province is teeming with plenty. Canals are constructing, and new ones projecting, through various sections of the country; and soon our ships will no longer fetch return-cargoes of coal from Newcastle and Liverpool, having our supply from the inexhaustible coal-mines, which the canals will place within our reach, at half the price of the Liverpool coal."

## NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN NOVEMBER:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

*Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.*

AN ably-written volume has appeared under the title of *London and Paris*, or comparative sketches of both, in a supposed correspondence between the Marquis de Vermont and Sir Charles Darnley. The manners, foibles, and opinions, of the two cities, are displayed with acumen and discrimination; and the knowledge conveyed is heightened, in effect, by the contrasts exhibited in the alternate letters. Of course, there is some caricature and exaggeration in a work which generalizes from particular instances, and even indulges in some display of imagination in the invention of those instances; nevertheless, we have not seen a more interesting work on its subject, nor one better calculated to afford more information.

DR. MITCHELL proceeds with his Series of beautiful and useful portable Dictionaries. The third of them is devoted to the *Mathematical and Physical Sciences*, and is at once a cheap and necessary companion to every student and proficient in those sciences. Here, at a small expence, is the substance of Hutton's, Barlow's, and other similar dictionaries, and in sufficient detail for every purpose for which such works are usually con-

sulted. The editor has likewise introduced many articles from the modern French mathematicians, which cannot fail to render the volume acceptable to a higher class than mere students. The dictionaries previously published of this series are on History and on Chemistry, and we hope the author will be duly encouraged to continue them, as at first proposed. He announces GEOGRAPHY as the subject of his next volume.

The plan of *Naval Records, or Chronicles of Line-of-Battle Ships*, given in alphabetical order, is as excellent as the substance is amusing and instructive. The History of the Name is followed by that of the Ship, its achievements, adventures, &c. The first portion is too long, and often digressive and impertinent; but the details of the ship's history are highly gratifying, and carry the reader through scenes, with which is combined as much honour and glory as ever can appertain to war and professional murder.

A volume, which cannot be too generally circulated; has appeared under the title of a *Monitor to Families*, by HENRY BELFRAGE. It consists of a series of well-written discourses on the practical morality



lity of persons in various social conditions; and its tone and principles are not only unexceptionable, but often of very superior and original character. It is, in a word, the whole duty of man in a modern form, without its prosing and commonplace, and we heartily recommend it to all serious and pious family circles.

The elegant Annual History of the Seasons, called *Time's Telescope*, has made its appearance for 1824. It is not merely an erudite and intelligent companion to the Almanac of the year, but it brings before its readers many important novelties in science, while the present volume is enriched by an able view of Physical Geography, and particularly by some curious facts resulting from the new Voyage of Discovery in the Arctic Regions. The discontinuance of Mr. Friend's instructive volume, which we lament, leaves *Time's Telescope* without a rival in this line, and it is an admirable antidote to the superstitions which continue to disgrace our authorized Almanacs.

A new novel, under the title of *the Banker's Daughters of Bristol*; claims the respect of the public, for all the best features of works of fiction, interest of story, vivacity of incident, elegance of language, and valuable opinions and sentiments. The authoress is known to the public for some former works; and in the present, greatly to her credit, she has trod in the steps of the amiable MISS CULLEN, by exposing the cruel practices of men to animals unprotected by law, and therefore subject to their unfeeling discretion. We cannot be expected to analyze the story, but must refer our readers to the circulating libraries, where we are persuaded these *Banker's Daughters* will be in high vogue.

Two *Dialogues between an Oxford Tutor and a Disciple of the Common Sense Philosophy*, have been published, with a view to elucidate the latter in a familiar way, and to draw to it the attention of the universities of the three kingdoms. The last public service of the late lamented Lord Erskine was to carry to Edinburgh a copy of the *Twelve Essays*, and enforce due notice of their doctrines by his admirable eloquence. He had read them, and the prejudices of his education yielded to their evidence; but, still mistrusting his own judgment, he took the opinion, before his fatal voyage, of an eminent mathematical scholar in London, and then pledged his usual influence in what he considered the interests of truth. These *Dialogues* cannot fail to add to the number of converts; and they are adapted in their style and mode of illustration to novices in these enquiries, while they exhibit the leading features of the theory of matter in motion as the true and necessary causes of all material phenomena.

In the author of *Clara Chester*, we have a soldier turned poet, one who has exchanged the sword for the goose-quill; and who, in both employments, seems determined to acquire laurels. He is a man of sentiment, not devoid of taste; and a ready rhymster, for he has here presented us with 2440 lines, in which good sense, strong feeling, and rhyme, are dexterously combined. We wish that he had introduced fewer of the prejudices of his cast, that the crimes of cabinets were not so often glossed over, and that he had justly examined the pretences for the rupture of the treaty of Amiens before he had villified the just defence of Napoleon. Soldiers may not be permitted to reason in the field, but they must not be tolerated in substituting their passive obedience for reasoning when they turn authors. Clara Chester, the heroine, is the author's only child by a beloved wife, whose qualities he depicts in glowing strains, and whose last illness he describes in the following lines, which may be received as a fair specimen of his style.

Oh! transitory world—Oh! fleeting hour  
Of beauty's prime, that like the virgin flower  
Peeps from the wintry bosom of the vale,  
Born but to smile, and perish in the gale,  
Oft in the glittering ball, where nimble feet  
Flew like a feathery snow of mountain sleet,  
And circling groups appear'd, in fancy's dream,  
A wreath of roses floating on the stream;  
In pensive mood I mark'd the current fly,  
Health on the cheek, and rapture in the eye,  
And shed amidst that festive scene a tear,  
To think perhaps within one little year  
O'er some sweet form the dismal grass shall wave,  
And careless childhood dance upon her grave.  
The charms of youth and sparkling beauty pass,  
Like leaves that glitter on the frosted glass;  
How sweetly pure on cold December's morn,  
Those tender webs the flowery pane adorn!  
The swallow's bosom, glancing to the light,  
Ne'er shew'd a plume more delicate and bright;  
Such careless elegance! Such matchless grace!  
Not Flora's light and rosy hand can trace  
More lovely forms—but mark the glowing sun  
Beam on the film by fairy fingers spun;  
The spell dissolves, the charming dream is o'er,  
And winter's pictur'd garden blooms no more.  
Snatch'd prematurely from this mortal scene,  
As the scythe lays the blossom on the green,  
One victim of remorseless death impress'd  
The solemn truth more deeply in my breast:  
Each Sabbath morn, when bells with mellow sound  
Invite the Christian to that holy ground,  
Where the broad branches of the lime-tree bend  
O'er the lost parent, sister, child, or friend,  
I pause in sorrow at one silent tomb;  
That shrouds the wreck of beauty's faded bloom.  
She, who beneath that mound of chilly clay  
Now sleeps, was once the gayest of the gay:  
Her sylph-like form, as light as zephyr's wing  
Bounded to joy with life's elastic spring;  
Whene'er she came, the tear of sadness flew  
Chased by her smile, like sunshine on the dew:  
She loved the merry dance, and sparkled there;  
Unrival'd midst the graceful and the fair:  
She wedded—but the peal had scarcely rung  
Joy to the old, and promise to the young;  
When pale disease insidious stole unseen  
Like the cold mildew on the waving green,  
And the sweet splendour of the nuptial rose  
Was shortly doom'd in wintry death to close.  
Now moans the wind amidst the rustling weeds,  
And at each gust the wand'ring fancy leads  
From pleasure's halls, where once she shone so  
Bright,  
To that low cell beneath, where, quenched in night,  
And free from mortal hopes and earthly pain,  
Repose the last remains of sprightly Jane.

—The author details his foreign voyages, and the incidents of his campaigns, in a pleasing manner, and introduces many passages descriptive of other climes and people, at once picturesque and characteristic.

*Thoughts on the Greek Revolution*, by C. B. SHERIDAN, Esq. reached a second edition before they came under our notice. Mr. S. appeals eloquently to the people of England in the Greek cause, and deprecates the inconsiderate proposition of Mr. Hughes about driving the Greeks out of Europe.

He should reflect, (says Mr. S.) that it is no such easy task to root up an enormous population, and replant it in another quarter of the world; and that his colossus of clay could scarcely be lifted up by Minerva, and quietly set down in Anadoli. And if it cannot be done quietly, how will he effect it? Would he have the horrors of Navarin, Tripolizza, and Yanina a thousand-fold multiplied? For the warfare of two armed populations is far more dreadful than the regulated destruction of stipendiary armies; and the soldier, who is paid to kill his fellow-creatures, at twelve kreutzers, or at thirteen pence, a day, is the least terrible of belligerent animals.

I object to a sentence of outlawry against the Turks, on account of the destruction of Joannina, as much as I should to one against the Greeks for the scenes of Tripolizza and Navarin. I am more anxious to soften the minds of my countrymen towards the Greeks, than to inflame them against the Turks. This wild scheme, of at once driving the Turks from Europe, had been before inculcated with equal vehemence by the author of "*War in Greece*," a work of whose technical merits I am not qualified to speak, but whose spirited and vigorous language is no less calculated to mislead, than Mr. Hughes's beautiful and finished periods.

No where (says Mr. S.) has an enslaved press treated the Grecian cause with more injustice and contempt than at Vienna. Austria, wearied perhaps by the monotony of paralyzing states once industrious and powerful, palled with unresisted destruction, recently indulged the whim of creating prosperity, and chose the city of Trieste in Istria for the scene of *son-un-Austrian* an experiment; where, if this be an unavoidable evil to which she reluctantly submits in the more congenial pursuit of ruining Venice, she has at least the consolation of knowing that her policy is debased by the least possible alloy of good, since the decay of Venice proceeds far more rapidly than the growth of Trieste. Now, in this favoured spot, the Greeks, these barbarous and reviled Greeks, are by far the most conspicuous merchants, and more than divide the merit of creating Trieste, though they cannot dispute with Austria that of destroying Venice.

I am far from making a pandæmonium of the Divan; I do not even believe the Turks in general to be actively cruel, but their strict fatalism renders them singularly careless of human life; and, if they rate low the existence of a Mussulman, they rate still lower that of a Rayah. It would be endless to explain the mutual relations of the Turks and Greeks, but some idea may be formed from the fact that a Turk was never capitally punished for the murder of a Greek; and that the Turks, who always go armed, did not suffer this impunity to be a brutum fulmen, but frequently shot Greeks on very slight provocation.

If I compare Turkey in Asia, the early possession of the Turks, to England; conquered Turkey in Europe, to conquered Ireland; and Egypt, to Scotland; Greece will about answer Wales, subdued, like her, owing to the civil wars of the native princes, and equally mountainous, but more detached and inaccessible. There is no more truth in the idea that the Greeks insist upon exiling the Turks from Europe, than that the Welch ever determined to drive the English out of Ireland. The Greeks are struggling to force the invaders, who are quartered rather than established over their country, back into Rumelia, as the Welsh five centuries since endeavoured to repel their English tyrants on Shropshire.

The great misconception in England concerning the Greek revolution is this: we imagine the question to be, whether the Greeks shall throw off the Turkish yoke, or shall endure it patiently as before: the real alternative is, whether Greece shall enjoy a permanent and guaranteed, though tributary and merely municipal, independence, a medium between the recent situation of Hydra and the previous one of Ragusa, or whether one of the two nations shall be exterminated.

We have no right to expect that the Emperor Alexander should be interested in the Greek insurrection, except as it affects Russia; for it is preposterous to ask any government to do what is contrary to its interest, and the emancipation of Greece will not only do no good to Russia, but it will do her harm. She will lose her importance in the Levant, as the protector of the Greeks, and the power of terrifying the Divan by threatening to excite its Rayahs. If the Emperor Alexander assists the Greeks, he will do it, like Traipolis "for a consideration;" and an island in the Levant, which he would probably suggest as his consulting fee on the occasion, is a mode of payment highly objectionable to this country.

The waste of public money in Turkey is as endless as the titles of the Sultan; political profligacy appears commensurate with the plains and mountains of the East, and our military colleges and martello towers, our ordnance and barrack departments, shew like Higgate or Hampstead by the side of Caucasus.

After the Greeks are freed, and the principalities ceded, one of two things must in the course of the present century occur. The mouldering corruption of Turkey will proceed, till political sores, that fester instead of healing, have produced final mortification, and the European empire of Othman expires like a candle which has been suffered to burn down into the socket; and the object of all our wishes will thus be attained without either misery or effort.

Those who fancy that a Greek is an amphibious monster, half European and half Asiatic, will be surprised at hearing, that there are in London, at this moment, the following respectable Greek merchants; Eustratius Rallis, Mavrogordatos, Alexander Contostavlos, Phrankiadis, and Negropontis; and either in London or Cambridge they may satisfy themselves, that Messrs. Schinas, Maniakis, and Pappinicotas, are men arrayed like ourselves, in coats, breeches, and waistcoats, and whose manners and information would not disgrace the first European society.

There are between three and four hundred Greek students in Germany, and between five and six hundred in Italy. A still greater number is expected to resort to a university, about to be founded in Ithaca by the Ionian Government, which had already appointed, as chancellor, the Earl of Guilford, whose unostentatious and almost subterraneous efforts to enrich the Greek character with "knowledge which is power" have for many years made him the link of benevolence between Greece and England.

The following are some of the Greek Literati of the day:—

Eugenius Vulgaris, Nicephorus Theotokis; Constantinus Karaioannis, Balanus of Joannina, Athanasius of Paros, Joseph the Mæssolacian, Neophytus the Kapsokaliivitis, Georgeus Sakellariu, Daniel Philippidis, Athanasius Psallidis, Demetrius Darvazis, Athanasius Christopulus, Constantinus Kokkinakis, Constantinus Kumas, Lamprus Photiadis, Anatasius Georgiadis, Adamantinus Koriays, Neophytus Ducas, Anthimus Gazi, Kaora, and Koletti, Secretary to the Congress.

—We have on this interesting subject taken the above passages from Mr. Sheridan's pamphlet. The apathy in England of which he complains arises from the distance of Greece, from the want of correct information, or even any information, from the proximity of Spain and Spanish interests, and from the subscribing part of the people being worn out by subscriptions.

A valuable addition has recently been made to the comparatively inaccessible sources of authentic information relative



to the historical antiquities of our island, by the limited publication of *The Saxon Chronicle, with an English Translation, and Notes, Critical and Explanatory, &c.* by the Rev. J. Ingram. The work has been long expected; for, to the best of our recollection, it must be eight or nine years since the names of subscribers, to whom the edition was to be confined, were first solicited. Whoever shall cast a careful and discriminating eye, however, over the pages of the work now produced, and observe the minute and diligent collation of numerous manuscripts and authorities to which the editor and translator has appealed, will be perfectly satisfied that the labour of the undertaking is an ample excuse for the delay in the execution; as, also, for the otherwise heavy price of three guineas and a half, at which the volume is delivered. It is a work of inestimable value to those who would be accurately acquainted with the history of this country, and with the real bases of the English Constitution; not that it treats of such subjects in any popular way, or is calculated for the amusement of the superficial reader, who lounges over a book at the breakfast-table, or in the dressing-room; but, as it presents the authentic materials for rectifying the innumerable errors of our common-place historians with respect to the Saxon and early Norman eras; and to those who think as they read, it may demonstrate certain points of essential importance relative to our constitutional antiquities, which it has suited the purposes of the factions of legitimacy and feudal aristocracy most grossly to misrepresent. The greater part of the contents, especially with reference to the first four or five centuries of the Saxon era, will be found to consist of brief chronological notices, the applicable value of which will only be appreciated by the attentive and reflecting student, who will ponder on and compare them with other statements and documents in his study; but, even if there were not, as there are, innumerable passages interspersed of a more amusing description, the value of these would be sufficiently apparent in the demonstration, how grossly and how ignorantly they have been misled in facts of no small importance, by those modern oracles who hitherto have been implicitly trusted; but who, instead of appealing to the original and authentic sources of information, have continued to transcribe each other's errors from generation to generation, and to repeat and multiply, under a variety of authorial denominations, delusion for fact, and romance for history. Nor is this the only point of view in which the value of this publication will be regarded by the antiquarian student. "The Saxon Chronicle," says the editor very truly in his preface, "contains the original and au-

thentic testimony of contemporary writers to the most important transactions of our forefathers, both by sea and land, from their first arrival in this country to the year 1154. Were we to descend to particulars, it would require a volume to discuss the great variety of subjects which it embraces. Every reader will here find many interesting facts relative to our architecture, our agriculture, our coinage, our commerce, our naval and military glory, our laws, our liberty, and our religion. In this edition also will be found numerous specimens of Saxon poetry, never before printed, which might form the ground-work of an introductory volume to Wharton's elaborate annals of English Poetry. Philosophically considered, this ancient record is the second great phenomenon in the history of mankind. For, if we except the sacred annals of the Jews, contained in the several books of the Old Testament, there is no other work extant, ancient or modern, which exhibits at one view a regular and chronological panorama of a people, described in rapid succession by different writers, through so many ages, in their own vernacular language. Hence it may safely be considered, not only as the primeval source from which all subsequent historians of English affairs [ought to] have derived their materials, and consequently [as] the criterion by which they are to be judged, but also the faithful depository of our national idiom; affording, at the same time, to the scientific investigator of the human mind a very interesting and extraordinary example of the changes incident to a language, as well as to a nation, in its progress from rudeness to refinement." Speaking of the revival of the long suspended, but "good old custom" of writing our own history in our own language [instead of the barbarous Latin of the monks], the editor observes that "the importance of the whole body of English history has attracted and employed the imagination of Milton, the philosophy" (we should have said the fraud, the indolence, and the sophistry) "of Hume, the simplicity of Goldsmith, the industry of Henry, the research of Turner, and the patience of Lingard. The pages of these writers, however accurate and luminous as they generally are," [this, by the way, is a praise which, to some of them, and of those also which follow, we should be disposed to deny,] "as well as those of Brady, Tyrrell, Carte, Rapine, and others, still require correction from the Saxon Chronicle; without which no person, however learned, can possess any thing beyond a superficial acquaintance" (we should be disposed to say any thing but a delusive misacquaintance) "with the elements of English History, and of the British Constitution." We ought to notice



that this invaluable and laboriously collated edition of the Chronicle is preceded by a Saxon Grammar; and that the Saxon original and modern translation are printed throughout in parallel columns; and we believe we might unhesitatingly pronounce that, by the assistance of this volume alone, any student disposed might make himself a tolerably competent master of the Saxon language.

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## MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.

IT is mortifying for physiology to reflect that, after all our researches into the laws of life, we are still not even *skin-deep* in the science of structure and functions. We stumble at the very threshold, and have yet much to learn before we can say with truth, that even the common integuments of the bodies' surface are correctly understood, either as to their organization or their properties. Against medicine an objection has been advanced, that neither pathologist nor practitioner *sees* his way before him; and some individuals have antithetically preferred the art of surgery, on account of its dealing with demonstrable matter; but even the "visible things" of therapeutic science are found as debatable as the more hidden. At this moment, two of the ablest surgeons in the country are high in dispute respecting doctrines and facts which, *a priori*, one should suppose would be easily set at rest by an appeal to the instructions of sight and sense; and who does not know that disorders of the skin, both as to their rationale and remedies, are amongst those maladies about which medical principles and practice are the farthest removed from unanimity or uniformity. Under all this uncertainty, the writer of the present paper felt gratified in perusing a philosophical treatise from the able pen of his friend Mr. Chevalier, on the anatomy and physiology of the common integuments; which, had it no other merit than reminding the profession of its ignorance, and pointing to the proper path of pursuit, would be entitled to considerable praise. But the tract in question possesses positive as well as negative worth; and the reader of it will find the puzzling question of the permeability of the outer skin to transpired fluid, while it retains the results of inflammation, treated of, to say the least, with much ingenuity and acumen.\*

Now, with respect to those morbid affections which present themselves on the superficies of the body, what discre-

\* References to matters of taste in a Medical Report may be considered out of place, but the writer cannot forego the opportunity of objecting, in the present instance, to the occasional illegitimacy of expression, and even coinage of words, which will be found to mar the otherwise excellent matter and manner of Mr. Chevalier's treatise. It is the same in the elaborate and admirable work of Dr. Good; writers such as these ought to be especially on their guard against sins in composition, since their influence and authority must necessarily be extensive.

pancy, as just intimated, do we find both in theory and practice; and we need only take cancerous change of structure in proof of this allegation. Some tell us that cancer is a local disease, acknowledging a constitutional origin; others say that it is *ab origine ad finem*, a topical, and a merely topical, affection. One tells you that it is of hydatid origin, and tubercular essence; another says, and perhaps says truly, that both its specific nature and absolute locality, have been judged of with too much respect to the limits of nosology and nomenclature; that cancerous disorganization may implicate other than mere glandular structure; and that what the stickler for nosological niceties should hesitate in calling schirrous or carcinomatous, is in strict propriety, and especially in regard to its remedial demands, often the same with actual cancer; and to be arrested in its progress by the due application of that principle, to which the Reporter has referred in preceding papers, as in his mind worthy of more sanction and encouragement than it has hitherto met from the profession. The *naturam expellat furca* charge has been brought against the propriety of treating cancerous, and other cutaneous or glandular disorders, by bandaging and pressure; but a most respectable female, who formerly had a schirrous breast, has just called upon the Reporter actually in rude health, and "without a vestige remaining (to use her own expressions) of those symptoms which used to excite so much alarm." "I was told (she adds,) by one of the most respectable surgeons in London, that no remedy could be found for me but the knife, but I preferred the plan of pressure and bandaging as recommended by Mr. Young, and it is now two years since I have found myself free both from local and general complaint." The case of Mrs. Desormeaux, to which allusion has before been made, is proceeding to the satisfaction and surprise of the parties concerned; and the partial good operated in some other forlorn cases, which the Reporter has recently seen, certainly favour, as far as they go, the rectitude and practical value of the principle.

Rheumatism has proved the prevailing disorder of the past month; but it has not in general been marked by a regular, or, so to say, articular character,—it has for the most part been more deep-seated among the muscular fibres, and when the especial locality of the complaint has proved that, of the breast-muscles, the practitioner has found the disorder not very easily distinguishable from proper pleurisy:



pleurisy: this distinction, however, it is always of moment to make, since the remedies in one case and the other are considerably different.

The writer has dwelt too much on the advantages of wash-leather, as a preventive of colds and rheumatism; to make the repetition of the advice here needful; but there is another practice which it would be a dereliction of his duty not to recommend, that is, sponging the surface of the body every morning throughout the year with cold water, before putting on the clothes. An individual well sponged, and afterwards encased in leather, may march out on his way, fearlessly, among the war-

ring elements, feeble though he may be, and unfit for the fight, without the defences referred to.

A case of St. Vitus's dance, that succeeded to scarlet fever, has just yielded to gradually-increased doses of the nitrasargenti. The writer mentions the circumstance because, although there is nothing novel in this especial manifestation of the medicine's power, in the present case it was particularly pleasing to witness the success of its exhibition, in consequence of the virulence of the malady having been such as to menace the life or the intellect of the little sufferer. D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford-row; Nov. 20, 1823.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Journal of the Weather and Natural History, kept at Hatfield, East Grinstead, by Dr. T. Forster, from Oct. 16, to Nov. 16, 1823.

October	Thermomet. 10 P.M.	Baromet. 10 P.M.	Wind.	State of the Weather.
16	40	29.52	W.	Fine day.
17	44	29.48	W.-E.	Clear—Clouds.
18	52	29.40	N.E.-S.W.	Rainy all day.
19	53	29.64	S.S.E.	Mild damp day.
20	50	30.00	S.E.	Very fine—Ther. 61° at noon.
21	51	30.05	S.E.-E.	Clouds—Fair.
22	45	29.94	N.E.	Clear—and clouds.
23	46	29.84	E.	Very clear.
24	41	30.00	E.S.E.	Clear—a few clouds.
25	45	30.23	N.E.	Fog—Clear—Cloudy.
26	47	30.05	S.	Fog—Clear—Cloudy.
27	49	29.56	S.W.	Cloudy.
28	55	29.35	S.	Clouds—Rain.
29	43	29.52	S.W.	Fair—Clouds.
30	47	28.90	S.S.W.	Rainy day.
31	41	29.21	S.W.-N.	Wind and rain.
Nov.				
1	38	29.80	N.	Fair and clouds.
2	29	29.98	N.	Clear frosty day.
3	43	29.76	S.S.W.	White frost—Rain.
4	50	29.42	S.W.	Blowing day, with clouds.
5	52	29.62	S.S.W.	Rainy day.
6	54	29.78	E.	Cloudy.
7	51	29.90	N.E.	Dripping day.
8	45	30.10	E.N.E.	Dripping or small rain.
9	34	30.25	E.N.E.	Clear and blowing.
10	32	30.43	N.E.	Clear.
11	31	30.39	N.E.	White frost—Clear.
12	..	....	N.E.	Cold and clear, with stratus.
13	28	30.25	N.W.	White frost—Clear.
14	43	30.08	N.-E.	White frost—Cloudy.
15	46	30.20	N.E.	Clouds—Mizzling rain.
16	36	30.27	W.-N.E.	Fair—Stratus and coloured halo.

### ADDITIONAL NOTES.

Oct. 16.—A remarkably fine October day, but a change indicated at night.

17.—Very clear and fine, but evidently an unwholesome air, as every body almost experienced themselves as being unwell, and a catarrhal epidemic seems to prevail. *Agaricus muscarius* plentiful.

18.—St. Luke's Day,—very wet, which superstition makes a bad omen of the

weather. *Agaricus floccosus* springing up in abundance.

19.—The late northerly and easterly winds have afforded the swallows an easy passage, and we have missed the last assemblies of these birds, as well as martins, during the last week.

20.—Abundant fungi, particularly *Agarici*.

Nov. 16.—Small meteors seen. This evening

evening one of the most beautiful specimens of the coloured discoid halo was exhibited that ever I remember. It appeared above the moon at half after 9 P.M. and consisted of six concentric circles, viz. pale white, orange, purple, violet, green, and vermillion; the latter, which was the outermost, subtending an angle of ten degrees. At times there was a seventh circle, of a paler kind, added, subtending seventeen degrees. There was a fog at the time, which appeared to be stratus; but, though the fog remained, the phenomenon changed (indicating a change in the structure of the refracting medium,) at 11 P.M. there being no traces of it except a pale corona.

The above terms for halos are described in my "Researches about Atmospheric Phenomena," third edition, London, 1823, page 98, where I have described various refracted images of a similar kind.

*Blue Colour of the Sun.*—In the above work, page 419, I have accidentally registered the remarkable blue colour of the sun, as having happened on the 19th of August. This phenomenon was, in fact, seen and noted down by Mr. B. M. Forster, of Walthamstow, on the 18th of August, 1821, being the anniversary of the great meteor of 1783. I have no doubt that you will allow me to correct this error in your widely circulated Magazine.—T. F.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.		Oct. 24.		Nov. 25.		
Cocoa, W. I. common ..	£4 0 0	to	5 10 0	5 0 0	to	5 3 0 per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	3 8 0	—	3 12 0	3 8 0	—	3 16 0 do.
—, fine ..	5 6 0	—	6 0 0	5 8 0	—	6 0 0 do.
—, Mocha .....	5 0 0	—	5 12 0	5 0 0	—	5 12 0 do.
Cotton, W. I. common ..	0 0 9	—	0 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9	—	0 0 11 per lb.
—, Demerara .....	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 11	—	0 1 1 do.
Currants .....	5 6 0	—	5 8 0	5 6 0	—	5 8 0 per cwt.
Figs, Turkey .....	1 18 0	—	2 2 0	1 13 0	—	2 0 0 per chest
Flax, Riga .....	62 0 0	—	63 0 0	62 0 0	—	63 0 0 per ton.
Hemp, Riga, Rhine ....	41 0 0	—	42 0 0	42 0 0	—	42 10 0 do.
Hops, new, Pockets ....	16 0 0	—	18 0 0	16 0 0	—	18 0 0 per cwt.
—, Sussex, do. ....	12 12 0	—	13 13 0	9 0 0	—	12 0 0 do.
Iron, British, Bars ....	8 10 0	—	9 0 0	8 10 0	—	9 0 0 per ton.
—, Pigs .....	6 0 0	—	7 0 0	6 0 0	—	7 0 0 do.
Oil, Lucca .....	9 0 0	—	9 10 0	9 0 0	—	9 10 0 25 galls.
—, Galipoli .....	53 0 0	—	0 0 0	52 0 0	—	0 0 0 per ton.
Rags .....	2 0 6	—	0 0 0	2 0 6	—	0 0 0 per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4 6 0	—	4 8 0	4 0 0	—	4 5 0 do.
Rice, Patna .....	0 16 0	—	0 18 0	0 16 0	—	0 18 0 do.
—, Carolina .....	1 17 0	—	2 1 0	1 17 0	—	2 1 0 do.
Silk, China, raw .....	0 16 1	—	0 18 1	0 13 9	—	1 0 8 per lb.
—, Bengal, skein .....	0 11 5	—	0 12 10	0 11 5	—	0 12 10 do.
Spices, Cinnamon .....	0 7 6	—	0 8 0	0 6 7	—	0 6 8 do.
—, Cloves .....	0 3 9	—	0 4 0	0 3 9	—	0 4 0 do.
—, Nutmegs .....	0 3 0	—	0 0 0	0 3 1	—	0 0 0 do.
—, Pepper, black ..	0 0 6	—	0 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	0 0 6 do.
—, white ..	0 1 3	—	0 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0 0 0 do.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 2 10	—	0 3 4	0 2 10	—	0 3 2 per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0 2 1	—	0 2 2	0 2 1	—	0 2 2 do.
—, Rum, Jamaica ..	0 2 4	—	0 2 6	0 2 2	—	0 2 4 do.
Sugar, brown .....	0 0 0	—	2 17 0	2 13 0	—	0 0 0 per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine ....	3 9 0	—	3 13 0	3 10 0	—	3 13 0 do.
—, East India, brown	1 0 0	—	1 4 0	1 0 0	—	1 4 0 do. bond.
—, lump, fine .....	4 3 0	—	4 6 0	4 4 0	—	4 8 0 do.
Tallow, town-melted ....	2 2 0	—	0 0 0	2 2 0	—	0 0 0 do.
—, Russia, yellow ..	1 18 0	—	0 0 0	1 16 9	—	1 17 0 do.
Tea, Bohea .....	0 2 5	—	0 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.
—, Hyson, best .....	0 5 9	—	0 6 0	0 5 9	—	0 6 0 do.
Wine, Madeira, old ....	20 0 0	—	70 0 0	20 0 0	—	70 0 0 per pipe
—, Port, old .....	42 0 0	—	48 0 0	42 0 0	—	48 0 0 do.
—, Sherry .....	20 0 0	—	50 0 0	20 0 0	—	50 0 0 per butt

*Course of Exchange, Nov. 25.*—Amsterdam, 12 6.—Hamburg, 37 8.—Paris, 24 90. Leghorn, 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ .—Lisbon, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ .—Dublin, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

*Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of Wolfe and Edmunds.*—Birmingham, 315*l.*—Coventry, 1100*l.*—Derby, 140*l.*—Ellesmere, 63*l.*—Grand Surrey, 49*l.*—Grand Union, 19*l.*—Grand Junction, 265*l.*—Grand Western, 51*l.*—

5*l*.—Leeds and Liverpool, 380*l*.—Leicester, 330*l*.—Loughbro', 4000*l*.—Oxford, 750*l*.—Trent and Mersey, 2150*l*.—Worcester, 36*l*. 10*s*.—East India Docks, 145*l*.—London, 118*l*.—West India, 220*l*.—Southwark BRIDGE, 18*l*.—Strand, 5*l*.—Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 276*l*.—Albion, 51*l*.—Globe, 165*l*.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 75*l*.—City Ditto, 128*l*.

The 3 per Cent. Reduced, on the 25th, were 83; 3 per Cent. Consols, 83½; 4 per Cent. Consols, 99½; New 4 per Cent. 104; Bank Stock, —.

Gold in bars, 3*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. per oz.—New doubloons, 5*l*. 15*s*. 6*d*.—Silver in bars, 4*s*. 11*d*.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of Oct. and the 20th of Nov. 1823: extracted from the London Gazettes.

## BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 100.]

*Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.*

**ARNOLD**, W. J. Idol-lane, wine-broker. (Pater-son and Co.

Atkinson, T. Eradford, Yorkshire, worsted-spinner. (Stocker, L.

Ball, R. Bristol, baker. (Thomas

Beale, W. and J. H. Wrathall, Union-street, South-  
wark, hatters. (Freame and Co.

Benson, J. Lancaster, linen-draper. (Bett and Co.

Bignold, T. Bridge-street, Blackfriars, boot-maker. (Lamb

Bidder, T. Ilfracombe, tallow-chandler. (Clowes and Co. L.

Birchinnill, J. Macclesfield, cotton-spinner. (Lowes

Bird, D. P. Bristol, grocer. (Bridges and Co. L.

Bolton, E. Mare-street, Hackney, butcher. (Gray, Kingsland-road

Bottrell, H. Ostend, merchant. (Hutchinson, L.

Brookes, C. Southampton, cabinet-maker. (Sandys and Co. L.

Brown, A. Plymouth, ship-builder. (Sole, Dock

Brown, H. W. Surrey-street, Strand, merchant. (Hodgson and Co.

Burrastor, J. Hereford, coal-merchant. (Conrteen

Burridge, J. Ironmonger-lane, merchant, (Robinson

Cardlin, J. J. Fenchurch-street, merchant. (Tilson and Preston

Carpenter, J. Romsey, Hants, coal-merchant. (Bogue, L.

Chabert, P. Lloyd's Coffee-house, merchant. (Rear-son and Co.

Charnaud, J. and J. N. Shoolbred, Great St. Helens, merchants. (James

Clark, J. Trowbridge, linen-draper. (Lovell, L.

Colton, Rev. C. C. Princes-street, Soho, wine-mer-  
chant. (Gale

Cone, J. Crutched Friars, victualler. (Branscombe

Cort, R. Cow Cross-street, carrier. (Drew and Sons

Coulston, R. Tewkesbury, plumber. (Windus, L.

Coupland, W. and W. B. Colton, Liverpool, mer-  
chants. (Lace and Co.

Cox, J. Wells, Somerset, miller. (Adlington, L.

Croft, W. P. M. Smithfield, victualler. (Fisher

Davis, R. London, ironmonger. (Wills, Birmingham

Day, R. and R. H. Toyill, Oil Mills, Maidstone, Kent, seed-crushers. (Cole, L.

Dickenson, R. Hexham, Northumberland, book-  
seller. (Leadbitter, L.

Dow, J. Bow-common, rope-maker. (Stratton and Co. L.

Dowman, T. and J. Ofley, Bread-street, Cheapside, warehouseman. (Lythgoe

Ewes, J. Canterbury, ironmonger. (Brown and Co. L.

Gigney, S. Letchingden, Essex, farmer. (Bryant, L.

Gingell, W. J. Norton-street, Mary-le-bonne, tur-  
ner. (Wilkinson

Glynn, E. J. Launceston, banker. (Cole, Plymouth Dock

Gordon, W. High-street, Gravesend, merchant. (Hutchinson, L.

Greenhead, R. Bristol, dealer and chapman. (Hen-  
derson, L.

Greenland, S. N. Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, clothier. (Williams, L.

Haines, H. J. Jernyn-street, oil-merchant. (Gatty and Co.

Hamer, S. B. Farnival's-inn, broker. (Williams and Co.

Harnage, Sir G. Chatham-place, merchant. (Debury

Harrison, C. Aldgate, cheese-monger. (Hutchinson

Hassan, W. Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, brass-founder. (A'Beckett

Hawkins, E. Hereford, dealer and chapman. (Wright, L.

Hewitt, T. Carl-le, iron-founder. (Clennell, L.

Hills, F. Southend, builder. (Stady and Son, L.

Hoar, T. Flamstead, Hertfordshire, baker. (Taylor

Holl, C. A. Worcester, printer. (Hill, L.

Holt, W. F. Cannon-row, Westminster, surgeon. (Humphries

Honeyborne, J. Kingswinford, Staffordshire, coal-  
dealer. (Wulker, L.

Huckman, J. Bristol, butcher. (Holme and Co. L.

Ingram, E. Castle-street, Reading, dress-maker. (Richardson and Co. L.

James, J. J. A. and Co. Liverpool, ship-builders. (Leigh

Jewson, J. C. High Holborn, linen-draper. (Smith and Co.

Jacey, L. Garden-row, London-road, horse-dealer. (Downs, L.

Jacon, W. Oswestry, ironmonger. (Roberts, L.

Lainy, G. Dunster-court, Mincing-lane, merchant. (Freeman and Co.

Lewis, J. Goyfrey, Monmouthshire, timber-dealer. (Platt, L.

Linde, J. Billiter-street, broker. (Snyers

Longton, J. and J. Liverpool, ironmongers. (Taylor

Marshall, R. Jury Farm, near Ripley, Surrey, farmer. (Potter, Guildford

McClean, D. Fenchurch-street, merchant. (Rich-  
ardson

McKenzie, J. Manchester, draper. (Law and Co. L.

Monst, J. Lower Thames-street, ale-dealer. (Van Sanden

Murgatroyd, W. Scarr Bottom, Yorkshire, worsted-  
spinner. (Wiglesworth and Co. L.

Myers, J. Preston, wine merchant. (Blanchard and Co.

Naish, J. Bristol, tanner. (Evans and Co. L.

Neale, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Lodge

Northover, H. Nunny, Somerset, farmer. (Popkin

Nunn, R. and T. Fisher, Grub-street, timber-mer-  
chants. (Fisher, R. and R. S.

Oakley, T. Titchfield-street, carpenter (Batsford

Ord, J. St. Paul's Church-yard, haberdasher. (Greg-son and Co. L.

Peacock, J. Manchester, merchant. (Woodburne

Peet, G. and J. Gutter-lane, riband-manufacturers. (Webster and Son

Pelham, J. Chart, Kent, seed-crusher. (Pelham, L.

Pickard, W. Knaresborough, lime-burner. (Powell

Prosser, J. Abergavenny, grocer. (Gabb

Randall, R. Tmro, draper. (Tillard, L.

Ringshaw, G. Tooting, builder. (Hattenbury, L.

Roach, R. S. Bishop's Waltham, Hants, tanner. (Bridger and Co. L.

Smith, E. Chatham, hatter. (Saunders and Co. L.

Smith, R. Piccadilly, fruiterer. (Felder and Co.

Stavie, T. King-street, Seven Dials, stove-grate-ma-  
nufacturer. (Smith and Co.

Stephens, W. C. Westbury-on-Trim, Gloucester-  
shire, grazier. (Poole and Co. L.

Steward, H. Old Burlington-street, victualler. (Hewitt

Stoakes, W. Liverpool, carver and gilder. (Lei-  
cester

Thorndike, J. Ipswich, cheese-factor. (Jackman

Turner, T. Stoke Goldington, Bucks, baker. (Taylor

Udsell, C. Warmminster, linen-draper. (Steel, L.

Vince, W. Lucas-street, Commercial-road. (Heard

Watson, R. Britannia terrace, City-road, coal-mer-  
chant. (Percy

Watson, T. Turf Coffee-house, St. James's-street, wine-merchant. (Reeves

Watts, S. Yeovil, Somersetshire, banker. (Warren, Longport

White, J. Princes-street, Storey's-gate, undertaker. (Lawrence

Whittingham, T. Cheltenham, carrier. (Williams and Co.

Withington, H. Manchester, silk-manufacturer. (Whitlow

Wood, S. Poswick, Hereford, dealer. (Williams, L.

Wood, T. Barbican, oil-man. (Jay.



## DIVIDENDS.

Abraham, B. Lothbury	Grafton, J. Stroud	Oldfield, J. Botolph-lane
Adcock, J. St. Mary Axe	Gray, T. T. Wardour-street	Park, J. Tower Royal
Alderson, J. Liverpool	Greaves, J. jun. Liverpool	Petipierre, F. South-street, Finsbury-square
Allen, Bristol	Groing, R. Broad-st. buildings	Phillips, J. Wallingford
Andrews, T. W. Stamford	Hamelin, P. Belmont-place, Vauxhall	Plimpton, W. Lower Thames-st.
Archbell, R. York	Hamilton, R. Liverpool	Pothonier, F. Clerkenwell
Asbury, W. M. Albany	Handscorn, J. H. Newport	Pullan, R. Leeds
Atkinson, P. Oxford-street	Pagnell	Pulley, G. York
Baines, H. E. Liverpool	Harding, T. jun. Helstone, Cornwall	Pulsford, H. Piccadilly
Baley, T. W. Gerrard's-hall Tavern, Basing-lane	Hardy and Dale, Manchester	Richardson, T. Iron Acton
Bainbridge, J. Queen-street, Cheapside	Hannum, E. Threadneedle-street	Rigg, R. Whitehaven
Banbury, C. H. Wood-street, Cheapside	Hatfield, H. Goswell-street road	Roads, W. Oxford
Barry, M. Minories	Haydon and Hendy, Welbeck-st.	Roxby, R. B. Arbour-square, Commercial-road
Beaumont, J. Worcester	Herbert, W. jun. Goldsmith-street, Wood-street	Russell, J. Rochester
Bird, J. and H. Bartlett's-buildings	Henzell, E. W. Upper Thames-st.	Seazer, S. P. Maidstone
Bond, J. Cawston	Hedges, J. Bristol	Shackell, J. Milk-street
Butler, E. Alcester; Warwick	Hobbs, T. Westminster-road	Simons, W. Birmingham
Bubb, J. G. Grafton-street, East	Hollis, J. P. Newington	Simon, R. Watling-street
Bump, J. Holborn	Horton, W. Yardley, Worcestersh.	Simpson, R. Threadneedle-street
Bury, T. Exeter	Howse, P. Hanover-square	Siordef, J. M. and J. L. Austin Friars
Campbell, B. Ratcliffe-highway	Izod, W. Redditch, Worcestersh.	Slade, W. Leeds
Clarke, J. Worcester	Johnson, H. Waldron	Slater, A. Cuddington
Coal, T. Burwell, Lincolnshire	Kitchen, R. and J. Amery, Liverpool	Smith, R. Ham Burton
Cooke, J. Fareham	Kuowles, G. Brighton	Spence, S. Hackney
Corby, J. Kingsland-road	Lancaster, J. Whitley, Yorkshire	Street, J. F. and W. Bucklersbury
Cowie, J. Mansion-house	Laughton and Brailsford, Bucks	Stabb, T. and Co. Botolph-lane
Crowther, W. Charles-street, Middlesex-hospital	Lesingham, T. Worcester	Stock, G. Ashweek
Cullen and Pears, Cheapside	Lee, W. Charles-street, Covent-garden	Tate, W. Cateaton-street
Deighton, T. Berkeley-square	Leppingwell, K. Croydon	Taylor, H. Manchester, and E. Taylor, Blackley, Lancashire
Derbshire, R. Liverpool	Lowe, S. Newman-street	Taylor, T. Leadenhall-street
Devey, J. Wolverhampton	Lowe, J. Warrington, Lancaster	Trails, A. Hanover-square
Dumont, J. L. Austri Friars	Lovegrove, J. Cranham	Troward, R. I. Cuper's-bridge
Dunnett, D. Norwich	Lubben, F. M. Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Tuck, J. L. Haymarket
Edwards, D. Gloucester	Marshall, P. Scarborough	Turner, G. Liverpool
Elliott, C. Lewes	Malcolm, W. Great St. Helen's	Turner, T. Saundridge, Herts
Farrer, R. Gheapside	Marshall, W. Vestminster	Turney and Bates, Sedgbrook
Fearnley, C. Crutched Friars	Massie, J. Derby	Topling, B. Strand
Fisher, J. Lancaster	Mayor, C. Portman-square	Upperton, R. Petworth
Freestby, T. Acton	Milnes, J. Halifax	Wall and Pierrepont, Falcon-sq.
French, G. Whitechapel-road	Minchin, T. A. Portsmouth	Webster, J. Tower-street
Frost, J. Derby	Mowbray and Co. Durham	Weetch, S. Commercial-road
Gardiner, G. St. John-street	Molyneux, T. Holborn	Wells, W. Brightwell, Berks
Garton, S. Wood-st. Cheapside	Murray, W. Pall Mall	White, W. B. Strand
Gayner, W. Bristol	Newham, M. Falkingham, Norfolk	Whitehead, H. Bury
Giblett, P. and W. Mickelfield-hall		Wigglesworth, P. Church-street, Shoreditch
Girdlestone, M. Norwich		Wilkinson and Wigton, Cateaton-street.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE conclusion of a year approaches, which has been particularly vexatious to the farmer, in both the seasons of hay and harvest; but which, considering the great risk of atmospheric vicissitude, will ultimately satisfy all rational expectation. The wheat crop approaches an average in quantity, but the quality, in the aggregate, is considerably below that of a successful year. Where well secured, it will improve much by keeping, at any rate as to sample. The Lent corn and pulse, taken together, may be called a large crop. To these troubles of the farmers, have been super-added the calamity of floods, in exposed situations, whence heavy and ruinous losses, both in live and dead stock, have happened to many. The succession of dry, warm, and beautiful weather, which we have experienced of late, has been attended with the happiest effects, and nothing is probably now left abroad, even in the latest districts. Potatoes, so plentiful and excellent a crop upon the best

lands, and in the south, seem to have failed in some parts of the north, as in Ireland. Turnips will be a large crop, and cattle-food universally plentiful. The young clovers are most luxuriant. It is said that the farmers are in such a state of poverty, that they will be unable to provide months to consume this great abundance. However that may be, we have never found Smithfield, and the great markets, defective in fat stock, which has, for seasons past, found a very ready sale, and considerable price. The young wheats are generally a strong and luxuriant plant; and the seed season, on the whole, has been propitious. Corn has been on the advance for some time, doubtless on account of the inferior quality of the new crop, but there seems little reason to expect farther advance. The landlords, having accepted the proffered assistance of the Bank of England, will have it more in their power to grant indulgence and support to their tenantry, who must be convinced, by this

time, that they have no solid assistance to expect from the impracticable theories and bubbles of financial projectors. The gradual return of things to their natural course, and the stern requisitions of the people, whose labour is the great fund of the national treasury, for the repeal of all corrupt and unnecessary taxation, are the only possible remedies.

*Smithfield:*—Beef, 2s. 8d. to 4s.—Mutton, 2s. 8d. to 4s.—Veal, 2s. 8d. to

5s.—Pork, 2s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.—Bacon: Bath, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; Irish, 4s. to 4s. 4d.—Raw fat, —, per stone.

*Corn Exchange:*—Old wheat, 42s. to 68s.—New, 42s. to 52s.—Barley, 25s. to 42s.—Oats, 20s. to 32s.—London price of best bread, 4lb. for 9d.—Hay, 60s. to 115s.—Clover, do. 80s. to 130s.—Straw, 31s. 6d. to 45s.

Coals in the pool, 43s. to 50s.

*Middlesex;* Nov. 25.

## POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN NOVEMBER.

### GREECE.

**T**HE absence of authentic details has hitherto obliged us to abridge our notices relative to what has been passing in Greece; but an excellent pamphlet, on the *Provisional Constitution of Greece*, published by Murray, enables us to supply former deficiencies.

For many ages, there has been neither property, nor safety, nor industry, throughout Greece. The most fertile land was possessed by the Turks. A devouring swarm of great and small imperial farmers, and rich proprietors, inflicted upon the Greeks, mere labourers, as it were, tied down to the soil, all the rigours of an insatiable tyranny. Perpetual compulsory labours, inexorably enforced, exhausted whole families. No man was master of his own plough, or his team, or his mule. If he made a piece of poor soil produce, or succeeded in rearing a wretched flock, in the hope of thus supporting his family, he was compelled to share with his tyrants all the fruits of his labours. If the taxes proved too heavy for his means, he was forced to borrow from these very farmers, at an usurious interest of from twenty to thirty per cent. If, on the day fixed for repayment, he was found in default, he gave up his property, if he had any, or he pledged all, even to his wife and his children, or else he was thrown into a dungeon to rot there. As an addition to the horrors of such a system, an appeal to justice was a measure completely illusory. The Turks were all firmly united against those whom they denominated infidel dogs. The inferior collector, the governor of the spot, and the pasha, had but one year to accumulate riches. The pashas, in their progresses, after having all the expenses of their suite completely paid by the country, received in addition a considerable present of money, called “the remuneration for teeth,” on the pretence that their teeth had been fatigued by

masticating the provisions of the whole province.

A Turk might strike, or even kill, a Greek, without his violence occasioning any serious judicial proceeding. In Candia, fathers have been stabbed for hiding their children from the brutal passions of ravishers. And elsewhere the most cruel persecution was the chastisement of a noble resistance. In other places, a Greek, suspected of being in easy circumstances, was forced, by the threat of losing his life, to lend to the first comer an appointed sum, which he was sure of never receiving again. When seated in his shop, he was obliged to rise with folded hands before any armed Turk who might pass, and respectfully salute him with the title of “master.” If on horseback, he had to dismount on any similar meeting. Even the form and colour of their clothes were the object, or rather the pretext, of prohibitions, of fines, and of severe penalties. The most innocent actions of life were shackled with endless restraints. In short, they groined under a thousand humiliations, equally absurd, tyrannical, and disgusting.

At length the advances of their maritime commerce, the habit of travelling, the adoption of new methods of education, and the extraordinary events which have succeeded each other for the last forty years, have given to Grecian intellect and sensibility an electric shock, calculated to make them more keenly taste all the blessings of civilization. The writings of Coray, while they enlightened manhood, threw open the paths of real science to youth; but this salutary impulse, checked by a thousand impediments, was far from embracing that great mass of the nation, which can alone determine events.

It appears that Alexander Hyspanti, eldest son of the prince of that name, having served in the Russian armies, was placed at the head of the enterprise

enterprise of the Greeks against the Turks. He took the title of General in Chief, and commissioner of the general government, and displayed a tricolor banner, bearing for emblem a phoenix rising out of its ashes. In order to draw the nation into an insurrection for which it was so little prepared, deceived by his own emissaries, he found himself obliged to practise the like deception on Greece; and he declared, by a proclamation dated from Yassy (in Moldavia,) Feb. 24, 1821, O. S. that a great power was prepared to support her. At the same time he published a circular to the members of the society, to exhort them to make patriotic contributions towards the expenses of war. The erroneous idea, which these two documents spread, led Europe for several months to suppose, that Russia was fomenting the insurrection, in the hope of advancing her frontiers towards the south. Hence arose against the Greeks an unfavourable impression, which seemed to justify the animosity of England and Austria.

The unsuccessful result of the expedition in Wallachia was owing to the inexperience of the chief, the incapacity or treachery of those who surrounded him, the insubordination of his troops, which indisposed the inhabitants, and the cabals of the Austrian agents, especially Mr. Oudriski. Greece in this unfortunate expedition saw her immortal chief Georgaki perish, the victim of patriotism; she saw him bury himself with his companions under the blazing ruins of a convent, which he defended till it was deluged with the blood of his enemies; Greece then lost, too, that noble body of youths, the Sacred Battalion, which was offered up as a holocaust to their country's honour, at the battle of Dragachan.

Meanwhile, about the end of March, the standard of the Cross was raised at Calavryta, a town in Achaia. The insurrection soon spread, and the Mainotes crossed their mountains under the guidance of their noble chief Petro Mavromichali. Andreas Metaxas, of Cephalonia, left his family, squandered his property, and ventured, with a chosen band of valiant Ionians, to attack Lala, a strong position, defended by the most warlike Turks of the Morea; and, though severely wounded, after prodigies of valour, he forced them to retire on Patras. The archbishop of that city encouraged the combatants by his example, and by his

pastoral exhortations. The brave chiefs, Colocotroni, Nicetas, Iatraco, &c. conduct them to victory. The Turks are driven from the whole open country, and confined in their fortresses. A junta of notables assembled at Calamata in Messenia, presided by the Director of Maina, appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Morea. They implore, by an address dated the 25th of March, the European courts to aid the people of Greece.

At Psara, Spezzia and Hydra, the Apostoli, the Mexi, the Botassi, and the Countourioti, the Toumbasi, the Boudouri, the Tzamado, and their friends, fitted out for cruising, and commanded in person their merchant vessels.

The Greeks of Candia, and at their head the warriors of Sphakia, engaged the Turks in various and deadly combats.

Lower Epirus, profiting by the revolt of Ali Pasha, flies to arms under the conduct of the chiefs Zonka, Caraisco, Vlachopoulos, Macri, &c. and treads closely in the steps of the Souliotes.

The eastern portion of the Greek continent pours forth its warriors; and their first blow is a splendid victory gained by their brave general, Goura, at Fontana, in Phocis, over three pashas, on the 23d and 24th of August. Afterwards, the chieftains Mitzo, Contojanni, Panouria, Scaltzodimo, and above all Odysseus, add new exploits of their own to these early successes.

The strong-holds of Monemvasia and Navarino fall shortly after into our hands; and Tripolitza is closely surrounded.

If Demetrius Hypsilanti had been born for great things, he might have mastered Greece and his own fortune; but, although gifted with firminess, when in a camp he displayed little capacity. His suite, composed of vain and ambitious persons, perhaps diminished his means, while they heightened his self-conceit. He indisposed the Notables, and the Senate, which he had formed, by arrogating a ridiculous pre-eminence. Thus the military operations were not subject to any central direction. Each chieftain adopted his own manoeuvres at pleasure, and the only principle which gave a sort of unity to their individual efforts, was a sympathetic eagerness to harass the Turks.

It was, however, under this state of anarchy, that Tripolitza, the capital of the Morea, already distressed by famine, and



and summoned several times to surrender, was taken by assault. Considerable riches became the booty of the numerous assailants. The Albanian garrison, having capitulated, were sent to their own country. The families of the Supreme Governor, and of the Turkish lords, were made prisoners; all the rest were slaughtered, or carried into the provinces.

On the 27th of May, the sailors commenced their operations by burning a Turkish ship of the line, before the island of Mytilene; they then rescued as many as they could of the Greek families who had fled from Asia Minor, of whom several women were seized with the pangs of childbirth on-board; and they established these unhappy beings in different islands of the Archipelago. Our squadrons prevented by various means the debarkation of Turkish troops in the islands, and made head against the numerous fleets of the enemy. On the 30th of September, a Turkish brig of war was sunk by our broadsides before Zante. Afterwards, five Grecian vessels, separated by a calm from the rest of the squadron, sustained with intrepidity the fire of all the enemy's fleet, which was forced to retire after five hours of fruitless combat. All these expeditions were under the command of Jacoumaki Toubasi, of Hydra.

Alexander Mavrocordato, ex-minister of the Prince of Wallachia, emerged without a stain from the corruption and effeminacy of despotism, throwing aside every personal consideration, offered his whole fortune to his country, and disembarked on the coasts of Ætolia. The gentleness of his disposition, and his extensive information, soon won him all hearts. He traversed Greece in the simple character of a mediator, enduring every fatigue, and exposing himself to every danger. By his patience and his mere moral authority, he calmed the discordant pretensions which had arisen on all sides, at the moment when the yoke of oppression was broken, and which had already materially prejudiced the public good. In Greece, in fact, some princes were but subordinate tyrants; some captains, but the agents of a different species of despotism.

A new æra commenced with the year 1822. Disorders were calmed, and faults diminished. A political constitution was proclaimed, and a central government formed. The national assembly, after having finished its la-

bours, and installed the government, dissolved itself after publishing a proclamation. The Senate, or legislative body, hitherto composed of thirty-three deputies, was principally taken from this assembly. Its president is Demetrius Hypsilanti; and its vice-president, Sotiri Charalampi. The members of the executive are Alexander Mavrocordato, president; Athanasius Canacari, a man of zeal and integrity, vice-president; Anagnosti Pappajannopoulos, John Orlando, and John Logotheti. The following are the names of the secretaries who have been named: Th. Negri, Secretary of State; John Coletti, for the Interior, and provisionally entrusted with the War Department; Panouzzo Notaras, for the Finances; a commission of three islanders from Hydra, Spezzia, and Psara, for the Marine; the Bishop of Androussa, for Public Worship; Lampro Naco, for the Police; Vlasios, for the Administration of Justice. The complete organization of the judicial tribunals was daily expected; but, in the interval, the *ephori*, or mayors of the towns and villages, decided all disputes.

The military organization, as well with regard to the men as to the *matériel* of war, was still very far from being completed. But as much attention was paid to it as circumstances and the poverty of our finances admit. A battalion of infantry was disciplined, which was to serve as a nucleus for future regiments. Free companies were formed out of the foreign soldiers who have hastened to our shores, with an eagerness which Greece will never forget. These friends of freedom and Greece, although few in number, under the brave Wirtemburgher General Normann, distinguished themselves in the defence of Navarin against a naval attack of the Turks, and by fighting valiantly in Epirus. They had no cavalry, and all the troops were equipped as sharpshooters, on account of the nature of the country in which they are to act. Without uniforms, without tactics, often without artillery, they divide into several bodies spread over various points of the Grecian territory, and commanded by chiefs of proved courage. Their total amount was from 35 to 40,000 men.

The Suliotes deserve more particular mention. Their valour merits to be sung in hymns. They fearlessly oppose one Suliote to five Albanians, or ten Asiatics. No armed Suliote was ever

yet taken prisoner. The amount of able seamen was about 20,000; but, not having armed above sixty or seventy vessels, and only on short expeditions, they did not make use of a quarter of them. The Greek Confederation had no regular navy, and the ships it sent against the enemy were mere merchantmen of from 250 to 350 tons, fitted out and often commanded by the owners, on the faith of their losses being made good by the government.

Corinth, fated to yield afterwards to the torrent of a hostile invasion, opened its gates to the Greeks at the moment when the constitution was promulgated. A plot was preparing by some peasants of Samos and Scio. This fatal aggression, far from being authorized by the government, was only subsequently even known to it; and the tardy succour which it sent, could not prevent the unparalleled disasters of a flourishing population. Humanity shudders at the horrors of which Scio was the theatre in the face of the powers of Christendom.

Meanwhile the great assemblages and the preparations of the enemy in Epirus, announced that he was about to strike some decisive blow. Chourschid Pasha, general in chief, owed the favour which he enjoyed near the sultan to the destruction of Ali, as he had owed that success to the treachery of the Albanians, who opened the gates of Iannina to him. He had spared nothing to gain them; and, after this first success, he squandered treasures and promises in order to lead them *en masse* against Suli.\* His plan was to get possession of the fortress of Kiapha, and then, freed from all anxiety about his rear, to bend his course through Acarnania against the Morea. The president of the executive power passed from Corinth into Ætolia, with the contingent of the Morea. The Suliotes had already repelled, in the month of May, the first shock of a number of barbarians at least four times greater than theirs, commanded by Omer Vrioni, Pasha of Iannina, and Chourschid.

These two generals, perhaps the

bravest and most skilful in Turkey, being placed between these two fires, were forced to separate and to take different routes. But, soon afterwards, the Albanians, encouraged by the accumulation of fresh reinforcements, blockaded Suli. Unexpected obstacles and difficulties having split their operations, the Suliotes, after a long and obstinate defence, found themselves forced, by the want of provisions, to capitulate. Having marched out with the honours of war, under the mediation of the English, they were transported to the Ionian islands, in order to cross over from thence into the Morea. The ferocious attacks of a numerous and long-prepared enemy were repulsed during several successive days with an incredible loss. Assaulted and surrounded on all sides, the rocks of Suli, which had always afforded a refuge to honour and liberty, appeared to be its impregnable bulwark.

The evacuation of Suli, and the infamous conduct of two traitors, Gogo and Varnakioti, necessarily protruded the theatre of war into Ætolia and Acarnania; there, on the banks of the Achelous, and before Anatolicon, a handful of heroes, commanded by Marco Botzari, by Zonka, and by other chiefs, disputed the approach to Missolonghi with an enemy 8,000 men strong. Feeling the full importance of this place, after fruitless offers and threats, the enemy, rendered furious by failures, resolved to get possession of it by assault on the morning of the 25th of December. The combat was fierce and bloody, and lasted four hours. Never were a more obstinate attack and defence beheld: never did our heroes cover themselves with greater glory. The fate of Greece almost hung on their efforts. These intrepid citizens all swore, between the hands of our excellent president, to perish amidst the ruins of Missolonghi, sooner than yield. The enemy, after losing 500 men, and nearly twice as many wounded, was obliged to retreat. Soon afterwards, having learnt the debarkation accomplished at Xeromero by 1500 of our troops under the conduct of General Mavromichali, and fearing to be attacked on the flanks, he fled suddenly on the morning of the 31st of December, leaving in the power of the Greeks thirteen pieces of cannon, three mortars, two howitzers, twelve standards, a great number of prisoners, with stores, the whole matériel of an Asiatic camp. Several corps instantly set out

\* It is chiefly by promises and pillage, and by the enthusiasm of religious fanaticism, that recruiting is carried on among the Turks. Hence those undisciplined hordes, those bands of volunteers, fit to ravage a country badly defended, but ready to disperse on the slightest resistance.

in pursuit of the fugitives, who were dragged forward by the pashas of Arta and Iannina.

The Turks sustained enormous losses every time they presented themselves before the barriers of Phocis. Though a simultaneous irruption at several points answered to them better this year, on account of their numerical superiority, they did not the less encumber with their corpses the fields of Livadia. Subsequently, after surprizing Corinth with the assistance of several Austrian vessels, and believing themselves already masters of the Morea, they found an insurmountable barrier in the plains of Argos. Their lot was still disgrace or destruction. There it was that Nicetas and Colocotroni immortalized themselves by the vigour of their resistance. There it was that Niketas, already named, for his disinterestedness, the Peloponnesian Aristides, was saluted by his soldiers with the surname of *Turcophagus*. These successes of the Greeks were naturally followed by the fall of the proud *Napoli di Romania*, which was taken by assault by Capt. Staikos on the 30th of November. The citadel of Athens was in the hands of the Greeks since the middle of the year.

With respect to maritime operations, the Greek vessels, as early as February, attacked, in the gulf of Lepanto, the Barbary fleet which had succeeded in reinforcing the garrison of Patras; but which immediately cut its cables and put to sea. Andreas Voco, of Hydra, a sexagenarian commander, on-board his brig, and Manoli Toubasi on-board his corvette the *Themistocles*, showed on this occasion what courage and coolness can effect against superior force. Notwithstanding the great violence of a contrary wind, the combat was maintained during three hours, under the incessant fire of five hostile frigates. Damaged by the frail artillery, and still more disconcerted by skilful manœuvres, the Turks reached Zante, and afterwards the open sea, where, assaulted by the fury of the elements, they lost the greater part of their vessels. The Greek squadron then directed its course towards the coast of Albania, sure of capturing a division of the Turkish fleet, which had long since taken post, or rather refuge, at Mouito; but the Ionian government made a formal opposition to this attempt, and facilitated the escape of the enemy.

Meanwhile the most powerful fleet that Turkey had sent to sea since the in-

surrection, and at its head an experienced sailor, the Capitan Pasha, the second personage in the empire, had just passed the Dardanelles. In front of the smoking ruins of Scio, and an eye-witness of those abominations which he favoured by order of his master, the haughty satrap was enjoying the consternation of the Archipelago, and revelling in that anticipated feast of universal destruction of which he was so soon to partake. But a secret uneasiness filled him at the same time with doubt; and seemed like a presentiment of his fate which chained him to his anchors.

The fleets soon met; and skill was again victorious over mere numbers, and masses of men gave way before courage and enthusiasm. Suddenly the flag-ship was with its commander blown up. The shock of its destruction scattered alarm and disorder; the ardour of the Greeks was redoubled, and the total rout of the Ottomans was the recompense of their valour.

Though scarcely recovered from this catastrophe, the enemy presented himself before the gulph of Napoli, determined to throw provisions into the place. He endeavoured to break through the Greek line, but was repulsed. Upon this he retired, and took refuge at Tenedos. There he was overtaken by Captain Canari of Psara. On the 13th of Nov. the Greeks set sail to brave the new grand admiral and his fleet; assailed them by fire-ships, and scattered, shipwrecked on all sides, its remnant scarcely reached the Dardanelles.

The second Congress of Greece was convoked on the 10th of April, 1823, at Astros. The ancient Bey of Maina, Mavromichali, was named president; and the first act of the Congress was to appoint a Commission, composed of seven members, charged with the revision of the fundamental law of Epidaurus. The Congress afterwards dissolved the various local Juntas established on the Continent, and in the islands, and all the provinces and islands at present depend immediately upon the General Government.

The Congress concluded its functions by the following

#### *Declaration.*

The third year of our war of independence is already begun; and our enemy, vanquished wherever he has shown himself, has from all his preparations reaped only a harvest of incessant humiliations and losses. And whilst our victorious armies, nobly supporting by sea and land the inde-

pendence



pendence of Greece, made the echoing glory of their arms pierce to the very heart of Byzantium, the nation was internally perfecting its political organization.

After declaring its independence at Epidaurus, the Senate pursued with perseverance its legislative labours, and devoted all the cares necessary to the consolidation of government.

Sixteen months had elapsed since our first General Assembly, when the present National Congress was convoked, according to the Constitution, at Astros. A scrupulous revision of the most important fundamental laws was what occupied its first deliberations. The Congress afterwards bestowed its attention on the yearly expenditure, and carefully regulated all that related to the land and sea forces; it concluded by establishing, according to the fundamental law of Epidaurus, the second cycle of government, into whose hands it now surrenders full power, and whom it recognizes as discharging the most important duties.

Before its dissolution, the Congress, the legitimate organ of the nation which it represents, declares, for the second time, before God and before men, the political existence and independence of Greece. It is for the recovery of these blessings, seized by foreign violence, that the Greek nation has for more than two years been shedding its most precious blood. Relying upon their incontestable rights, the Greeks will continue their struggle, with the determination to rescue from the usurper the rights of which he robbed them by violence, and to succeed in procuring the recognition of the perfect independence of Greece, for the glory of the holy Christian religion, and for the happiness of the nation; or to descend into the grave, to the last man, like true Christians and freemen. Such is the resolution to which they have sworn, for that cherished freedom which they have not learned to value at the recommendation of strangers, as has been said, but which is the natural property of the nation. The very earth on which they tread reminds them that liberty is their birthright, by all the endless recollections with which it abounds, and which at every step show the traces of all our glorious and reiterated struggles for independence, of all our illustrious victories obtained over barbarians.

Such are the legislative labours with which the Congress has been occupied; such is the declaration which its members were specially charged by their constituents to make before the whole world, in favour of that independence for which the people have taken up arms. In that is expressed the unanimous feeling of the nations of Greece; their sole and immutable object is the establishment in their country

of that civilization which sheds its blessings over the states of Europe—states which they wish to resemble, and from whom they trust always to obtain the good wishes and the succours which justice demands.

The Congress is moreover charged by these same nations sincerely to thank, on their behalf, the land and sea-forces, for the noble efforts by which, during sixteen months, they have gloriously supported the sacred cause of their country. Of the innumerable hordes who rushed in masses from Europe, Asia, and Africa, to enslave Greece anew, more than 90,000 have, thanks to the courage of these armies, perished on the soil which they came to ensanguine. We return our thanks likewise to the late government, and to the Juntas which have been lately dissolved, for their efforts in favour of the public good. The Congress concludes by invoking for the Greek nation the aid of the Living God of all Christians, since it is His religion which it defends against the enemies of his Holy Name.

The constitution promulgated by the Greeks is elective and republican, but the newspapers announce a treacherous plan for imposing a specious tyrant, or legitimate of Royal Blood upon them, under the protection of the Holy Alliance! Let the Greeks beware!

#### SPAIN.

The length of the preceding article on the affairs of Greece, relieves us from the painful task of noticing the disgusting condition of Spain, and dwelling on a subject from which the soul revolts,—the atrocious murder of Riego,—the Hampden of Spain,—the hero “without stain and without reproach.” This crime, the foulest of our times, not excepting even the case of Ney, was perpetrated under the protection of the French garrison of Madrid, and therefore attaches itself to the Holy Alliance. The friends of liberty in England have adopted a general mourning as the symbol of their indignation; but the fate of Riego will be avenged, in this and all ages on despots and their satellites. The illustrious Mina has arrived at Plymouth; and therefore, except the brave Martin, no Spaniard now remains in arms to avenge the wrongs of his country, and the outrages on human feelings which characterize these triumphs of priestcraft and despotism. A subscription has been proposed for the victims and exiles, which we earnestly recommend to the zealous favour of our readers.

INCIDENTS,

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON;

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

## CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

OCT. 24.—A murder, committed on one Weare, in Gill's Hill-lane, near Elstree by apparently-previous contrivance, while riding in a chaise at eight at night towards the house of one Probert. The body was thrown into Probert's fish-pond; but afterwards coolly removed to another pond three miles distant, the clothes and property being divided in Probert's parlour. On the apprehension of the parties, Hunt made such confessions as led to the discovery of the body, and J. Thurtell, Probert, and Hunt, have been committed to Hertford gaol, together with some females of the house. The newspapers being without other subjects of interest, have vied during the month in their details, and thus a degree of public attention has been drawn to the subject far beyond its relative importance: at the same time, the education and family-connections of the parties considered, the crime and their subsequent conduct, afford a striking proof of the moral depravity of the fashionable ruffians who frequent gaming houses and boxing matches. As friends of justice, and the liberal spirit of our laws, we enter our protest against the precedent attempted to be established in this obnoxious case, by shutting up prisoners *in secret* after the manner of the dungeons of the Inquisition, and the gaols of Austria, Russia, and Turkey. This execrable and constantly encroaching system arises no doubt from so often allowing narrow and intolerant minds to mix with the secular power. Priests in power are everywhere and always the same. We know not who is to blame; but, in the present case, the prisoners and their connections seem to have been treated as though they had been conspirators against the state, having confederates whose intercourse with them might lead to public danger. It appears to us, that, having secured any culprits, the law before trial has no farther controul over them than to prevent their escape; and that no pretence of ordinary danger, even from escape, ought to deprive an accused party, after commitment for trial, of the freest and most unreserved access to his friends, witnesses, and connexions. Any hindrance is an obstruction of justice; and, so far from friends being obliged to apply for a magistrate's order, or to be subject to interrogatories, they ought to receive every facility and encouragement; for it is no small sacrifice to visit those accused of crimes, and clerical magistrates at least ought to remember the phrase, "*I was in prison, and ye visited me.*" We lament to say, that, under

one pretence or another, the practice of our laws is losing its ancient liberal character; and, as a means of restoring their true spirit in this particular, we exhort independent men on petty juries, as often as they see occasion, to put the following questions to prisoners arraigned on their trial: *Since your commitment, have you had free access to your friends, to concert the means of your defence?—When were you served with a copy of the indictment?—When did you learn that the Grand Jury had found a true Bill against you?—Have you had time or means since then to give notice to your friends and summon your witnesses?* The answer to these questions would put to shame any new-fangled practices of benches of magistrates, and a few deferred trials, or acquittals, from obstructions to the defence, would correct a vicious and cruel system. So far is genuine English law, as practised by lawyers and well-educated country gentlemen, from countenancing the modern practice, that it assumes the innocence of every man till convicted by a jury, and the judges humanely assign council to prisoners when from poverty they are unable to retain them. In making these observations, we are not addressing those who, with Draco, think it is a compromise with crime not to punish every offence with death, nor those who will permit a bad precedent to be formed, because the offence charged is of heinous character; but we address them to those who in these practices of police and clerical magistrates, can read "*the signs of the times.*" Happily, however, any honest and independent man on a petty jury has it in his power to put the *newly-imported* system to the route on British soil; and to this extent, therefore, the legal security of our lives and liberties are in the keeping of the people as long as a manly sense of liberty and independence exists among us. On a motion on this subject in the King's Bench, the country magistrates of the kingdom received a lesson from the judges, which we hope will diminish the horrid, cruel, and unjust, inquisition held over prisoners only committed for trial. A very loosely expressed clause of an Act of Parliament gives power, to be *properly* exercised, to these local authorities; but, in truth, no controul ought in general to interfere with the free access of all applicants before trial, and ought (if ever) to be exerted only in very special cases, and by some justifiable and palpable necessity. English gaols should not be rendered BASTILES by any illiberal and tyrannical spirit of a prejudiced and narrow-minded local magistracy.

Oct. 30.—At the Old Bailey, sentence of death were passed on twelve prisoners; ten ordered to be transported for life, five for fourteen, and forty-two for seven, years; fifty-four sent to the House of Correction for minor punishments.

— 30. and 31.—Tremendous gales of wind at sea. The books at Lloyd's exhibited the most extensive list of losses and wrecks ever remembered.

Nov. 11.—Meeting of above 1500 mechanics, held at the Crown and Anchor tavern for the purpose of forming a "London Mechanic's Institute."

— 12.—The twenty-ninth anniversary of the acquittals of Thomas Hardy, John Horne Tooke, and John Thelwall, from the charge of constructive treason, celebrated at the Crown and Anchor tavern. Upwards of two hundred gentlemen were present. Mr. Galloway in the chair. Mr. Hardy, Mr. Thelwall, and Mr. Baxter, were also present.

#### MARRIED.

The Rev. E. Irving, minister of the Scotch-church, Hatton-garden, to Isabella, daughter of the Rev. J. Martin, of Kirkaldy.

Mr. J. Hunt, of Hayesgate-farm, Middlesex, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. S. Mitchell, of West Smithfield.

H. Worthington, esq. to Mary, daughter of W. Daniel, esq. of Stapenhill-house, Derbyshire.

F. Palgrave, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Elizabeth, daughter of D. Turner, esq. of Yarmouth.

L. J. Marshall, esq. of Dalston, to Jane, daughter of B. Ogden, esq. of Bishopswearmouth.

T. W. Kaye, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Illingworth, of Scampton, near Lincoln.

Mr. G. W. Harris, of Trowbridge, to Mary, daughter of J. Goldsmith, esq. of Hackney.

W. Pott, esq. of Bridge-street, to Mary, daughter of Sir C. Price, bart.

The Rev. T. Rennell, vicar of Kensington, to Frances Henrietta, daughter of the late J. Delafield, esq. of Canipden-hill.

J. Mirehouse, esq. of Brownslade, Pembroke-shire, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Bishop of Salisbury.

G. Milford, esq. of Guildford-street, to Frances Margaret, daughter of the Rev. R. Holland, of Spreyton, Devonshire.

Capt. B. Yeoman, R.N. to Charlotte, daughter of Sir Everard Home, bart.

Rev. D. U. Lewis, vicar of Ruislip, Middlesex, to Julia, daughter of the late W. Pitt, esq. of Windsor.

W. Hanham, esq. of Dean's Court, Dorsetshire, to Miss H. Morgan, of Mount Clare, Surrey.

E. H. Alderson, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Drewe, of Broad Lembrey, Devonshire.

The Rev. E. R. Butcher, LL.D. of Brighton, to Caroline, niece of R. Jackson, esq. of North Brixton.

R. Playfair, esq. to Miss E. White, of Devonshire-place.

Mr. C. Cowdery, of London, to Miss M. A. Culliford, of Bath.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, G. M. Linthorne, esq. of Poole, Dorset, to Maria, daughter of the late Mr. Clarke, law-bookseller, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-Inn.

J. Vissey, esq. of Exeter, to Sarah, widow of J. Rooker, esq. of New Bank-buildings.

H. N. Daniel, esq. of the Artillery, to Margaretta Lucy, daughter of Sir L. Harvey, of Bedford-place.

J. P. Catty, esq. of the Engineers, to Sophia, daughter of Flint Stacey, esq. of Maidstone.

Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Hislop, bart. G.C.B. to Emma, daughter of the Right. Hon. Hugh Elliott.

Capt. Elliott, son of the above Right Hon. Hugh E. to Margaret Seymour, daughter of J. Masterton, esq. of Braw Castle, Perthshire.

At Stoke Newington, W. Hart, esq. of Nelson-terrace, to Miss Mary Maltby, of Barrett-grove.

J. Jervis, esq. of Old Palace-yard, to Miss C. J. Mundell, of Parliament-street.

At Mary-la-bonne New Church, Sir C. Smith, bart. to Belinda, daughter of the late G. Colebrooke, esq.

At Wandsworth, A. M. Maxwell, capt. Artillery, to Miss Atlee.

W. Dickenson, esq. of Vauxhall, to Miss L. Burkett, of Brighton.

S. Brown, esq. of Great Russell-street, to Anne Pearce, daughter of the late James Horsfall, esq. F.R.S. of the Middle Temple.

R. Baker, esq. of Fatherwell, near Town Malling, Kent, to Mrs. Jennings, of Sloane-street, Chelsea.

Jacob Connop, esq. of Champion-hill, Surrey, to Miss Marianne Thwaites, of Hamsell, Sussex.

#### DIED.

At Merton, Surrey, the Rev. T. Lancaster.

In the Strand, Mr. C. Wheatstone, a respectable music-seller and publisher.

At Blackheath, 83, Gen. Sir A. Farrington, bart. D.C.L. commandant of the 1st batt. Artillery, and director-general of the Field-train Department.

In Ludgate-street, Mary Anne, wife of Mr. Dudley Adams, regretted.

In Queen Anne-street, 23, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. W. A. Hammond, rector of Whitechurch, Oxon.

At Ealing, 74, P. Kirkman, esq.

In Guildford-place, Kennington, 86, Mrs. Mary Weatherley.

At Austin Friars, J. W. Sandys, esq.



At Woolwich, *Lieut.-gen. B. Willington*, col. commandant 2d batt. Artillery.

At Croydon, 39, *Mr. H. Cater*, of the Bank of England.

In Aldersgate-street, *Jos. Aldridge, esq.* an eminent timber-merchant, and many years in the Common Council.

In Stamford-street, 25, *Miss Pattison*, late of Supbury.

In Clayton-place, Kennington, *Mrs. S. Thornton*.

In Ratcliffe-highway, 71, *J. Horsford, esq.* a much esteemed surgeon.

In Park-crescent, Portland-place, 34, *Honoria Elizabeth*, daughter of *T. Williams, esq.*

In Gower-street, 41, *B. B. Shedden, esq.*

At Stoke, near Guildford, 86, *John Creuze, esq.*

In Bedford-street, *Mary*, daughter of the late *Hon. R. Hamilton*, of Queenston, Upper Canada.

In Great Cumberland-street, *Margaret*, daughter of the late *G. W. Sheriff, esq.*

At Lambeth, 62, *Mrs. Nelson*, widow of *George N. esq.*

At Pentonville, *Mary Anne*, wife of *T. Dixon, esq.* of New Boswell-court, Carey-street.

At Chelsea, 51, *Edward Hill, esq.* of the Navy Office.

The *Hon. Frederick Eden*, barrister, eldest son of *Lord Henley*.

At Sumbury, *Miss Nicholas*, of the Royal Crescent, Bath.

In St. John-street, 28, *J. Sparks, esq.*

81, *R. Sorrell, esq.* late of Ingatstone, Essex.

In Hatton-garden, 67, *Mr. C. Taylor*, an eminent publisher, and author of many esteemed works in biblical literature. He was also the editor of the "Literary Panorama," and during the last forty years has been known and respected for his literary talents and private virtues. He was at once a wise and good man, and deserved well of his own age and posterity.

Aged 71, *Mr. C. Gray*, many years clerk in the house of *Sir James Esdaile and Co.*

At Hammersmith, 55, *Mary Annabella*, wife of *J. Crowther, esq.* alderman of the ward of Farringdon-within.

At Newington-green, 107, *Mr. R. Dorey*. In Beaumont-street, 77, the *Right Hon. the Earl of Portmore*. (Of whom further particulars will be given in our next Number.)

Suddenly, having the day before transacted business at the East India House, *Charles Grant, esq.* a much esteemed and active Director.

In Great Ormond-street, from spasms in the stomach, 71, *Lord Chief Baron Richards*. In the whole circle of the profession, no man stood so high in private estimation or public respect as the late *Lord Chief Baron*. As a lawyer and a judge, his decisions, particularly in Exchequer cases, were sound, and evinced considerable acumen.

Society has experienced an irretrievable loss, within these few days, in the termination of the life and labours of *Thomas Lord Erskine*, after a few days' illness, at his late brother's seat, near Edinburgh, in the 76th year of his age. During the last forty-four years his talents and patriotism have absorbed so much public attention, as to identify his name and actions with the times; and we forbear to attempt any sketch of his glorious career till our next Number. It is sufficient to observe, that, although a lawyer, his life was devoted to philanthropy; that, although he had received favours from the court, they did not abstract him from the service of the people; and that, although his professional duties obliged him to be a man of business, yet he always cultivated elegant literature, and exerted his pen on many suitable occasions in the cause of truth. His forensic eloquence obtained him the name of the British Cicero; and for thirty years he was retained in every suit, enjoying a degree of unexampled popularity. "Take him all in all, we shall never look upon his like again."

Among other public losses from death, we have to record that of a man who was singularly gifted in the various branches of literature and science, the *Rev. Edmund Cartwright, D.D. F.R.S. F.R.L.S.* who died at Hastings, in the eighty-first year of his age. (Further particulars of this gentleman will be given in our next.)

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last twenty-seven Years.

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

ON the 3d. ult. a lamentable catastrophe took place in the Plain pit of Rainton colliery; at Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, belonging to the Marquis of Londonderry: from some unknown cause, an explosion took place, and fifty-three of the workmen perished, and some others were dreadfully burnt. Twelve horses were also killed. This second recent ac-

cident has caused very powerful sensations throughout these counties.

Married.] *Mr. J. Leighton*, to *Miss M. A. Kerr*; *Mr. S. Carr*, to *Miss D. Holborn*: all of Newcastle:—*Mr. J. H. Sanders*, of Newcastle, to *Miss S. Kay*, of Leeds.—*Mr. S. Muggeridge*, to *Miss E. Sanderson*, both of Gateshead.—*Mr. R. Stamp*, of Staindrop, to *Mrs. R. Clark*, of Durham.—*Mr. G. Macknight*, to *Mrs. M. Smith*,

Smith, both of Durham.—H. T. Shadforth, esq. to Miss M. Bird, of Dockwray-square, North Shields.—Mr. P. Watson, of Sunderland, to Miss A. Dixon, of Bishopwearmouth.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, 46, Mrs. M. Mings.—In Pilgrim-street, 40, Mr. R. G. Sanzett.

At Gateshead, 47, Mr. R. Oliver.—76, Mr. R. Watson.—59, Mr. J. Carr.

At Durham, 65, Mr. T. Robinson.—At an advanced age, Miss Turbot.—52, Wm. Hall, esq.—40, Mrs. C. Arrol.

At North Shields, in Church-street, Mrs. Mason.—Mrs. Purvis.

At South Shields, 31, Mrs. Wetherburn.

At Sunderland, 65, Mrs. M. Foreman.—48, Mrs. Hick.—32, Mr. G. Wardle.

At Tynemouth, Mrs. M. Lubben, deservedly lamented.

At Chester-le-street, 42, Mr. R. Weatherley.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Hill, to Miss E. Halton; Mr. P. B. C. Illingsworth, to Miss E. Pugmere: all of Carlisle.—Mr. J. Munroe, to Miss M. McDougal; Mr. R. Turner, to Miss Quail: all of Whitehaven.—Mr. J. Pratt, to Miss M. Dowgal; Mr. J. Peat, to Mrs. M. Rees: all of Workington.—Mr. Jas. Askins, to Miss C. Ould; Mr. A. Heckles, to Miss S. Rigg: all of Cockermonth.—Joseph Dover, esq. of Maryport, to Mrs. Skelton.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, 18, Miss M. Forster.—53, Mr. J. Kellet.—In Botchergate, 53, Mr. M. Roome.

At Whitehaven, 75, Mr. J. Goulding.—Mr. W. Hardy; Mrs. Richardson.

At Cockermonth, 71, Mrs. E. Atkinson.—The Rev. T. Wallas, late of Stokes, Kent.

At Kendal, 22, Mr. J. Albron.—20, Mrs. C. Nelson.

At Houghton, 84, Mrs. E. Heslop.

#### YORKSHIRE.

The fourth Session of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society took place within the month. Wm. Hey, esq. one of the vice-presidents, filled the chair. A paper was read by Mr. Thomas Teale, jun., "On the Source and Evolution of Heat in Animals," and an interesting discussion followed. The attendance of members was numerous.

The inhabitants of Sheffield, within the month, gave a public dinner to the venerable and patriotic Earl Fitzwilliam; Hugh Parker, esq. in the chair. Two hundred persons were present. Several excellent speeches were delivered by the noble earl, Lord Milton, and others.

A noble music hall has been recently erected in Sheffield, at an expense of about 4000*l*.

*Married.*] Mr. G. P. Bainbridge, to Miss E. Wisker, both of York.—Mr. J. Ellis, of St. Helen's, York, to Miss E.

Wright, of North Town End, Leeds.—Mr. J. Maskell, of York, to Mrs. Lander, of Sheffield.—Mr. M. Holmes, to Miss S. Outwin; Mr. J. White, to Miss B. Bryan; Mr. J. Shepherd, to Miss E. Farmery: all of Leeds.—The Rev. J. Woodwork, of Doncaster, to Miss F. Sturges, of Elmfield-house.—Mr. S. Kay, jun. to Miss Steckney, both of Selby.—The Rev. R. Spefforth, A.M. vicar of Howden, to Mrs. Clark, late of Knedlington-house.—The Rev. J. Preston, of Mixendon, to Miss A. Appleyard, of Shaw Booth, near Halifax.

*Died.*] At York, the Rev. G. D. Kelly, prebendary of Ampleforth.

At Leeds, in Mabgate, Mrs. Driver.—Mr. W. Geldart.—53, Mrs. A. Smith.—In York-street, 38, Mrs. Carrett.—63, Mr. F. Sumpster.

At Halifax, 26, Mrs. Turner.

At Wakefield, 45, Mrs. Thompson.

At Doncaster, 40, Mr. Waller.—James Fenton, esq. deputy lieut. for the West Riding.

At Morley, 47, Mr. Rowland Hurst, proprietor of the Wakefield and Halifax Journal.—At Brecks, 34, Mr. J. Bradbury.—At Keighley, 69, Mr. T. Corlass.

#### LANCASHIRE.

A destructive fire took place within the month, in the lofty range of warehouses, thirteen stories high, opposite to the king's old tobacco-warehouse, Wapping, Liverpool. They were the property of Messrs. Thomas Booth and Co., and contained two hundred and forty thousand bushels of corn, with vast quantities of cotton and other goods, all of which were destroyed. The loss was estimated at 150,000*l*.

A number of the schoolmasters of Liverpool have recently united in forming a society, for the purpose of bringing the Madras system of education into universal practice in their schools.

*Married.*] Mr. W. B. Clayton, to Miss H. Hadfield; Mr. W. B. Hill, to Miss M. Whitworth; Mr. A. Bell, to Mrs. M. Griffiths: all of Manchester.—Mr. J. A. Turner, of Manchester, to Miss S. Blackmore, of Cheetwood.—Mr. W. Atkinson, to Miss A. Platt; Mr. W. Borrows, to Mrs. M. Jones; Mr. J. Swaine, to Miss J. Alexander: all of Liverpool.—Mr. T. Burgess, of Liverpool, to Miss E. Dixon, of Ulverstone.

*Died.*] At Manchester, in Lever-street, Mrs. H. Hardy.—Mrs. H. Weston.—69, Mrs. E. Harcastle.

At Salford, 37, Mr. J. Jackson, deservedly respected.—Mrs. Libsey.

At Liverpool, in the London-road, 35, Mr. J. Swainson.—24, Mr. S. Mercer.—73, Mrs. M. Woodhouse.—In St. Vincent-street, 59, Mrs. M. Griffiths.

At Stretford, 66, Mr. T. Brundrit.—At Botanic View, near Liverpool, 49, Miss Gibson.—At Heaton Norris, 60, Mrs. M. Tyner.

## CHESHIRE.

Within the month the elections of mayor and sheriff took place at Chester, and were attended by considerable disturbances. There were four candidates for the mayoralty; the partizans of each were zealously active to swell their numbers. Mr. Morris was chosen. Mr. Walker was elected sheriff; but during his triumphant procession, he was driven from his chair, his flags torn, and, but for powerful prevention, sanguinary conflicts would have taken place.

*Married.*] Mr. J. D. Whittell, to Miss S. C. Wilson; Mr. Mackey, to Miss S. Blake: all of Chester.—Mr. A. Wilson, of Stockport, to Miss S. Beaumont, of Heaton Norris.—William Wild, esq. of Macclesfield, to Miss S. Killer, of Stockport.—Mr. Shelmerdine, to Miss Mort, both of Altrineham.

*Died.*] At Chester, in Northgate-street, 79, Mrs. Thomas.

At Stockport, 76, Mrs. A. Nailé.—Mr. T. Fleet.—63, Mr. J. Robinson.

At Nantwich, 64, Edward Bellis, a member of the Society of Friends.—At Handforth, 77, Mrs. Parnal.—At Winwick, 62, the Rev. G. Crippendall.—At Wenlock, 41, Lieut. Spencer Daniel, Staffordshire militia.

## DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. J. Smedley, of Cambridge, to Miss E. Holmes, of Derby.—Mr. J. Braley, of Newhall, near Burton-upon-Trent, to Mrs. D'Hesieque, of Derby.—Mr. T. Hammersley, of Belper, to Miss E. Newton, of Priory.—Mr. J. Pycroft, of Drakelow, to Miss S. Winter, of Broadfields.

*Died.*] At Derby, 69, Mr. T. Crayne.—On the Nottingham-road, 19, Mrs. E. Wheeldon.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Sykes.

At Belper, 31, Mr. Wm. Walker.—63, Mr. B. Jackson.

At Chesterton, 28, Mr. T. G. Burnett.—At Heanor, Mr. B. Soars.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Moakes, to Miss A. Wright; Mr. G. Archer, to Miss S. Waldrum; Mr. H. Castings, to Miss A. Wilson; Mr. D. Shephard, to Miss P. Burton; Mr. H. Jephson, to Miss J. Rushton; Mr. C. Shaw, to Mrs. E. Sansun; Mr. S. Wells, to Miss A. Scattergood: all of Nottingham.—Mr. W. Allison, of Colston Basset, to Miss Chettle, of Nottingham.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, in Bridlesmithgate, 28, Mr. J. Pepper.—On Tollhouse-hill, 39, Mr. J. Turner, suddenly.—At an advanced age, Mr. J. Stansfield.

At Newark, 75, Mrs. M. Bennett.—80, Mr. J. Morley.—60, Mrs. M. Hall.

At Colwick, 49, Mr. J. Clarkson.—At Bulcote, 80, Mr. J. Toplis.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

A numerous meeting of freeholders was lately held at the Monson's Arms Inn, Gainsborough, when resolutions were entered into, to support, at their own expense, Sir John Thorold; or any other independent gentleman who may be nominated at the ensuing election for the county, in opposition to Sir William Ingilby. The high sheriff appointed the 26th ult. for the election.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Hubbert, of Boston, to Miss M. Small, of Nottingham.—Mr. G. Sparrow, jun. of Grantham, to Miss Clifton, of Muston.—Mr. Clay, of Grantham, to Miss Renshaw, of Newark.—Mr. A. Pridmore, of Wing, to Miss E. Battson, of St. Mary's, Stamford.—Mr. J. W. Morley, of Horncastle, to Miss Landsdale, of South Searle.

*Died.*] At Lincoln, 26, Miss E. Foster, deservedly regretted.

At Grantham, 50, Mr. G. Pearson, greatly lamented.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Gray.

## LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

*Married.*] Mr. F. Deacon, of the Market-place, to Miss C. Maule, late of Leicester.—Mr. Gregson, of Leicester, to Miss S. Measures, of Exton.—Mr. T. King, of Leicester, to Miss R. Fitzhugh, of Kingsthorpe.—Mr. W. R. Griffin, of Leicester, to Miss L. Clarke, of Oundle.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Miss A. Walker.—In the Market-place, 76, Mr. J. Hurst.—Mr. Richardson.

At Loughborough, 67, Mr. W. Hooper. At Ashby de la Zouch, 44, Miss S. Stamford.—40, Mrs. Tabberer.

At Tinwell, Mrs. Hatsell.—At Welham, 77, Mr. J. Coleman, sen.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Jobberr, to Miss A. Ford, both of Litchfield.—Mr. S. Derry, of Litchfield, to Miss M. Latham, of Weare.—Mr. T. Clark, to Miss A. S. Pepperhill. Mr. T. Page, to Miss M. Bailey; all of Wolverhampton.—Mr. Green, of Wilmcote, to Mrs. Thompson, of Fazeley.

*Died.*] At Litchfield, in Gresley-row, 67, Mr. W. Bailey.—87, Mrs. Barlow.—88, Mrs. M. Campbell.—89, Mr. W. Bickley.

At Wolverhampton, 44, Mr. W. Sanders.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

A fire broke out, within the month, in the extensive cotton-mills of Sir Robert Peel, bart. at Fazely, Warwickshire, which raged with such fury, that, in the short space of two hours, the whole of the very valuable machinery, together with the stock of manufactured cotton and that in process, were entirely consumed; and the buildings, excepting the mere outer walls, were razed to the earth. Two hundred and fifty persons have been thrown out of employment;



employment; the consequent misery in their families is inconceivably great.

*Married.*] Mr. Osborn, to Miss M. A. Wilson; Mr. Cooper, to Miss Coley, of Caroline-street: all of Birmingham.—Mr. J. Chapman, of Birmingham, to Miss A. K. Burbidge, of London.—Mr. W. Hollins, jun. of Bristol-street, Birmingham, to Miss Evans, of Wrexham.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, in Jamaica-row, Mrs. M. Cooke.—20, Miss Eagle.—In Cambridge-street Crescent, 33, Mr. J. Baxter.

At Warwick, Mr. F. Holmes.—27, Mrs. Ingle.

At Coventry, 59, Mrs. S. Bellairs.—In Well-street, 33, Mr. J. White.—63, Mr. A. Jackson.

At Stoneleigh Abbey, 55, James Henry Leigh, esq.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. R. Crutchtoe, to Miss E. Bayley, both of Shrewsbury.—Mr. W. Wilding, of Shrewsbury, to Miss F. Haycock, of Priory.—T. L. Gittins, esq. of Overton, to Miss P. G. Symonds, of Mount Cottage, Shrewsbury.—Hugh Wallace, esq. of Whitchurch, to Miss E. Bruen, late of Jamaica.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Charles Phillips.—In the Abbey Foregate, Mr. E. Jones, deservedly regretted.

At Rowton, Miss M. Lloyd, deservedly esteemed.—At Snakescroft, Mrs. Oakeley.—At Overton, Mr. R. George, Lieut. Shropshire Militia.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] J. A. Addenbrooke, esq. of Wollaston-hall, to Mrs. Lee, of the Hill, near Stourbridge.—The Rev. Mr. Vernon, of Handbury, to Miss A. E. Foley, of Ridgeway.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Mrs. C. Hiam.—At Evesham, Miss M. Agg.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

The hop-growers and dealers of this county have lately agreed to petition parliament for remission of the hop duty for 1822.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Maddy, of Dorstone, to Miss E. Bedford, of Hereford.

*Died.*] At Hereford, 79, Thomas Knill, esq.—At the Tanbrook, 80, Mr. R. Jones, greatly esteemed.—In High town, Mr. Howard.—79, Mrs. Mary Walwyn.

At Belmont, Elizabeth, wife of Col. Mathews.—At Calverhill, Jane, wife of Lieut. Col. Whitney.

#### GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The charitable societies of Bristol, to do honour to the memory, and emulating the example of the late Edw. Colston, esq. held their annual meeting, and were numerously attended. The following were the collections: Dolphin Society 431l.; Anchor Society 502l. 4s. 6d.; and Grateful Society 280l.; forming a total of

1213l. 4s. 6d. for charitable purposes—the largest amount ever received.

On the 20th of September, the town of Abergavenny was for the first time lighted with Gas, upon a new and improved method, recently discovered by the engineer, Mr. Simeon Broadmeadow. This discovery promises considerable advantage to gas establishments, by superseding the use of the retort and purifier, as the common coke or coal-tar oven answers the purpose of the retort, and the purifier is rendered altogether useless. By the method adopted by Mr. Broadmeadow, the quantity of inflammable gas is increased full one third, and, by the action of atmospheric air, rendered perfectly pure and free from sulphur.

*Married.*] The Rev. E. Phillips, to Miss E. Allen; Mr. M. Bartley, of Nicholas-street, to Miss S. James, of Kingsdown; Mr. W. Lewis, to Miss M. Alsop: all of Bristol.—Mr. G. Tremolet, of Bristol, to Miss M. E. Drew, of Hill's Court, Exeter.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, Mr. J. Woodward. At Bristol, on Kingsdown-parade, 60, Mr. T. King.—In Paul-street, T. E. Harper, esq.—In Trinity-street, Mrs. M. Jones.—In Stoke's Croft, 84, Abraham Didier, esq.—75, Mr. J. Foster.—At Cheltenham, 50, Mr. J. Nicholson.—Mrs. A. Pocock.—At Tewksbury, Mrs. New.—Mr. Charles Tolboys.

At Stroud, 26, Mr. E. Kendrick. At Bredon-rectory, 22, Mrs. Pen. Keysall.—At Overbury, Mrs. Hanford, widow of C. H. esq.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Howse, to Miss E. Haynes; Mr. Morris, to Mrs. E. Eustane, of St. Giles's: all of Oxford.—Mr. J. Sanders, of St. Peter's, Brackley, to Miss E. Winter, of Banbury.—Mr. J. Pocock, of the Common, to Miss H. Clements, of Newtown.—Mr. W. Parker, of Botley, to Miss M. Green, of Wytham.—Mr. H. Bullock, of Pawley-farm, to Miss E. Bullock, of Dundsdon Green.

*Died.*] At Oxford, 43, Mr. J. Carter. At Banbury, Mrs. Loftus.—Mr. W. Savage.

At Henley, in the Market-place, 72, Mr. Williams.

At Sandford, 41, Mr. Brown, much respected.

#### BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

We are always desirous of adding to the list of public benefactors, whatever may be their general political creed; we cheerfully therefore mention, that the Duke of Buckingham has lately given a piece of ground, of about three acres and a half, for being proportioned into gardens for the use of the poor of Aylesbury, in lieu of those they occupy by the sides of the roads.

*Married.*

*Married.*] Mr. Seeley to Mrs. Newman, widow of Capt. N., both of Buckingham.—Mr. Croker, to Miss Scovell, both of Reading.—Mr. C. Badcock, of High Wycombe, to Mrs. Plaistow, widow of —P. esq. coroner of the county.—E. F. Davrell, esq. of Lamport-house, Bucks, to Miss L. J. Lyster, of Great George-street, Dublin.

*Died.*] At Newbury, Richard Compton, esq.

At Denham, 60, Mr. E. Fountain, sen.—At Speen-hill, 74, Wm. Brinton, esq. late of Antigua.

#### HERTFORD AND BEDFORD.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Stallybrass, to Miss Chapman, both of Royston.—Mr. J. Jones, to Miss Hudson, both of Ware.—Mr. Hudson, to Miss M. Haynes, both of Barnet.

*Died.*] At Hertford, 80, Benjamin Rocke, esq. clerk of the peace, which office he filled with credit for 54 years.

At Elstrove, Mr. T. Gurney, respected.—At Betlowe, Mr. G. Kingsley, deservedly regretted.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Goode, to Miss H. Jones, both of Northampton.—John Rudgdell, esq. of Northampton, to Miss Redburn, of Banbury.—Mr. Jas. Smith, to Miss A. Cobley, both of Ringstead.—Mr. Beckworth, of Abington, to Miss Fleckney, of Harleston.

*Died.*] At Northampton, 69, Robert Abbey, esq. solicitor.—67, Mrs. Percival, sen.

At Towcester, 64, Mrs. Drayson.

At Floore, 79, Mr. D. Wilding, much respected.

#### CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Chatteris, Mr. John Ross, to Miss C. Bateman, both of the Society of Friends.—At Fulbourn, Mr. Chas. Dawson, to Miss S. Edwards, of Abington.

*Died.*] At Ely, 83, John Leaford, esq.—At Newmarket, 70, Mrs. Ward, suddenly.

At Chatteris, 58, Mrs. Lyon.—18, Mrs. S. Bruce, deservedly regretted.

At Steeple Morden, 60, Mr. Sim. Leete.—At Girtton, 42, Mrs. A. Cockerton.—At Westoe Lodge, 62, Mary, wife of Benj. Keene, esq. justly lamented.

#### NORFOLK.

A mineral spring has recently been discovered at Mundesley.

*Married.*] Mr. L. Piddey, to Miss Edwards, both of St. James's, Bury.—Mr. L. Leacock, to Miss E. Norton, both of Yarmouth.—Mr. R. Turner, of Halvergate, to Miss S. Watts, of Yarmouth.—J. M. Ensor, esq. of Rollesby-hall, to Miss M. A. Webb, of Worthing.

*Died.*] At Norwich, 85, Mrs. Culver.

At Yarmouth, 72, Mr. S. Meadows.—28, Mrs. M. Clark.—74, Mrs. Fenn.—86, Mr. W. Prior.—83, Mrs. M. Durrant.

At Blundeston, 81, Mr. H. Church.—At Hadham, Mr. P. Rackham.—At East Dereham, Mr. W. Moore.—At Witchingham, 28, Miss F. Stamford.

#### SUFFOLK.

In the late tempestuous gale, six men and two boys, belonging to a fishing-boat of Southwold, were washed overboard, and perished. The men left thirty-two children.

*Married.*] J. Jackson, esq. to Miss S. Sparke, both of Bury.—Mr. J. Moore, to Miss S. Bloomfield, both of Ipswich.—Mr. W. May, of Ipswich, to Miss M. Simon, of London.—Mr. Payne, of Woolverston, to Miss Feck, of Ipswich.

*Died.*] At Bury, Mrs. E. Benjafield.—31, Mr. F. Mountain.—28, Mr. W. Taylor.—At Ipswich, Mr. J. Trapnell.—76, Mr. W. French.—52, Mr. J. Chapman.

At Bungay, 23, Mr. H. Burstal.

At Little Bromley Grove, J. Eagle, esq.—At Hundon, 23, Miss M. Bear.—At Needham, Miss Beck, late of Ipswich.—At Long Brackland, 64, Mr. Orford.

#### ESSEX.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Layzell, to Miss Theobald, both of Colchester.—Mr. J. Pool, of Clerkenwell, to Miss A. Blyth, of Chelmsford.—Mr. P. Cock, of Braintree, to Miss Mayhew, of Wakes Colne.—The Rev. G. Ireland, of Foxearth, to Miss Rossiter, of Frome.

*Died.*] At Colchester, 51, Mr. G. Rayner, alderman of the borough.—The Rev. B. Wainwright, M.A. of East Bergholt, Suffolk.—Capt. Bell, adjutant of the East Essex militia.—51, G. Round, esq. banker.

At Manningtree, Mr. J. Meen.

At Billericay, 80, J'Ony, respected.

At Boreham, 68, Martha, wife of Thomas Butterfield, esq.

#### KENT.

An alarming fire lately broke out in St. James's-street, Dover, which destroyed the plumbers of Mr. Holmes, and two houses, before it could be extinguished.

*Married.*] Mr. G. Story, to Miss K. Mathers; Mr. W. Sandwell, to Miss A. Kerney; all of Canterbury.—Mr. W. Addley, of Stourmouth, to Miss E. Wild, of Canterbury.—Dr. Rowlands, of Chatham Dock-yard, to Miss M. Griffiths, of Lwyndir, Cardiganshire.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, in St. Alphage-street, 54, Mr. G. Taylor.—In Wincheap-street, 47, Mrs. E. Whittaker.

At Dover, 64, Mrs. Bax.—Mrs. Bayley.

At Chatham, 22, Miss J. Gibbs.—Mrs. Kiblick.—Mr. N. Holbert.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Reader.

At Maidstone, Mr. J. Lepper.

Near Gravesend, Colonel G. Lyon.

#### SUSSEX.

*Married.*] Lieut. Johnson, R.N. of Arundel, to Miss Staker, of Vapton.—Mr. G. Parlett, of Burpham, to Miss Ireland, of Billingshurst.

*Died.*]

*Died.*] At Chichester, 93, Mrs. Smart.—In North-street, Mr. Street.—In West-gate, Mr. Stinch.

At Brighton, Miss Jenima Halls.

At Arundel, 75, Mr. Brewer.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

A curious discovery has lately taken place in Winchester. As some workmen were digging among the ruins of Wolvesley-castle, they found an entrance into a large vault; it was perfectly square, and contained many pillars, quite perfect, and beautifully carved. In the middle of the vault was a box of very thick brass, containing coins,—three of which are found to be gold, and the rest silver; the three golden ones bear the head of Canute, the silver are so mutilated that they could not be made out.

*Married.*] Mr. G. Bridgen, to Miss E. Smith, both of Southampton.—Mr. H. Kernott, to Mrs. E. Stevens; Mr. Hockley, of Cole Cross-street, to Mrs. Davis: all of Winchester.—Mr. J. Betts, to Miss Hounsell; both of Gosport.—Capt. G. Chandler, 10th regt. to Miss M. Lee, of Ringwood.

*Died.*] At Winchester, in Kinsgate-street, Mr. Bishop.—Mr. R. Atkins.

At Portsmouth, Capt. W. Judson, marines.—In the High-street, Mrs. Muttelbury, wife of Lieut.-col. M., 69th regt.

At Portsea, 24, Mr. Cowdery.—Miss Kemp.—Mrs. Hurst.

At Andover, 32, Mr. G. Criswick.

At Newport, 28, Mrs. Dashwood.—On the Quay, Mr. Waterman.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Mussell, of Sherrington, to Miss J. Swayne, of Devizes.

*Died.*] At Salisbury, in the Close, 65, Mrs. A. Sharp; late of Romsey.—Miss E. Benson.

At Warminster, 84, Mr. R. Pearce, late of London.

The Rev. John Selwyn, 70, rector of Lindgarshall and Coulston, master of Wigton's Hospital, Leicester, and successor of Salisbury Cathedral.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

The ravages of the late storm were felt throughout the greater part of the kingdom, but in none were greater fears excited than in the neighbourhood of Bath: the Avon overflowed to an unprecedented extent, and the inhabitants of the Dolemeads were threatened with destruction. By the intrepidity of two praise-worthy individuals, whose names deserve to be recorded, Mr. William Nash and Mr. Gilbert, no less than nineteen families, consisting of seventy-five persons, were saved from certain death. In other places several persons were drowned.

An institution is about to be formed at Bath, for the protection of female servants who may be unemployed, until they can procure other service.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Choep, of Gloucester-place, to Miss Heath, of Balance-street; both of Bath.—Mr. J. Stone, of Somerset, to Miss E. C. Smart, of Glastonbury.—Mr. S. Baker, of Acton Turville, to Miss E. Gowen, of Horton.—Mr. R. L. Gale, to Miss Baldwin, both of West Kingston.

*Died.*] At Bath, Miss M. Smith.—In Lansdown Crescent, Mrs. G. Blackwood, daughter of Sir R. B. bart. of Bellaliddy, county Down.—In Caroline-buildings, suddenly, 67, Henry Phillips, esq. late of Boynton-farm, Wilts.

At Frome, 75, Mr. Charles Rogers.

At Shepton Mallett, John West, esq.

At Newton-house, Yeovil, 59, William Harbin, esq.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

A piece of plate was lately presented to John Calcraft, esq. M.P. at his seat at Rempstone, Dorset, by a deputation of six gentlemen, appointed by a considerable number of his friends in the isle of Purbeck, and its vicinity, expressive of their gratitude to him for his exertions in accomplishing the repeal of the duties on salt.

*Married.*] At Bridport, S. D. Robinson, esq. to Mrs. H. Oke, late of Burton Bradstock.

*Died.*] At Weymouth, Col. Chichester, of Arlington Court, Devonshire.

At Blandford, Ann, widow of William Densy, esq.

The Rev. W. Cox, rector of Langton Herring.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

The northern coasts of Devon and Cornwall were particularly exposed to the fury of the late storm. From Clovelly, the sea poured over the pier, and one third disappeared. The ruins have formed a bar across the harbour, and prevented all communication.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Gabriel, to Miss Newcombe; Mr. W. Bignell, to Miss M. A. Carter: all of Exeter.—Mr. J. Major, of Exeter, to Miss Tont, of Southmolton.—Mr. J. Chadwick, of St. Thomas's, Exeter, to Miss T. Coates, of Burton-upon-Trent.—N. G. C. Tucker, esq. LL.D. of Ashburton, to Miss H. Luke, of the Grove, Plymouth.

*Died.*] At Exeter, Mr. H. Matthews.—67, Mrs. Edwards, wife of the Rev. Thomas E. minister of the Tabernacle.—Mr. Jas. Bennett.—Mrs. Vicars, wife of the Rev. Mat. V. rector of Allhallows.

At Plymouth, in George-street, Adam M'Kenzie, esq. Capt. King's-ship Ocean.—72, Mr. J. Webber.

At Bideford, at an advanced age, Thomas Burnard, esq. an eminent merchant, deservedly lamented.

At Ashburton, Mrs. Froude, widow of the Rev. John F.

#### CORNWALL.



## CORNWALL.

The Cornwall Geological Society lately assembled, when it was resolved to encourage miners in the discovery of rare and useful minerals.

*Married.*] Mr. M. H. Eade, of Redruth, to Miss E. W. Cosy, of the Terrace, Falmouth.—Frederick Rogers, esq. R.N. of Penrose, to Miss C. G. B. Willyams, daughter of the Rev. H. W.—At Launceston, Mr. Jos. Spettigue, of Lawhitton, to Miss S. Baker.—Mr. Jno. Spettigue, to Miss Folley.

*Died.*] At Truro, Mr. Rd. Brown.

At Bodmin, 26, Miss M. Hambly.

At Fowey, 84, Lieut. J. Fife, R.N.

At Lanarth, Mary Buchanan, daughter of Col. Sandys.—At Menhenniot, at an advanced age, Mrs. Pollard.—At Holwood, Mrs. Bate, late of Trennick.

## WALES.

*Married.*] John Morris, esq. of Pantyrtho, to Miss Eliza Timmins, of Carmarthen.—J. Couch, esq. to Miss L. Allen, both of Pembroke.—Thomas Roch Garrett, esq. to Miss Sarah Warlow, both of Haverfordwest.—The Rev. William Herbert, of Llanbadarnfawr, to Miss E. Morrice, of Carrog, Cardiganshire.

*Died.*] At Swansea, 21, Mrs. E. Starbuck.—71, Mrs. A. Rowe, greatly respected.—17, Miss S. Bowen.

At Aberystwith, Ann, wife of Thomas Powell, esq.—79, Mrs. E. Griffiths.—47, Mr. L. Jones.

The Rev. D. H. Sanders, A.M. rector of Ambleston, Pembrokeshire.—At Garth, Carmarthenshire, Joseph Waters, esq.—At Talacre, Flintshire, 74, Sir Pyers Mostyn, bart.

## SCOTLAND.

*Married.*] The Rev. G. Almond, of Glasgow, to Christiana Georgiana, daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Smith, of Stroud.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, Matthew Ross, esq. dean of the faculty of Advocates.

At Glasgow, the Rev. Alex. Jameison, of the Scotch episcopal chapel.

At Dundee, 21, Anne, daughter of the Rev. H. Horsley, and grand-daughter of Bishop Horsley.

At Oxendon Castle, Lady Dalrymple, wife of Lieut.-general Sir J. H. D. bart.

## IRELAND.

A meeting of the Catholic Association lately took place at Dublin, when Mr. O'Connell gave notice of a motion to appoint a committee to collect facts for assisting Lord Grey in the representation of the mode of administering justice in Ireland. Notice of a motion for a repeal of the Tithe-Bill.

*Married.*] Thomas Edw. Beatty, esq. to Margaret, daughter of Judge Mayne; Edward Hatton Manders, esq. to Ann, daughter of the late Alderman Manders: all of Dublin.—Daniel Hautenville, esq.

of Dublin, to Mary Maria, daughter of the late Joseph Hynson, esq. R.N.

*Died.*] In Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, T. P. Gaskell, esq. of Shanegarry, county of Cork, a descendant of the celebrated Penn.

D. N. Donellan, esq. of Ravendale, county of Kildare.

## DEATHS ABROAD.

At Bordentown, New Jersey, General Lallemand. His death was occasioned by a disease of the stomach, under which he had laboured for some time. He held the rank of Gen. of artillery under Napoleon, and was always respected for his intelligence and bravery. His "Treatise on Artillery," translated by Professor Renwick, of New York, will always remain a valuable monument of his thorough acquaintance with military science.

At St. Petersburg, the celebrated composer Steibelt. He was the author of a great number of musical compositions, among which is the fine opera of "Romeo and Juliet." He had resided for fifteen years in St. Petersburg, and acquired a large fortune.

At Bohringendorf, where he performed the duties of parish priest, in his 94th year, Prince Meinrad, of Hohenzollern-Heckingen, canon of the former chapters of Cologne and Constance.

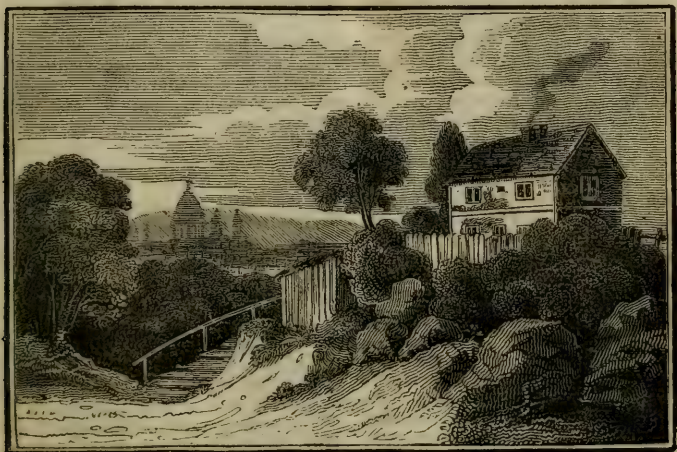
M. Thore, a distinguished naturalist and physician, was born near Bourdeaux, where he studied medicine, and acquired a taste for botany. He fixed his residence at Dax, and, during a course of thirty years, made frequent excursions into the different parts of Gascony, traversing the vast forests of Morensia, and the coast from La Teste to St. Jean de Luz. Here he discovered a number of alpine plants, which, though indigenous, were unknown to botanists; mingled with others that were thought peculiar to Portugal. In his "Chloris des Landes," a Flora, which he published, he forcibly inculcates the necessity of experiments, to ascertain the nature of various herbs, as adapted to medical purposes. Thore was in intimate correspondence with naturalists in every part of Europe; and, in concert with M. de Borda and Grateloupe, he explored in the bowels of the earth, and in the deeper parts of the waters, a multitude of new species of cetaceous animals, fishes, and molusca. In 1809, Thore published his promenades into the "Landes, and on the Coasts, &c.," a work which contains statistic details, in relation to the culture of the country, with many curious facts, observations, &c., in Natural History. He was suddenly struck with an apoplexy, and died without any symptoms of pain, on the 27th of April, 1823.

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**SIR RICHARD STEELE'S COTTAGE AT HAVERSTOCK HILL.**

THIS small cottage, emblematical of the fortunes of a man of genius, stands midway between Camden-town and Hampstead. Till within these two years, it remained in its original state, but it is now converted into two small ornamented cottages, as sleeping-boxes for citizens. Previously to Steele's time, it had also served as a retreat for Sir Charles Sedley. Opposite to it, the famous Mother or Moll King built three substantial houses; and in a small villa behind them resided her favourite pupil, Nancy Dawson. In Steele's days Hampstead itself was the periodical resort of the wits; and a tavern, no longer in existence, and lately the workhouse, is often mentioned in the writings of the period. An apartment in the cottage was till lately called the Philosopher's Room, probably the same in which Steele used to write. In Hogarth's "March to Finchley," this cottage and Mother King's house are seen in the distance; and the last occupant, a very aged milkman, told the writer that he well remembered this famous march by his cottage, the men being mostly drunk, in great disorder, and accompanied by hundreds of trulls. Coeval with the "Spectator" and "Tatler," this cottage must have been a delightful retreat; as, at that time, there were not a score buildings between it and Oxford-street and Montagu and Bloomsbury Houses. Now continuous rows or streets extend from London even to this spot.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

**PROPOSAL for an EAST-INDIA STEAM-MAIL, or a REGULAR COMMUNICATION between ENGLAND and BOMBAY, in THIRTY-ONE DAYS; by HARRISON WILKINSON, F.R.C.S. LONDON.**

Soon shall thy arm, unconquer'd steam! afar  
Drag the slow barge, or drive the rapid car,  
Or, on wide waving wings expanded, bear  
The flying chariot through the fields of air.

*Darwin.*

**T**HE maritime states of Europe  
for several centuries have carried  
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on an extensive commerce with India, by way of the Cape of Good Hope; a long, dangerous, and circuitous, voyage, attended with great personal hazard and waste of capital. Improvement in navigation and ship-building have, in some measure, diminished the evil, yet still it is one of magnitude; as a voyage is seldom effected in less than twelve months, all the advantages arising from a short voyage over a long one, of expedition over delay, of com-

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fort over inconvenience, of health over sickness, would result from adapting a steam-mail to India.

Men are so much the victims of habit, as to oppose strenuous and unfounded objections oftentimes to schemes pregnant with public utility; as a few think and act for the many even in the most momentous concerns, so the success of this proposition will, in a great measure, depend upon the prejudice or interest of a small portion of the people. I have no specified interest either in the adoption or rejection of the measure, but only a sanguine anxiety about the flourishing of the arts and sciences, and the emancipation of mankind from ignorance, barbarism, and bigotry. Some people might doubt how intelligence could be imparted to that classic and revered land bordering on the Nile, where Euclid and Ptolemy, and Sesostris and Aristotle, flourished; and where thousands of thronged cities, temples, and palaces, were once crowded, whose ruins still strike the beholders with admiration and wonder. As a steam-boat would be only like a meteor passing through the region of darkness, yet the desolation of Egypt, on one hand, would be a Pharos to the nations of Europe, I hope equally monitory to tyrants and slaves; and, on the other, the bigotted and besotted people of Egypt would be aroused by a transient example of the light of public spirit.

I have no means of knowing the exact distance from place to place described in the annexed route, as I have only the benefit of maps; but I apprehend the calculation is sufficiently correct for general purposes. I have made no allowance for contrary winds and tides, as such as act in opposition at one time will be favourable another. As a steam-ship would still be a phenomenon on the Arabian sea, I shall not venture to recommend it to sail during the whole of the monsoon months. I lay down the following route as an approximation to the truth; and I think, by good management, that voyages could be effected in a shorter time.

	Days.	Miles.
From Falmouth to Gibraltar	5	or 1200
From Gibraltar to Rosetta	9	— 2170
From Rosetta to Bulac, or Cairo up the Nile	1	— 110
From Cairo to Suez, by land	2	— 70
From Suez, down the Red Sea, to Bombay	14	— 3300

For the convenience of passengers, and for taking letters and light parcels, and public dispatches, and for the purpose of taking passengers on-board, who may be going to the Mediterranean, to Egypt, or to India, from the latter places, or of putting the mail for Gibraltar, or Malta, or Rosetta, and the short passengers, on-shore at any of those places, the steam-mail could call; another steam-mail could be stationed at Gibraltar, ready stored; and the mail-bags, parcels, and passengers, could be removed out of the one from England into the one for the Mediterranean, to Malta, Rosetta, and to Cairo; passengers from the south of Europe could be taken on-board at Malta, for Egypt or India. From Malta it is only three days' sail to Toulon or Marseilles, by a steam-boat. Although ships are not able to get over the bar at the mouth of the Nile, near Rosetta, yet the steam-boats, from drawing so little water, would not experience the same difficulty: the steam-boat navigation is singularly well adapted for the Nile; and, it appears, that the mouth of the Nile, on which Rosetta stands, would answer better than any other. Bulac is the port of Cairo, a harbour about two miles below that city; and, for the distance of 100 miles, I have allowed one day, a space of time more than sufficient for that purpose. The Nile is navigable for a considerable distance above Cairo, as the merchandise of the Red Sea is landed at Cossier, and from Cossier it goes by the caravan to Girge on the Nile, near 300 miles above Cairo. I have recommended the passengers to disembark at Cairo, in preference to going up the Nile to Girge, on account of the land journey being more laborious in that country, and being not half so far from Cairo to Suez, as from Girge to Cossier on the Red Sea, the former being only about seventy miles, while the other is above 160 miles. I am not aware that there is any regular caravan from Cairo to Suez; but one could be established to meet the steam-mail, and to convey passengers, goods, &c. across the Isthmus: in this track, there is still seen the remains of a canal, which, for some reason, does not appear to have been opened, either from some apprehension that, by turning the course of the Nile into the Red Sea, it would cease to overflow the Delta; and, consequently, that fertile district



district would become a desert; from the cessation of irrigation, or by the death of the projector, or by some public commotion. It might have been begun by Sesostris, the first King of Egypt who had any idea of commercial enterprise, and of whose power and grandeur more is probably related by Diodorus Siculus than is true, yet there is no doubt but he was a powerful sovereign, a great promoter of the sciences at home, and exercising a paternal care over the many nations he conquered. His traditional historians say, that he dug canals near Memphis to facilitate navigation, and to unite by water distant provinces with one another. Sesostris is said to have fitted out 400 ships on the Arabian gulph, in an expedition for India. The long and splendid reign of Sesostris does not appear to have confirmed the commercial habits of the Egyptians; for, on his death, they seem to have relapsed into their former state; and, if he was the projector of the canal, the remains of which exist between Suez and Cairo, and died before the undertaking was finished, probably his successor did not prosecute it. Perhaps this speculation may be corroborated on the authority of Strabo, that the Lower Egypt was nearly an uninhabited swamp, and the precaution that might influence other kings of Egypt might not him; by the canals, dikes, and drains, he made, he considerably improved Egypt; and, in D'Anville's map, there is still the course of a wall marked out between Cairo and Pelusium, or Tineh.

After the destruction of Thebes (vide Strabo), commerce descended to Memphis, which in turn became the focus of wealth and activity, and the residence of the kings, who, like men of the same trade in other countries, lavishly squandered the produce of other men's industry. Memphis, of which some idea may be formed from those colossal efforts of man, the Pyramids, and other stupendous ruins, fell, in its turn, in consequence of the barbarous temper, military mania, and odious despotism, of regal tyrants; and Alexandria, in consequence of an opposite policy being pursued, succeeded to its splendour and commercial importance. This city was built by Alexander on the western side of one of the mouths of the Nile; this philosopher, who was the pupil and companion of Aristotle, might be expected to

select a situation combining every commercial advantage: his early death does not appear to have impeded the rapid progress of Alexandria. The influence of the common will of the people, and the inviolability of the persons of Alexandria, collected the people, and accumulated the riches of all nations under the reigns of the earlier Ptolemies. Under these sovereigns, who were the patrons of the arts and sciences and commerce, Alexandria soon acquired unrivalled influence and wealth. Wise governments should be contrasted with the rapine and despotism that so frequently desolate other states; wherever men have justice, the arts and sciences flourish, and, wherever life and property are at the command of one or a few, they are extinguished. Despotism is like the Upas tree, it destroys every thing but itself: nothing but the hateful tyranny of kings has converted those fruitful regions into a wilderness, inhabited by brutal slaves. Ptolemy, the friend and successor of Alexander, erected a light-house on the island of Pharos, which was accounted, from its splendour, one of the seven wonders of the world; a work that shows his attention to the wants of the people. His son and successor, in order to unite the Red Sea with the Mediterranean, to facilitate the commerce between Arsinoe and Alexandria, and to destroy the trade that had begun to resuscitate at Tyre, began to dig a canal between Arsinoe (called after his sister) and Pelusium, a distance direct of about eighty miles, of thirty cubits depth, and 100 in breadth; (vide Strabo:) this canal would not have drained the Delta, as might be apprehended, by the one from Suez to Cairo; and Ptolemy probably saw this objection, by digging the other, or the one from Suez to Cairo, which would have been the most direct to Alexandria; but the turning of the course of the Nile would have destroyed the fertility of the Delta, now indispensable to the prosperity of Alexandria. From some cause, the Pelusian canal was never opened, and Ptolemy was compelled to take to the route through Upper Egypt, supposed to be merely that used by the kings of Thebes and Memphis. Probably it was on account of the more difficult navigation of the top of the Red Sea, or Sea of Suez, that the canal was abandoned, as Ptolemy founded a city some distance  
down

down the Red Sea, and called it after his mother Berenice: although its precise situation is now doubted, yet he laid it down in latitude  $23^{\circ} 50'$ . Pliny says, it was 258 Roman miles from Coptos, the situation of the modern Kypt, then a city three miles from the Nile, but which communicated with the river by a canal, of which D'Anville says there are still some remains; and, from Coptos, the goods were sent down the Nile to Alexandria, so that ships could arrive at Berenice without the navigating the sea of Suez; perhaps, in the imperfect state of navigation, it might be cheaper to send the goods from Berenice to Coptos, than from Suez to the Nile. But I know from an officer of high rank in the English navy, that the Red Sea is navigable up to Suez, and even to behind the town, for ships of greater draught of water than a steam-boat. Ptolemy, for the accommodation of the caravans, built inns, or caravanseries, in the desert of Thebais, where he found water; and, through this track, the commerce between Berenice and Alexandria was carried on while Egypt continued an independent state.

There can be no doubt but the affluence of Thebes, of Memphis, and of Alexandria, was in a great measure derived from their commerce with the Arabian and Persian gulphs, and with India; and the Phenicians and the Jews, no doubt, were direct and indirect sharers, in the treasures of the East. The town that monopolized the trade with the East was sure to acquire wealth with astonishing rapidity; and, wherever the natural rights of the people were respected, trade flourished; but, where the sovereign had no deference to any but his own, poverty and frightful despotism reigned.

In the calculation, I have allowed two days to travel from Cairo to Suez, a distance of seventy miles. I am not aware that there is at present any accommodation for travellers by the way, and I expect little water is to be procured; but, perhaps, water could be obtained in several places along the route, either by common measures or by boring, as is sometimes practised in England. If water could be procured, three or four caravanseries could be built between Suez and Cairo, after the manner of Ptolemy, between Coptos and Berenice, which would materially lessen the inconvenience of the journey.

The number of camels that would be required to form the caravan would depend upon the number of passengers, luggage, and parcels; large and strong camels generally carry 1000, and even 1200 weight, (vide Buffon,) the smaller ones 6 or 700; and Raynal says, the price of a camel is about two guineas, so that the original cost is trifling, and the keep is equally cheap. Whoever embarked in the proposed scheme, should keep a sufficient number to transmit the contents of the steam-mail across the isthmus without delay, M. Volney says, "In travelling through the desert, camels are chiefly employed because they consume little and carry a great load. His ordinary burthen is about 750lbs. his food whatever is given him, straw, thistles, the stones of dates, beans, barley, &c. with a pound of food a-day, and as much water, he will travel for weeks. In the journey from Cairo to Suez, which is forty or forty-six hours, they neither ate nor drink; but these long fasts, if often repeated, wear them out." The distance across the desert is not farther than from Portsmouth to London; and the changed mode of travelling would neither be disagreeable nor insalubrious, and cheaper to the conductors than the present stage-coach travelling in England. If local circumstances would admit the making of an iron railway, steam-carriages might be used. To prove that large burthens have been carried across the isthmus, I may be allowed to mention, that the Venetians sent wood, and other materials, up the Nile to Cairo, from whence they were carried by camels to Suez. From this celebrated port, in the year 1508, four large vessels, one galleon, two galleys, and three galliots, sailed to India. A similar practice seems to have been adopted by Solomon, who had conveyed wood from Cilicia, and Mount Libanus, to Phenicia, by way of Torsus; and, from Phenicia, it was conveyed on the backs of camels to Hesion-Geber at the top of the Red Sea, near the present Suez.

It would be necessary to obtain the permission of the Ottoman court, or more immediately that of the bey governing Egypt, who, for an annual sum, would not only grant the mail business to be transacted, but afford protection against the hordes of robbers that infest several parts of Egypt. As there would be interest conferred, there need not be much opposition expected



pected from the Turkish government; it would necessarily gain by the transit of goods, and could neither incur risk nor expense.

There must be a depôt of such stores, both at Cairo\* and at Suez,† as would be required for the use of the steam-boats; there must be, also, the means of repair at each place. A steam-mail-boat would be stationed at Suez to receive the caravan from Cairo, and would start without delay down the Red Sea. The steam-mail should either proceed at once from Suez to Bombay, fourteen days run, about 3300 miles, or the distance could be divided into two voyages, by going first from Suez to Socatara, and having there, also, a depôt of stores, which might be wanted for the use of the mail: the island of Socatara being in the direct route from Suez to Bombay, very little time would be lost by putting in regularly, or another steam-boat could be in readiness to start for Bombay. The island is described to be populous and fruitful, about fifty miles in length, and twenty in breadth. The capital of the same name is situated on a river near the sea in lat. 15° 24' N. The natives are Mahometans, with a mixture of Paganism. They trade to Goa with the produce of their island, viz. fine aloes, frankincense, ambergrease, dragon's blood, rice, dates, and coral, which are transported from thence to many parts of India, and all Europe. The sultan is tributary to the princes of Arabia. The shore every-where affords safe anchorage and good ports; and here are, in particular, two remarkably fine harbours, where shipping may ride secure from every wind that blows," lat. 12° 15' N. lon. 54° E. No island can be better calculated, as a depôt, than that of Socatara, should the run be thought too long from Suez to Bombay.

\* We have given place to Mr. Wilkinsons's project, because we regard it as a practical consequence of steam-navigation, and to be of great public concern; but, as Mr. Perkins's new steam-engine, by diminishing the consumption of fuel, will enable ships to make long voyages, we anticipate the speedy establishment of steam-packets and traders between Europe and India by the Cape of Good Hope. This will be a practical consequence of his invention, and an East India

voyage will then not be of greater duration than a West India one at present. Indeed, the idea which we expressed long ago, seems likely to be soon realized, that every ship which attempts to navigate the ocean, must be provided with the supplementary power of a steam-engine.

### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

#### PLAN for CLEANSING and PURIFYING the METROPOLIS.

**F**AVOURABLE as is the interior of English houses to the virtues of cleanliness, it is to be lamented that for want of a special police, or efficient arrangements for the purpose, the streets of London are disgustingly filthy, and are a disgrace to the general manners, habits, and character of the nation. Carriage-ways covered many inches deep with mud blackened by the unctuous distillation of coal-fires; filthy odours from the corners of every street; and the entrances of every alley; and coats of condensed smoke and various effluvia, attached to the walls of the houses, and often coeval with them; are the present characteristics of London. Nevertheless, with its abundant supplies of water, its common sewers, and other conveniences, it might, under a proper system, be kept perfectly sweet, and become, with inconsiderable labour and expence, a pattern of public cleanliness and external neatness to all cities.

Nothing is wanted but an Act of Parliament, and the sanction of the common council and magistracy, to arrange and give force to an establishment for the purpose. The expenses of exterminating dirt, filth, and noisome smells, might amount to 30,000*l.* or 35,000*l.* per annum; but it would not be above seven or eight shillings, on the average, to every house; while the advantages in point of health, pleasantness, and cheerfulness, would be great beyond belief; and would, in many respects, double the agreeableness of a town-life. In fact, for an expence of a few shillings per annum, a residence in London might be rendered as pleasant and healthy as one in the country. It may be supposed also, that external cleanliness would lead to increased neatness in the houses, dresses, and habits, of the poor, and consequently to an improvement of their moral condition.

The details of the plan might be something like the following:

1. Let

\* Vide Cook 658, Art. Boulac.

† Ditto p. 666, Art. Suez.



1. Let there be created an office for a director of health, appointed by the Common Council of London, with a salary of twelve hundred pounds per annum; and an establishment of clerks, and eight surveyors, or inspectors, at salaries of two hundred and fifty pounds each.

2. Let the metropolis, from the meridian of Hyde-Park corner to that of Mile-End, and from the parallel of Islington church to that of Kennington, be divided into eight districts, each to be under the direction of a surveyor, who should change his district every twelve months.

3. Let each surveyor have under his control thirty regular labourers, each at twenty shillings per week, with power to double the number three days in every week, when needful. These labourers to consist of cartmen, sweepers, and white-washers; and the supernumeraries to be taken from the parish workhouses of the districts, at two shillings per day.

4. Let every district be provided with a yard, or repository for its carts, horses, lime-washing, apparatus, &c. &c. where also the district-surveyor should reside.

5. Let all the streets, lanes, alleys, &c. be swept every other morning, and all nuisances and offensive objects be removed early every morning,—occasionally washing the streets; and, during a snow-season, sweeping and cleansing them every morning.

*Observation.*—The streets, lanes, &c. of London, are all together about 110 miles long, which, if swept every other morning, would be 55 miles per morning; which 55 miles, divided among 220 sweepers, would give 440 yards to each, in dry weather, or in dirty weather, when the hands would be doubled, 220 yards to each;—in either case, about six or seven hours' labour of this kind per day, the remainder being occupied in lime-washing, engine-washing, carting, &c. &c.

6. Let cleanliness be strictly enforced on the duties of the public, in regard to sweeping the pavement opposite their doors, omitting to throw out filth, &c. &c.

7. Let all houses which are exempt by reason of the poverty of their inhabitants from paying poor's-rates, be lime-washed twice on the outside every year, and once through the inside.

8. Let all dead-walls, to the height of six feet, and also the vacant spaces under shop and other windows, (unless the owners choose to paint or frequently wash them,) be lime-washed twice in every year.

9. Let a sufficient number of sinks be made for certain convenient purposes, with drains under the pavement, and let all the sinks be washed with hot lime every other morning.

10. Let the fronts of all houses in streets, lanes, alleys, and courts, not exceeding

fifteen feet in width, be lime-washed, coloured with yellow, painted, or stuccoed, twice in every year, under penalty; and, if not done within two years, let them be lime-washed by the police, and the expense assessed on the owner or occupant.

11. Let the back parts of all houses, in which there is not a space of fifteen feet between exterior walls, be lime-washed, coloured with yellow, painted, or stuccoed, once in every year, under the like penalties.

12. Let the exterior walls of all public buildings, churches, church-yards, &c. &c. be lime-washed by the police, at least six feet high, twice in every year, unless the surfaces are otherwise renewed by the owners, or parties concerned.

13. Let special regulations be made for the cleanliness of markets, prisons, and workhouses, and to prevent the exercise of noisome trades at improper hours.

14. Let all the streets be washed with engines, with water or lime-water, in dry weather once a-day, in the months of June, July, August, and September.

The gross annual expenses of these great improvements may be estimated in the following manner:—

	£
Director's salary .....	1,200
His clerks, and eight surveyors....	2,400
Eight collectors of Assessments ....	800
Two hundred and forty constant labourers, at 52 <i>l.</i> ....	12,480
Two hundred and forty extra ditto, at 15 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> .....	3,720
Horse-keep of 160 horses, at 26 <i>l.</i> ..	4,160
Renewal of twenty horses, at 30 <i>l.</i> ..	600
Lime and tools per annum .....	500
Interest of money borrowed, for buildings, carts, horses, engines, &c. &c. at the commencement;—say 30,000 <i>l.</i> at six per cent. ....	1,800
Sundry expences, as printing, advertising, stationery, law, &c. ....	1,600
	<hr/> 29,260

In the eight districts, there are about 100,000 houses, so that the assessments would be but 5*s.* 6*d.* per house, on the average, or 20*s.* on great houses, 10*s.* on middling ones, and 2*s.* on small ones; and the sale of the sweepings is not taken into the account, though they would yield a very considerable amount.

Under such arrangements, and at so trifling an expence, it must be evident, that London would become the cleanest city in the world, and unite all the agreeables of town life to an enlightened and polished people. Typhous fever, which is a perpetual plague in the

the poor quarters, would be exterminated. In the narrow streets, the pecuniary advantages from increased light would be equal to those from improved air and health, while house-owners would profit by the increased durability of their property. Indeed, independent of increased pleasure and health, the general habits of cleanliness, hereby introduced would induce wealthy persons in the principal streets to stucco and beautify the exterior of their houses, and the appearance of the whole metropolis would, in consequence, be in all respects improved. The effects altogether on this dirty and noisome city, would in two or three years be like that of enchantment.

Nothing more would be requisite to effect these desirable objects, than that the Common Council of London should originate the measure, or, that one of the members for London, Westminster, Middlesex, or Southwark, should prepare and bring in a bill, having some such provisions as those indicated. There can be no doubt that it would be hailed as a salutary object in and out of parliament, and be carried into easy execution, attended by gratitude and applause to those who gave it the force of law.

#### COMMON SENSE.

\* \* The outline of this article appeared a few years ago, but it has since been enlarged and improved, and its importance entitles it to reiterated attention. Its adoption would signalize any mayoralty, and raise into distinction any private citizen.

#### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

#### COMMERCIAL ROUT from the CASPIAN SEA to CHIWA and BUCHARIA.

THE merchants going from Astrachan to Chiwa and Bucharja by way of the Caspian Sea, land on the south-western shore, called by the Turchomans, *Mangishlak*, and by the Russian sailors on that sea, the *Mangishlakshi* harbour. Here the goods are disembarked, and are passed between the islands of *Kulala* and *Sswjatoi* and Cape *Karagan*; here also the caravans embark for *Astrachan*.

The merchandize was sent on camels across the mountains which surround the eastern and southern shore of the sea as far as *Urganish* in *Chiwa*. This was formerly done by the Turchomans wandering near those shores, but these people have now nearly ceased their Nomadic life, and their stations are taken by *Kirgees*.

These mountains are crossed in little more than twenty days, when they decline towards a valley, the mountains branching off in two lower ranges. The road across the mountains is stony, and almost entirely without forests; wells are found in convenient spots by *Kirgees*, *Turchomans*, and caravan travellers. About the middle of the journey, a square building is found, consisting of a wall 200 fathoms long and two fathoms high. These walls are called by the Turchomans *olank*, who say that they were built in ancient times by a people with whose name they are unacquainted, and that the stones for the edifice were taken from the lake below. This assertion obtains some degree of probability from the circumstance of the banks of the lake being of the same substance with the stones of those walls. The banks are very steep and high, and the surface of the water is reached by a narrow path only. The lake is extremely deep, and never quiet; but there is no fish in it. But what is most remarkable is, that the water of the lake and many wells in the hills, which for ages past is known to have been brackish and bitter, has within the last eighteen years suddenly become sweet and drinkable. About one day's journey farther, a little to the left, another lake is found, which is exactly 300 fathoms in circumference. It is very swampy, and a great number of springs of better water fall with great noise from its high and rocky banks into it. At a distance from it is a high mountain, from which, in clear weather, a square castle of stone is discovered. It is not known what it contains; tradition only says that it was built before Mahomed by some conqueror, named *Ishandar*, or *Sul-Karnain*; that he, as well as his successor, *Dshamshit*, had concealed immense treasures in it, which they had plundered from the conquered nations; and, finally, that *Tamerlane* intended to make use of this castle, which however, from some cause unknown, he omitted to do. Perhaps these circumstances gave rise to the strange name, *Birsakilmos*, he is gone, he has been lost, or, he goes away and does not return.

In these hills are found horses, buffaloes, foxes (called *karatshanki*), and hares. The former sometimes sportively approach the caravans, and are rather smaller in size than the common horses.

horses. Near the shores of Mangishlak the sea produces coral.

On descending into the plain, a lake is found in a nook of one of the above-mentioned branches of the hills, which was formed within the last twenty years; and is called Oi-bogur. Its water is fresh, full of fish from the Caspian sea, and is about 400 fathoms in circumference. This phenomenon is easily explained by the circumstance, that during the inundations in spring, this little lake communicates with the Caspian by means of a bend in the river Amu, falling into the Lake of Aral, which has similar fish.

The sudden appearance of this lake must be ascribed to some earthquake. In many places in the mountains cavities are found, which yield a hollow sound on being touched by a heavy substance; and one of these, which is very deep and dark, is said to have sunk with the weight of a caravan. Near the shore of Mangishlak, a mountain, named Abishtsha, constantly emits a sulphurous vapour from an open crater: black stones are scattered all around it.

The hills are generally covered with fogs, which the sun but rarely disperses for any length of time; and rain is also frequent.

From the hills to Urganish the road is level; trees of different kinds grow by the side, especially one kind, ssaks-saul. This tree grows to the height of three fathoms, with long and thick branches, and is so hard that it is difficult to fell it with the axe. Its wood is, however, brittle, and sinks in the water. There are many wild beasts in this forest, lions not excepted.

The wandering Turchomans occupy the Eastern side of the Caspian sea. Their immediate neighbours are the Chiwinzes, with whom they live in peace; some of the Turchomans are in the service of the Chanaf Chiwa. They are a thievish malicious race, occupying themselves with the breeding of cattle, and agriculture; but they are not fond of trade, except the slave trade they carry on with Chiwa, by means of the unfortunate fishermen they take on the river Emba, or Em, on the borders of the government of Orenburgh, and the Persians they find opportunities for kidnapping. They have often plundered the Bucharian caravans, in which they were assisted by the Chiwinges. A circumstance which has latterly induced many mer-

chants to abandon this route, and take the direction of Orenburg: Ssorotchckowski.

The Kirgees, who now carry the caravans across the hills, are likewise a rude and thievish people. Their chief support is the breeding of cattle; but they are also employed in hunting and the manufacture of felt and camelot, from camel's hair.

Both the Turchomans and Kirgees, with the exception of those who have become subjects of Russia, live without any sort of government, although the former have princes, and the latter Shans, whom they scarcely ever obey.

The Kirgees are rather afraid of the Chiwinges, and profess the Mahometan religion. Instructed by the Turchomans, they oppress the merchants, and levy a tax on their goods. The Asiatics being of the same religion, and having formed a sort of friendly intercourse with these people, are in some measure exempt from these vexations.

These robbers have lately ventured even on the Caspian, in boats taken from the Russian fishermen, and others which they have built on these models. They carry fire arms in them, and even attack large fishing vessels, although their fleets consists of only five boats.

The distance from the lake Oi-Bogar to Urganish, is five days. This place is important, as being the rendezvous for all the caravans going from Bucharia, Chiwa to Russia, Turkey or Persia. To the left of the Chiwa, on the eastern side of lake Aral, dwell the Kara-Kalpaks, a wandering tribe, which is more peaceable than the Turchomans and Kirgees, and engaged in agriculture and the breeding of cattle. They were formerly governed by Chans, to whom, however, they were not very obedient. Subsequently one part submitted to the dominion of Russia, whilst the remainder became tributary to the Chiwinzer. The Chiwinski caravans go from Urganish to Chiwa, the capital of the country, a distance of 70 wersts. But the Bacharese only go with their caravans as far as their first town, El-Dshik, whither light bales are carried by land within three days; whilst heavy bales are sent by the river Amer, on which they are dragged on badly constructed rafts, by men, in about seven days, the use of oars and sails being perfectly unknown here.



*For the Monthly Magazine.*

NOTICE relative to the "KING," or the  
CANONICAL and MORAL BOOKS of the  
CHINESE.

(Concluded from p. 442.)

**I**T is observed, by the missionary, Father Cibot, that the Chinese have more pieces of poetry on filial piety, conjugal affection, fraternal amity, the union of families, and the misfortunes of the country, than all the transmarine learned nations taken together. This forms a distinguishing feature in characterising the nation.

Father Cibot describes the ode, which commences with the following strophes, as so pathetic, that he could not forbear shedding tears over it:—

Thus, then, it is that the King of Heaven is unpropitious to our prayers. His wonted clemency is withheld. Famine and pestilence are desolating the earth; pale death fills the whole empire with mourning and tears. O terrible wrath and vengeance! Heaven no longer selects its victims; its inflictions are every where felt with redoubled blows. Dead bodies are spread over the land; we hear only the groans of the dying. It is just, it is right; let the guilty suffer without mercy,—let them perish. But shall the innocent be involved in their punishment? Shall children, hanging at the withered breast of their languishing mothers, pine away, also, in grief and pain?

O for the pangs of heartfelt repentance! let our groans, our sighs, our tears, confess our ingratitude and wickedness; but shall they exceed the overflowings of mercy and goodness in our Heavenly Parent? But what do I see? Assassinations and shedding of blood,—an aggregate of immense human slaughter; those whom the famine had spared cut off by the sword! Wives, husbands, relations, children, friends, shunning mutual intercourse,—avoiding, dreading to see each other. I behold some, passing over the dead bodies, running to banquets and entertainments. Tremble, ye impious! with the air you breathe, you are imbibing the contagion of death. Those eyes, full of adultery and incest, will shortly be closed for ever!

We shall close with two fragments in deserved repute, as agreeably delineating the softer affections of human nature:—

Like the living branches that add lustre and stability to the root that has produced them, I was indulging the fond hopes of being, one day, the joy and support of my parents. Vain expectations of a soul penetrated with sensibility and gratitude! I am become like one of those arid stalks that dry up the root that has nourished them, such exhalation terminating in its death. My father and my mother are in

want, standing in need of that succour which I am unable to administer. Alas! their old age, protracted in affliction, will reap no fruit from the pains and labours they have endured for my sake. How is the value of a costly urn, sculptured with art, disparaged and disfigured by some rude, ill-formed, vase, set beside it! The shame and disgrace of a son are the opprobrium of his parents. Alas, for me! Souls of the most ignoble cast will prefer death to a life without honour. How can I stand up against the overwhelming thought, that I am, as it were, fatherless and motherless; as they can no longer think of their son without the feelings of shame? I shudder at the idea of abandoning myself to despair; but that of struggling against it, is yet more painful. O my father, to thee I am indebted for the inheritance of life; \* O my mother, to thy tender cares I owe my preservation. Thy arms were my first cradle; at thy breasts I imbibed my milky nourishment; it was thy clothes that covered me, in thy bosom I was kept warm, thy kisses and caresses cheered and comforted me. O my father, O my mother, your benefits surpass the stars of Heaven, in number; in their extent and immensity, they reach beyond the Heavens, and the plenitude of my grateful sentiments only serves to overwhelm me with a sense of my misery. The enormous mountain of Nan Chan raises its superb crest to the skies, bland zephyrs continually waft refreshing coolness and fertility to it; benefits, in abundance, concentrate round the district. And wherefore am I, alone, borne down by a torrent of evils? Why am I, alone, for ever drowned in tears? Shall this source of sorrow be never dried up? O mountain of Nan Chan, how is it that the sight of thee inflames my griefs, and gives a keener edge to my despair? The eyes of men survey, with wonder, thy stupendous elevation; each returning season is lavish of its bounties, enriches thee with its variegated productions, and all who inhabit thy surface, enjoy tranquillity and plenty. And shall no friendly hopes ever interrupt these sighs? Alas! I am the only son in the world who can render no due attentions to the old age of his parents.

#### *The Brother.*

Matchless among the trees of the forest is the Tchang-ti, which the season of spring embellishes with a thousand flowers. No man's services can be compared to those of a brother. With the tears of unallected sorrow, a brother laments a brother's death; were his breathless corpse suspended

\* Throughout the East, it is a common opinion that the father is the fountain and source of life, and that the mother is only the recipient and conservatrix of it.

suspended over an abyss, on the point of a rock, or sunk in the fetid waters of a gulph, he would procure for it the honours of a tomb. The turtle-dove complains alone, in the silence of the woods; but I, in my affliction, have a brother who shares it with me. The tenderest friend I have only seeks to console with me in my troubles; but my brother feels them, as I do, they become his own. The transports of wrath and anger may disturb our family tranquillity, but no sooner am I assailed, than my brother shields me with his protection. How pleased he is to rescue me, how overjoyed when he finds me contented and happy! We impart a portion of our felicity to our friends and relatives, the presence of a brother augments it. No festivals are so grateful to me as those wherein I find him, seated by my side; my soul verges to him, as a flower discloses its blossoms to the air. Fraternal friendship has in it all the tenderness of conjugal affection. An amiable and virtuous spouse enriches you with all the gifts of hymen; your wishes are gratified in children worthy of you. Would you perpetuate your happiness? Let it be cemented by brotherly love. It rules, in families, like the instruments of music, the *kin* and the *ché*, in concerts, which support and set off the full chorus of voices. O fraternal amity! blessed are the families wherein thou presidest. All the virtues gather round thy attractions; and, at thy presence, all the vices disappear.

On the whole, we have reason to infer, that it could be no vulgar nation which, prior to the times of Homer or Solomon, could depict and find pleasure in such noble sentiments, expressed in such a fine style of versification, in songs equally sweet and sublime.

The fourth work, the *Li-Ki*, consists of forty-nine chapters, only seventeen of which are authentic, chiefly treating of the Chinese ritual, and of the different obligations enjoined in their morality. An infinite value is attached to this book; from particular details on religion, government, the laws, manners, and customs, of the ancient Chinese, from the commencement of the monarchy to the fifth century preceding the Christian æra. We find several very curious lectures in it, on fulfilling the duties of filial piety.

A well educated son will not take up his lodgings in the middle apartment, will not sit down in the middle of the carpet, will not pass through the middle of the gate. A son endowed with filial piety can observe what his parents would have him do, without their speaking to him, and can

see them without being in their immediate presence. A son possesses nothing that can properly be called his own while his parents are living; even his life is not his own, to expose or risque it for a friend. The murderer of your father ought not to dwell under the same sky (in the same country) with you, nor must you lay down your arms while the murderer of your brother lives, or the murderer of your friend. A son who is walking in the same road with his father, will tarry a step behind him; a cadet, or younger brother, will have the same attention for the elder. At the first crowing of the cock, the children enter the chamber of their parents, bring them water to wash their hands, spread before them their apparel, trim the cushions and ottomans, clear away the matting, and sprinkle the chamber. When the parents would retire to rest, the children come to wait upon them. The eldest son presents the matting, and asks on which side of the estrade they would repose for the night; the cadet rolls away the mattresses. A son who is maintained by them lodges separately from his parents, and comes, every morning, to enquire what they would choose for breakfast. At sun-rising, he goes to the duties of his employment; but, towards evening, returns to salute his parents. When the latter are at table, the children are in close attendance, waiting on them to the end of their repast. On the decease of the father, the eldest son is ever at the head of the other children, waiting on his mother.

The following dictates, or indirect injunctions, are by far too rigid, as they reduce to rules what ought to be spontaneous acts, thereby mingling with the dispositions of the soul, which will ever depend on the will. They seem more likely to engender affectation or hypocrisy, than to surmount indifference, which, however, would be the least of the three evils.

When a father or mother are sick, the children cast an air of negligence over their apparel, assume a sort of embarrassment and distraction in their words and deportment, never touch an instrument of music, eat without a ready appetite, smile only with the extremities of the lips, and have not energy enough to throw themselves into a passion.

A son whose father has just expired, is like to one thunderstruck, or like one so deeply absorbed in thought, that he can neither go forwards nor backwards. When the corpse is laid within the coffin, his eyes wander, not settling on any object, like to one who is restless in seeking what he is in despair of finding. At the funeral, his aspect and appearance seem to be wholly changed; he resembles one in a fainting fit, or one, all whose hopes

are

are crushed by some tremendous and unlooked-for misfortune.

Some bounds, however, are set by the legislature; to the observance of these harsh, rude maxims.

The rigorous circumstances attendant on the times of mourning ought not to be pushed too far, so as to impair the sight or hearing, or to let the body grow too meagre. In case of receiving any hurt or wound in the head, it may be washed and dressed; when overheated, the bath may be taken; in case of indisposition, suitable viands may be eaten and wine drank; but, on the re-establishment of health, the mourning observances should be resumed; to neglect them, would be to outrage nature and abjure filial piety. On reaching the age of fifty, the abstinence of mourning need not go to the length of becoming meagre; and, at sixty, but little, as to articles of living, will require retrenchment. At seventy, mourning apparel will suffice; at that age, meat may be eaten, wine drank, and sleeping in the usual apartment may be allowed.

In China, the mourning for a father lasts three years; many passages in the Li-Ki, which is the fourth of the great works called the King, refer to this custom.

Tsea-Tchang asked if it was true, as related in the Chouking, that Koa-Soung had passed three years without conversing with any, and had only entered into the administration of affairs after the expiration of that term. "No doubt," replied Confucius, "and it was right that it should be so. In ancient times, on the death of the emperor, the heir to the throne was secluded from all public business, and left the management wholly to his minister." This, also, is an extreme that calls for animadversion; the memory of good princes would have been more honoured by its breach than its observance.

Little can be said of the Yo-King, or the part which treats of music; this is the last of the Canonical Books of the first class. The book, itself, is lost, but the following fragment of it has been preserved in the Li-Ki.

In the temples, and in the halls of our ancestors, music was subservient to the purposes of religion, inspiring its sentiments into both the prince and his subjects. In public festivals, and in the assemblies of parents, it breathed a spirit of condescension towards the old and towards the young; in families, and the affairs of the household, it inculcated love and tenderness to fathers and to children, to the eldest brothers, and to the youngest. The more we investigate the nature of music,

either as to what forms the essence of it, or only its accessories, we find its principal object is to strengthen the bond which unite father to son, prince to subject, and men one to another.

All that is known of the Yo-King is, that it was taught in the schools, that its canticles were sung in the religious ceremonies, and that the musicians were obliged to learn it by heart. This monument of the ancient religion appears to have been lost at the time when China was overrun by the sects of Fo and Tao-hee, which were also all powerful at court.

### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

ACCOUNT of a TRIBE of PEOPLE called KROOMEN, inhabiting a small DISTRICT of the GRAIN COAST of AFRICA; by the late THOMAS LUDLAM, ESQ. formerly GOVERNOR of SIERRA LEONE, and one of the COMMISSIONERS of AFRICAN INQUIRY.

NO less than 800 Kroomen were estimated to be working as labourers at Sierra Leone in the year 1809; and Kroomen are to be found, though not in such large bodies, yet in considerable numbers, at every factory, nay at almost every village, in the intermediate space, which is an extent of 350 miles. Besides this, they are employed by all the vessels trading between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas, to carry on their trade, as factors and interpreters, and also to assist in the work of navigation, and particularly in manning boats. They are also to be found, though in inferior numbers, on other parts of the coast. The Kroomen who thus employ themselves, either as traders, sailors, or labourers, at a distance from home, are seldom less than fifteen years of age, or more than forty. Those who remain at home are chiefly employed in agriculture, and a few in fishing. They rear also a few cattle. The articles which they cultivate are rice, cassada, yams, and plantanes. The land seems to form a common stock, and not to descend by inheritance. Each man settles, or rather cultivates, where he pleases. Agricultural labour is conducted chiefly by women, though sometimes by domestic slaves.

They have long been the exclusive intermediate merchants, or rather factors, between the vessels trading on this part of the coast and the people of the interior; and, while the slave-trade flourished, this employment occupied



pied a considerable number of hands. Since the abolition of that trade, they have sought other lines of service; and, in the year 1809, the number of those who had hired themselves as labourers at Sierra Leone alone, a place distant about 350 miles from their own country, was estimated at 800.

The district inhabited by the Kroomen extends, according to the maps, about twenty miles along the coast, from north-west to south-east. Its extent inland is supposed not to exceed the same distance. The Kroo country lies between  $4^{\circ} 51'$  and  $5^{\circ} 7' N$ . latitude. Fettra-Kroo, the principal town, is in long.  $7^{\circ} 48' W$ .

In the Kroo country there are but five towns, viz. Little-kroo, which is the northernmost; then Settra-kroo, which is the chief town; then Kroobah, Kroo-settra; and, lastly, Will's-town. A few small villages, inhabited by strangers or slaves, are said to be scattered over the intermediate space, and at a greater distance from the shore, probably for the purpose of carrying on their cultivation. The population of this small district is supposed to be greater than in most other countries on the coast.

The general aspect of the country is champagne, and it is very woody. Its chief vegetable productions are rice, cassada, yams, plantanes, and Malaguetta pepper. The rice which it produces is valued by Europeans on account of its superior whiteness to what is in general to be met with on the coast.

In respect to the external appearance of the Kroomen, they are seldom very tall; but they are well made, muscular, vigorous, and active. They wear no clothes, except a small piece of East-India cloth wrapped round their loins; but they are fond of obtaining hats and old woollen jackets, which they are allowed to wear in their own country in the rainy season. A few wear European clothing while at Sierra Leone. They are extremely sensible of the cold during the rainy season, but never appear to suffer from the heat. The form of the African head differs in general from that of the European; but I think this difference is less in the Kroomen than in any other natives whom I have seen. In their temper, they are generally gay and cheerful; and this leads them to be very noisy and talkative. They sometimes show a talent for mimicry. They

seldom learn to speak English well, and of course they must understand it but imperfectly; the few who do understand it, become, I think, more readily expert at whatever business they are employed in than most other natives. They are very fond of adopting English names; but their choice is sometimes very whimsical, such as Pipe of Tobacco, Bottle of Beer, Papaw Tree, &c. They are quick in feeling insults, or even harsh and angry expressions; and they immediately become sulky and untractable. But they will bear any censure, even a sharp blow or two when their negligence deserves it, if it can be so contrived as to seem given more in jest than in earnest. In their general course of conduct, they are rather deliberate than impetuous; but they are far more courageous than the generality of the natives about Sierra Leone.

When hired by the month, their wages depending on the time they are at work, not upon the work performed, they are apt to be very indolent, unless carefully superintended. But they are fond of task-work, or working by the piece; and exert themselves exceedingly, when the reward is proportioned to the labour. When I first arrived in Africa in 1797, it was deemed a gross absurdity to imagine that a Krooman would do any kind of work unconnected with boats and shipping, as in that way alone they had hitherto been employed; and it was supposed their prejudices against innovation could never be overcome. Necessity forced us to try the experiment; and we now find that Kroomen will employ themselves in agricultural labour, or in any other way by which they can get money. They seem to think, at the same time, some kinds of work much more creditable than others. The washerwomen at Sierra Leone have lately employed their hired Kroomen in carrying home baskets of wet clothes from the brook. I have heard them grumble very much under their burdens, because "man was made to do woman's work;" nevertheless, as they gain money by it, they are disposed to put up with the indignity.

In their expenditure they are most rigid economists: a little tobacco is the only luxury which they allow themselves. In every other respect they are contented with the barest necessities. They are allowed nothing more for their subsistence than two pounds

of red rice a-day, (which makes only from one pound and a half to one pound and three quarters when clean and fit for use), and of this they will sell half when rice is dear. Though extremely fond of rum when given to them, I believe that they never buy it. I speak generally; for some will never drink it though offered to them. Their clothing I have spoken of already: probably it does not cost them ten shillings in a year. The residue of their gains is converted carefully into such goods as are most valuable in their own country.

In eighteen months or two years, a sufficient stock having been collected, the Krooman returns home with his wealth. A certain portion is given to the head men of the town; all his relations and friends partake of his bounty, if there be but a leaf of tobacco for each; his mother, if living, has a handsome present. All this is done in order "to get him a good name;" what remains is delivered to his father "to buy him a wife." One so liberal does not long want a partner: the father obtains a wife for him; and after a few months of ease and indulgence, he sets off afresh for Sierra Leone, or some of the factories on the coast, to get more money. By this time he is proud of being acquainted with "white man's fashion;" and takes with him some raw inexperienced youngster, whom he initiates into his own profession, taking no small portion of the wages of the *élève* for his trouble. In due time his coffers are replenished; he returns home; confirms his former character for liberality; and gives the residue of his wealth to his father to "get him another wife." In this way he proceeds perhaps for ten or twelve years, or more, increasing the number of his wives, and establishing a great character among his countrymen; but scarcely a particle of his earnings is at any time applied to his own use. I have heard of one Krooman who had eighteen wives: twelve and fourteen I am told are not uncommon: the Kroomen who returned home in the Crocodile frigate, when that vessel went down the African coast with the commissioners of African Inquiry, had mostly three or four.

One of the Kroomen on-board having been asked what he would do with so much money as he was possessed of, replied, that he hoped he had

enough to buy him two wives, to add to the two he already had acquired. When he had got the additional two, he would return to Sierra Leone and get more money. His father, who was still living, he said, "had got eighteen wives." The wives, of course, are servants who labour for him in the field as well as in the house.

The number of Kroo canoes which push off to trading vessels, many miles from land, with trifling articles for sale, is another proof that they do not spare their labour if they have the slightest hope of profit. Two or three pounds of tobacco is, perhaps, the utmost they can get in exchange for their goods; and for this trifle they will sometimes row out to sea ten, twelve, or fifteen miles. We had not less than twenty canoes at a time about the Crocodile, one afternoon, offering their fish for sale; and they kept up with us, by means of their paddles, more than an hour, while the Crocodile was going from five to six knots by the log. A leaf or two of tobacco was all they got for a fish; and few of them had any considerable number for sale. In coming up with the vessel it was estimated that they could not go at a less rate than seven knots an hour: yet in many instances the canoe was paddled by only two men.

One of the greatest drawbacks from the usefulness of the Kroomen, as hired labourers, at Sierra Leone, arises from their readiness rather to suffer in their own persons than to bear testimony against each other. Detection is rendered so difficult, and a thief of consequence can command so many accomplices (for they scarcely dare refuse their aid, and never dare to inform), that the temptation to steal is increased ten-fold. The public punishment which our laws impose is far less feared than the sure and secret vengeance of the magician.

All this is supported by superstition; and under the cloak of superstition they bear cruelty and injustice. Who shall break through these shackles? Premiums have been proposed to Kroomen, if they would settle in Sierra Leone; but take away from the Krooman his desire of respect and distinction in his own country, and you take away his very motive for that industry and self-denial which procure for him, at present, a preference over other natives.

The indifference of Kroomen to European

European arts and European comforts, made me once think them a very dull race of men, to say the least. I was struck when I first came to Africa with the different manner in which a Krooman and a Mandingo man (a Mohammedan) viewed an English clock. It was a new thing to both of them. The Krooman eyed it attentively for about a minute, but with an unmoved countenance, and then walked away to look at something else, without saying a word. The Mandingo man could not sufficiently admire the equal and constant motion of the pendulum; his attention was repeatedly drawn to it: he made all possible inquiries as to the cause of its motion; he renewed the subject next morning, and could hardly be persuaded that the pendulum had continued to "walk," as he called it, all night. In general, I think, the case is nearly the same. They have little or no curiosity about things which are of no use in their own country; they are careless about our comforts and luxuries; none of them have been rendered necessary by habit, and they would often be inconsistent with the principal objects of their pursuit.

A Krooman will never sell a Krooman, nor allow him to be sold by others if he can prevent it. Partly from their general usefulness on the coast, partly from the probability that the sale of a Krooman would be severely revenged, they go about every where, in slave ships and to slave factories, and are active agents in the slave-trade, without any more apprehension of being sold themselves than if they were British mariners. At home, their numbers make them formidable to their neighbours; and they seem seldom to be engaged in war, but when great divisions exist among themselves: few, therefore, are ever sold.

The numerals in the Kroo language are as follows:

One .....	Dóh, or Dúh.
Two, .....	Saū, or Saung.
Three, .....	Taū, or Táh.
Four, .....	Nyéah, (one syllable.)
Five, .....	Mú.
Six, .....	Móneäh Dúh.
Seven, .....	Móneäh Saung.
Eight, .....	Moneah Táh.
Nine, .....	Sep-ah-duh.
Ten, .....	Poò-ah, or Poóneäh.
Eleven, .....	Poóneäh Dúh.

I add a few more specimens of the language.

Moon, .....	Chö'.
Sun, .....	Gíh.
Night, .....	Wóroo-ah'.
Man, .....	Nyíróh, or Nyí-yáh'.
Woman, .....	Bi-yínoh'.
Fire, .....	Nyèr, (one syllable).
Water, .....	Ni.
Sea, .....	Yámooz.
Cassada, .....	Súgüräh.
Rice, .....	Quoh'.

Nearly all the vowels are pronounced very short; the consonants indistinct; with occasionally a strong nasal sound, particularly in the numbers two and three:—an apostrophe after a word marks that short breaking off of a sound, (without dwelling on the first letter, or connecting it smoothly with the first letters of the next word,) which is common in many languages on the coast.

### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

REFLECTIONS ON VOLCANOS, by M. GAY-LUSSAC; read lately before the ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES at PARIS.

[So eminent a philosopher as M. Gay-Lussac having treated at large on the difficult subject of the theory of volcanoes, we consider it our duty to submit his observations on a subject so eminently interesting.]

**T**WO hypotheses (says M. Gay-Lussac) may be formed as to the cause which produces volcanic phenomena. According to one of these, the earth remains in a state of incandescence at a certain depth below the surface (a supposition strongly favoured by the observations which have been recently made on the progressive increase of temperature in mines); and this heat is the chief agent in volcanic phenomena. According to the second hypothesis, the principal cause of these phenomena is a very strong and as yet unneutralized affinity existing between certain substances, and capable of being called into action by fortuitous contact, producing a degree of heat sufficient to fuse the lavas and to raise them to the surface of the earth by means of the pressure of elastic fluids.

According to either of these hypotheses, it is absolutely necessary that the volcanic furnaces should be fed by substances originally foreign to them, and which have been some how or other introduced into them.

In fact, at those remote epochs which



which witnessed the great catastrophes of our globe,—epochs at which the temperature of the earth must have been higher than it now is, the melted substances which it contained consequently more liquid, the resistance of its surface less, and the pressure exercised by elastic fluids greater,—all that could be produced was produced; an equilibrium must have established itself, the agitated mass must have subsided into a state of repose which could no longer be troubled by intestine causes, and which can only now be disturbed by fresh contact between bodies accidentally brought together, and which were, perhaps, only added to the mass of the globe subsequently to the solidification of its surface.

Now the possibility of contact between bodies in the interior of the earth, the ascent of lava to a considerable height above its surface, ejections by explosion, and earthquakes, necessarily imply that those extraneous substances which penetrate into volcanic furnaces must be elastic fluids, or rather liquids capable of producing elastic fluids, either by means of heat which converts them into vapour, or by affinity which sets at liberty some gaseous elements. According to analogy, the only two substances capable of penetrating into the volcanic furnaces in volumes sufficiently large to feed them, are air, and water, or the two together. Many geologists have assigned to the air an important office in volcanos; its oxygen, according to them, sustains their combustion: but a very simple observation will suffice to overthrow this opinion entirely.

How, indeed, is it possible for the air to penetrate into the volcanic furnaces when there exists a pressure acting from within towards the exterior, capable of raising liquid lava, a body three times as heavy as water, to the height of more than one thousand *mètres*, as at Vesuvius, or even of more than three thousand, as is the case in a great number of volcanos? A pressure of one thousand *mètres* of lava, equivalent to a pressure of three thousand *mètres* of water, or to that of about three hundred atmospheres, necessarily excludes the introduction of any air whatever into volcanos; and as this pressure subsists for a long series of years, during which the volcanic phenomena continue in the ut-

most activity, it follows that the air can have no share whatever in their production.

It is moreover evident, that, if the air had a free communication with the volcanic furnaces, the ascent of lava, and earthquakes, would be impossible.

If the air cannot be the cause of volcanic phenomena, it is probable, on the contrary, that water is a very important agent in them.

It can hardly be doubted that water does penetrate into volcanic furnaces. A great eruption is invariably followed by the escape of an enormous quantity of aqueous vapour, which, being condensed by the cold which prevails above the summits of volcanos, falls again in abundant rains accompanied by terrific thunder, as was the case at the famous eruption of Vesuvius in 1794, which destroyed Torre del Greco. Aqueous vapours and hydrochloric gas have also frequently been observed in the daily ejections of volcanos. It is scarcely possible to conceive the formation of these in the interior of volcanos without the agency of water.

If we admit that water is one of the principal agents in volcanos, we must proceed to examine the real means by which it acts, upon either of the hypotheses we have just laid down concerning the heat of volcanic furnaces. If, we suppose, according to the first hypothesis, that the earth continues in a state of incandescence, at a certain depth below its surface, it is impossible to conceive the existence of water at that depth; for the temperature of the earth having formerly been of necessity higher, its fluidity greater, and the thickness of its solid crust less, than at the present time, the water must necessarily have disengaged itself from its interior, and have risen to the surface.

If we wish therefore to give any air of probability to this hypothesis, and to maintain the importance of water as a principal agent in volcanos, we must assume that it penetrated from the surface downwards to the incandescent strata of the earth; but in order to come to this conclusion, we must suppose that it had a free communication with those strata, that it gradually acquired heat before it reached them, and that the vapour it produced, compressed by the weight of its whole liquid column, obtained a sufficient elastic force to elevate the lavas,

lavas, to produce earthquakes, and to cause all the other terrible phenomena of volcanos.

The difficulties obviously involved in these suppositions, and to which many others might be added, render the hypothesis that the heat of volcanos is to be attributed to the state of incandescence of the earth at a certain depth below the surface perfectly inadmissible. I must further remark, that this incandescence is itself quite hypothetical; and that, notwithstanding the observations on the increase of temperature in mines, I regard it as extremely doubtful.

Upon the second hypothesis which we laid down, that the principal cause of volcanic phenomena is a very strong, and as yet unneutralized, affinity existing between certain substances, and capable of being called into action by fortuitous contact, it is necessary to suppose that the water meets, in the interior of the earth, substances with which it has an affinity so strong as to effect its decomposition, and to disengage a considerable quantity of heat.

Now the lavas ejected by volcanos are essentially composed of silica, alumina, lime, soda, and oxide of iron;—bodies which, being all oxides and incapable of acting upon water, cannot be supposed to have originally existed in their present state in volcanos; and from the knowledge which has been obtained of the true nature of these substances, by the admirable discoveries of Sir Humphry Davy, it is probable that the greater part, if not all of them, may exist in a metallic state. There is no difficulty in conceiving that, by their contact with water, they might decompose it, become changed into lava, and produce sufficient heat to account for the greater part of the volcanic phenomena. But, as my object is not to construct a system, but, on the contrary, to examine the probability of the two hypotheses under consideration, and to direct the attention of future observers towards those facts which are most likely to throw light upon the causes of volcanos, I shall proceed to point out the consequences which must result from the adoption of the latter hypothesis. If water be really the agent which sustains the volcanic fires by means of its oxygen, we must admit, as a necessary and very important consequence, that an

enormous quantity of hydrogen, either free or combined with some other principle, would be disengaged through the craters of volcanos. Nevertheless it does not appear that the disengagement of hydrogen is very frequent in volcanos. Although, during my residence at Naples in 1805, with my friends M. Alexander de Humboldt and M. Leopold de Buch, I witnessed frequent explosions of Vesuvius, which threw up melted lava to the height of more than 200 *mètres*, I never perceived any inflammation of hydrogen. Every explosion was followed by columns (*tourbillons*) of a thick and black smoke, which must have been ignited if they had been composed of hydrogen, being traversed by bodies heated to a temperature higher than was necessary to cause their inflammation.

This smoke, the evident cause of the explosions, contained therefore other fluids than hydrogen. But what was its true nature? If we admit that it is water which furnishes oxygen to volcanos, it will follow that, as its hydrogen does not disengage itself in a free state, it must enter into some combination. It cannot enter into any compound inflammable by means of heat at its contact with the air; it is however very possible that it unites with chlorine to form hydrochloric acid.

A great many observations have in fact been recently given to the world on the presence of this acid in the vapours of Vesuvius; and, according to that excellent observer M. Breislack, it is at least as abundant in them as sulphurous acid. M. Menard de la Groye (whose conclusions on volcanos I however think too precipitate to be adopted), and M. Monticelli, to whom the public is indebted for some excellent observations on Vesuvius, also regard the presence of hydrochloric acid in its vapours as incontestible. I have myself no longer any doubt on this fact, though during my stay in the neighbourhood of Vesuvius I could never distinguish by the smell any thing but sulphurous acid; it is, however, very possible, that the extraneous substances mixed with the hydrochloric acid disguised its odour.

It is very much to be wished that M. Monticelli, who is so favourably situated for observing Mount Vesuvius, would place some water, containing a little potass, in open vessels on different parts of this volcano; the water

water would gradually become charged with acid vapours, and after some time it would be easy to determine their nature.

If the whole of the hydrogen furnished by water to the combustible substances contained in volcanic furnaces becomes combined with chlorine, the quantity of hydrochloric acid disengaged by volcanos ought to be enormous. It would then become a matter of surprise that the existence of this acid had not been observed sooner. Besides, the chlorine must enter into combination with the metals of silica, alumina, lime, and oxide of iron; and in order to explain the high temperature of volcanos, we must suppose that the contact of the chlorides of silicium and aluminium with water produces a great evolution of heat. Such a supposition is by no means improbable; but, even if we admit it, we are still in want of a great many data, before we can render its application to volcanic phenomena satisfactory.

If the combustible metals are not in the state of chlorides, hydrochloric acid is then a secondary result; it must proceed from the action of the water upon some chloride (probably that of sodium), an action which is favoured by the mutual affinity of oxides. M. Thenard and I have already shown, that, if perfectly dry sea-salt and sand are both heated red-hot, no hydrochloric acid is evolved: we found, also, that sea-salt undergoes no alteration from the agency of water alone; but, if aqueous vapour is suffered to pass over a mixture of sand, or of clay with sea-salt, hydrochloric acid is immediately disengaged in great abundance.

Now the production of this acid, by the conjoint action of water and some oxide upon a chloride, must be very frequent in volcanos. Lava contains chlorides, since it gives them out abundantly when it comes in contact with the air. MM. Monticelli and Covelli extracted, merely by repeated washings with boiling water, more than nine per cent. of sea-salt from the lava of Vesuvius in 1822. It is exhaled through the mouths of volcanos; for very beautiful crystals of it are found in the scoria covering incandescent lava. If, therefore, lava comes in contact with water, either in the interior of the volcano, or at the surface of the earth by means of air, hydrochloric acid must necessarily be produced. Messrs. Monticelli and Covelli

have, in fact, observed the production of acid vapours in crevices nearly incandescent; but they took them for sulphurous acid. I am, on the contrary, convinced that they were essentially composed of hydrochloric acid. It is allowable to doubt the accuracy of their observation, since they have expressed considerable uncertainty as to the nature of these acid vapours, whether they were sulphurous or muriatic.

It is well known that lava, especially when it is spongy, contains a great deal of specular iron. In 1805, on inspecting, with M. de Humboldt and M. de Buch, a gallery formed on Vesuvius by the lava of the preceding year, which after encrusting the surface had gradually sunk below it, I saw so great a quantity of specular iron, that it formed what I may be allowed to call a vein: its beautiful micaceous crystals covered the walls of this gallery, in which the temperature was still too high to permit us to stay long. Now, the peroxide of iron being in a high degree fixed at a temperature much higher than that of lava, it is not probable that it was volatilized in that state: it is very probable that it was primitively in the state of chloride.

If, indeed, we take protochloride of iron which has been melted, and expose it to a dull red heat in a glass tube, and then pass over its surface a current of steam, we shall obtain a great quantity of hydrochloric acid and of hydrogen gas; and black dentoxide of iron will remain in the tube. If, instead of steam, we use dry oxygen, we shall obtain chlorine and peroxide of iron. This experiment is easily made by mixing chloride of iron with dry chlorate of potass; at a very moderate temperature chlorine disengages itself in abundance. If we suffer a stream of moist air to pass over the chloride at the temperature above mentioned, approaching to a red heat, we obtain chlorine, hydrochloric acid, and peroxide of iron. The effects observed with perchloride of iron are the same. If it be exposed to moisture, hydrochloric acid is immediately obtained, or chlorine if it be exposed to oxygen; in either case peroxide of iron is formed.

I can imagine, therefore, that iron in the state of chloride exists in the smoke exhaled by volcanos, or by their lava at its contact with the air, and



that by means of heat, of water, and of the oxygen of the air, it is changed into peroxide, which collects, and assumes a crystalline form during precipitation. If we suffer a stream of chlorine at the temperature of about  $400^{\circ}$  to pass over a steel harpsichord-wire, the wire immediately becomes incandescent, but not nearly so soon as with oxygen. The perchloride of iron is very volatile; it crystallizes on cooling into very small light flakes, which instantly fall into deliquescence on exposure to the air. It heats so strongly with water, that I should not be surprised, if, in a large mass, and with a proportional quantity of water, it should become incandescent. I make this observation in order to suggest to my readers, that, if silicium and aluminium really existed in the bowels of the earth in the state of chloride, they might produce a much higher temperature upon coming in contact with water, since their affinity for oxygen is much greater than that of iron.

If, as can hardly be doubted, sulphurous acid be really disengaged from volcanos, it is very difficult to form an opinion of its true origin. Whence should it derive the oxygen necessary to its formation, unless it be the result of the decomposition of some sulphates by the action of heat; and of the affinity of their bases for other bodies? This opinion appears to me to be the most probable; for I cannot conceive, from what is known of the properties of sulphur, that it is an agent in volcanic fires.

Klaproth and M. Vauquelin have conjectured that the colour of basalt might be ascribed to carbon; but, to confute this supposition, we need only remark, that when a fusible mineral, even if it contain less than ten hundredths of oxide of iron, is heated to a high temperature in a crucible made of clay and pounded charcoal (*creuset brasque*), a considerable quantity of iron is produced, as Klaproth has shown in the first volume of his Essays. Messrs. Gueniveau and Berthier assert, moreover, that there remains no more than from three to four hundredths of oxide of iron in the scoræ of highly-heated furnaces. Now, as lava contains a large proportion of iron, and as the basalt which has been analysed contains from fifteen to twenty-five hundredths of the same substance, it is not probable that

carbon could exist in the presence of so large a quantity of iron without reducing it.\*

Is it not possible that, if hydrogen be disengaged from volcanos, metallic iron, the oxides of which have the property of reducing at a high temperature, may be found in lava? It is at least certain that it does not contain iron in the state of peroxide; for lava acts powerfully on a magnetized bar, and the iron it contains appears to be at the precise degree of oxidation which alone is determinable by water; that is to say, in the state of deutoxide. I have already shown, that, if hydrogen be mixed with many times its volume of aqueous vapour, it becomes incapable of reducing oxides of iron.

The necessity which appears to me to exist for the agency of water in volcanic furnaces, the presence of some hundred parts of soda in lava, as also of sea-salt, and of several other chlorides, renders it very probable that it is sea-water which most commonly penetrates into them. One objection, however, which I ought not to conceal, presents itself: namely, that it appears necessarily to follow from this supposition, that the streams of lava would escape through the same channels which had served to convey the water, since they would experience a slighter resistance in them than in those through which they are raised to the surface of the earth. It might also be expected that the elastic fluids formed in volcanic furnaces before the ascent of lava to the surface of the earth, would frequently boil up through those same channels to the surface of the sea. I am not aware that such a phænomenon has ever been observed, though it is very probable that the *mophètes*, so common in volcanic countries, are produced by these elastic fluids.

On the other hand, we may remark, that the long intervals between the eruptions and the state of repose in which volcanos remain for a great number of years, seem to demonstrate that their fires become extinguished, or at least considerably deadened; the water would then penetrate gradually

\* When these reflections were read before the Academy of Sciences, M. Vauquelin observed that he had found carbon in the ashes ejected by the last eruption of Vesuvius.—*Ann. de Chim.* tom. xxiii. p. 195.

by its own pressure into imperceptible fissures to a great depth in the interior of the earth, and would accumulate in the vast cavities it contains. The volcanic fires would afterwards gradually revive, and the lava, after having obstructed the channels through which the water penetrated, would rise to its accustomed vent; the diameter of which must continually increase by the fusion of its coats. These are mere conjectures; but the fact is certain, that water does really exist in volcanic furnaces.

It is evident that the science of volcanos is as yet involved in much uncertainty. Although there are strong grounds for the belief that the earth contains substances in a high degree combustible, we are still in want of those precise observations which might enable us to appreciate their agency in volcanic phenomena. For this purpose, an accurate knowledge of the nature of the vapours exhaled by different volcanos is requisite; for the cause which keeps them in activity being certainly the same in each, the products common to all might lead to its discovery. All other products will be accidental; that is to say, they will be the result of the action of heat upon the inert bodies in the neighbourhood of the volcanic furnace.

The great number of burning volcanos spread over the surface of the earth, and the still greater number of mineral masses which bear evident marks of their ancient volcanic origin, ought to make us regard the ultimate or outermost stratum of the earth as a crust of scorice, beneath which exist a great many furnaces, some of which are extinguished, while others are rekindled. It is well calculated to excite surprise, that the earth, which has endured through so many ages, should still preserve an intestine force sufficient to heave up mountains, overturn cities, and agitate its whole mass.

The greater number of mountains, when they arose from the heart of the earth, must have left these vast cavities, which would remain empty unless filled by water. I think, however, that De Luc, and many other geologists, have reasoned very erroneously on these cavities, which they imagine stretching out into long galleries, by means of which earth-

quakes are communicated to a distance.

An earthquake, as Dr. Young has very justly observed, is analogous to a vibration of the air. It is a very strong sonorous undulation, excited in the solid mass of the earth by some commotion which communicates itself with the same rapidity with which sound travels. The astonishing considerations in this great and terrible phenomenon are, the immense extent to which it is felt, the ravages it produces, and the potency of the cause to which it must be attributed. But sufficient attention has not been paid to the case with which all the particles of a solid mass are agitated. The shock produced by the head of a pin at one end of a long beam causes a vibration through all its fibres, and is distinctly transmitted to an attentive ear at the other end. The motion of a carriage on the pavement shakes vast edifices; and communicates itself through considerable masses, as in the deep quarries under Paris. Is it therefore so astonishing that a violent commotion in the bowels of the earth should make it tremble in a radius of many hundreds of leagues? In conformity with the law of the transmission of motion in elastic bodies, the extreme stratum, finding no other strata to which to transmit its motion, makes an effort to detach itself from the agitated mass, in the same manner as in a row of billiard-balls, the first of which is struck in the direction of contact, the last alone detaches itself and receives the motion. This is the idea I have formed of the effects of earthquakes on the surface of the globe; and I should explain their great diversity, by also taking into consideration, with M. de Humboldt, the nature of the soil, and the solutions of continuity which it may contain.

In a word, earthquakes are only the propagation of a commotion through the mass of the earth; and are so far from depending on subterranean cavities, that their extent would be greater in proportion as the earth was more homogeneous.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IT was very civil of "The Druid in London" to point out the play of Shakspeare, in which the allusion I had hinted at in my reminiscences of

St.

St. Clement Danes occurs; and, I also think, his conjecture may be tolerably correct as to the expression applying to any other set of chimes as well as those of St. Clement's; only he must remember, that chimes are not, nor I believe never were, very common in London; and, as those of St. Clement's, always play at the 'witching hour of night,' I think Shallow's remark is still in their favour. But, leaving this 'momentous' matter to abler hands, I must beg to say, that the succeeding part of 'the Druid's' note is by no means so civil, for he charges me with leaving unnoticed "the forum of Orator Henley in Portsmouth-street, and the Black Jack close by." Now, as my loose gossiping article, suggested originally by your notice of the Duke of York public house, was confined, and professed to be so, to the parish of St. Clement Danes, it was not likely I should step out of my way to notice two houses, however well I might know them, and however famous they might have once been, which are situated in the parish of St. Giles's in the fields, which happens to be the case with both the places 'the Druid' has mentioned. I have known the house that was once Orator Henley's in a variety of different occupations for the last thirty years: till within these few years it was a sale-room, but is now "Mr. Mitchell's assembly-rooms," who is a sort of rival to Mr. Chivers, mentioned in my former communication as now occupying the once Robin Hood debating rooms. As to the Black Jack, it has been for many years known as the sort of the house 'the Druid' describes it to have been; though I always understood it to be more visited by the performers than by persons connected with the press, but they very frequently associate. It is now I fear in the wane, and is more famous for being used by the butchers of Clare-market than any thing else. There is still a society kept up there called the 'Jackers,' a title to which 'the Druid' perhaps, at the time of his sojourning in Clement's Inn, might aspire.

In justice, however, to 'the Druid,' I must say, that it is not wonderful he should mistake; for the houses he has pointed out are so close to St. Clement's, especially the Black Jack, that very many of the neighbours, I

believe, consider the latter house as being in that parish; the other house is much farther from it. In fact, the line which parts the two parishes runs directly between the houses on the south side of Lincoln's Inn fields, and those on the north side of Portugal-street, cutting in two the present Surgeon's-hall, and it will do so by the New Insolvent Debtor's Court, which is now building, and its offices in Lincoln's Inn fields; this line was originally a ditch, and is so designated in some very old plans of that neighbourhood.

With respect to leaving Clement's Inn unnoticed, I plead entirely guilty; but it was not for want of recollection nor local knowledge, for I lived in it nearly forty years; but I feared I should make my communication too tedious and too long; however, I am glad to find 'the Druid' has so much respect for the neighbourhood as to have wished for more. Still, I can tell 'the Druid,' that I know the commonly-received story of the kneeling black in the garden being the figure of a murderer, to be a falsehood; and that the man who murdered his master at No. 18, in the Inn, was a white man; and, alas! an Englishman: his history may be found in the old Newgate Calendars. I have understood, and believe, that the figure of the black was, on the contrary, meant as a compliment to the black servant of one of the ancients of the Society, who was so worthy and honest a man, that he was said to be as true as time; in allusion to which character, the sun-dial was placed on his head.

During my abode there, I have known, as residents merely, many gentlemen not unknown to the literary world; at the head of whom might be placed *little* Caslon, the once *great* letter-founder, who was certainly a *man of letters*. I remember Perry of the Chronicle, as he used to be called, having chambers there when he first began to write for it, and when he was a very poor man; his abilities, and the good fortune which afterwards attended them, are well known. Dr. Wolcott, (alias Peter Pindar) had chambers at No. 17 for many years; and some twenty-five or thirty years ago, I think Mr. D'Israeli had chambers on the same staircase. Wooller of the Black Dwarf, and the late Peter Finnerty, had also chambers in the Inn recently; and I recollect Sedgwick, (who



(who was a Jacker,) and the good-natured Dicky Suett, living together in one set of chambers at No. 18; Sedgwick, it will be remembered, was bass-singer at Drury-Lane theatre; what Dicky Suett was, every body knows. The legal gentlemen, like performances at a fair, are *too numerous to mention.* J. M. LACEY.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I AM not a little surprised that the correspondent who favoured you with the exposition of our commercial system in your last number, was not somewhat startled at the glaring absurdity to which his conclusions led him; and was not, therefore, induced to suspect some fallacy in the documents from which those inferences were made. For what is the conclusion he comes to upon the faith of these Custom House statements? Why nothing less than this, "that 100,000,000*l.* value of British property, within the last seven years, has been distributed all over the world, without one farthing equivalent, directly or indirectly, having been received for it." That such a statement as this should be gravely put forth in the metropolis of the greatest commercial empire that ever existed, cannot but excite astonishment. That any individual should be found capable of supposing that our merchants and manufacturers are so deplorably blind to their own interest as to lavish away their property in this wholesale manner; that, instead of immediately abandoning a business so destructive, they should persevere in pursuing it for a series of years; and that, without exhibiting any symptoms of exhaustion and decay from this continued diminution of their resources, they should be generally most actively engaged in their manufactories, and yearly increasing their shipments; surely, sir, such propositions as these need only to be stated to have their fallacy perceived; and can only delude one, who is utterly unacquainted with the first principles of commerce, as well as with the powerful operation of that universal passion which gives rise to all commerce,—self-interest. That men should manufacture goods only to give them away; that merchants should export them to distant parts of the world without obtaining any return for them, or any remuneration even for their expenses in conveying them thither; and that, instead of being

deterred by the experience of a single year, they should pursue this expeditious and certain method of ruining themselves with redoubled vigour, eagerly striving to extend such a disposal of their commodities in every quarter of the globe; these are modes of conduct only to be expected from men whose proper habitation is the lunatic asylum, or the ship of fools. Whether the merchants and manufacturers of this kingdom are men of such a description, I think it quite unnecessary to enquire, neither will I encroach upon your columns by attempting to reply to "an exposition of our commercial system" proceeding upon such an assumption; but will leave it to the common sense of your readers, rightly to appreciate its merits, after thus calling their attention to the sagacious conclusions of its author. S. R.

*Grove-street, Hackney.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I FORWARD you some further observations made during my residence in the French metropolis.

THOMAS MORTIMER.

*Pilton, Barnstaple, Dec. 4, 1823.*

*The Exhibition.*

The reign of bigotry and dulness has already shed its baneful influence over the fine arts; and an exquisite painting, by one of the most celebrated artists, was rejected in consequence of Napoleon being a prominent figure on the canvass. The Exhibition of 1822 could, notwithstanding, boast of some highly-finished pictures, though it was too much disgraced by servile performances tending to exalt the royal family. How far such attempts merited success, may be illustrated by the following extract from the Catalogue, which contained many other descriptions equally enlightened:

No. 1036.—Vœu de S. A. R. Mme. la Duchesse de Berry, à Notre Dame de Liesse.

Dans le mois d'Avril 1819, M. de Bombelles, évêque d'Amiens, premier aumônier de S. A. R. Madame la Duchesse de Berry, vint à Liesse, selon le vœu de l'auguste princesse, demander à la Divinité un second Dieu donné, et ce vœu fut exaucé. Ce fut pour remercier le ciel de cet insigne bienfait, que S. A. R. se rendit à Notre Dame de Liesse, département de l'Aisne, le 24 Mai, 1821.

It is very probable that the first blessing, or God's gift, was a husband; and the second, being in that state which

which "ladies wish to be, who love their lords."

The feeling entertained by the French towards the English may be well exemplified by another extract from the same Catalogue:

No. 524.—Capture of the English frigate, *La Guerrière*, by the American frigate, *Constitution*.

— 525.—Capture of the English sloop of war, the *Frolic*, by the American sloop, *Wasp*.

— 526.—Capture of the English sloop of war, *Peacock*, by the American sloop, *Hornet*.

— 527.—Capture of the English fleet by the American, on Lake Champlain.

This enumeration is followed by a *Nota Bene*, signifying that, in each of the above engagements, the English possessed a superior force in number of men and weight of metal; at least, this note was attached to the Catalogues issued at the opening of the Exhibition, though I afterwards saw many of them in which the remark was omitted. Similar feelings of dislike may be traced in the exhibitions at the print-shops, where you perceive '*Le Bel Ecossais*,' in all the pride of plaid and petticoat, which seemingly impartial admiration confers a right to be still more severe in their caricatures on John Bull.

*The Museum of Natural History in the Garden of Plants.*

It would be impossible to speak too highly of this noble collection, and of the admirable state of preservation of its various curiosities collected from every part of the globe: indeed, there was only one thing which I considered misplaced, and that was an enormous bust of Louis dix-huit, (or des huitres, as he is more generally styled by his admiring subjects,) towering above the heads of Linnæus, Buffon, Fourcroy, &c. men of too great reputation to have such company obtruded upon them. It was pleasant to observe the sort of Freemasonry which exists among scientific men, and to perceive the numerous offerings from men of genius, some of which were presented at a time when their respective governments were devising means for exterminating that of France. Long may this good fellowship exist among the best, in spite of the military ambition and bigotry of the worst, part of mankind!

#### Passports.

Travellers cannot be too particular with respect to these incessant and

abominable plagues. You can travel in the interior of the country without annoyance; but immediately that you approach the coast, you are subject to continual interruptions. Some of the passports are whimsically descriptive. A youth of my acquaintance, who had very light hair, was described as having, — *une barbe naissante*. The English traveller is somewhat disappointed at finding all the domestics, in attendance at his ambassador's, composed of Frenchmen, as he there, naturally enough, expects to be understood in his native tongue. The residence of his excellency is also any thing but central in its situation, and is at such a distance from the *Préfecture de Police*, that it is necessary to devote a whole morning in obtaining the proper signatures.

#### Schools.

Usually denominated Colleges and Universities, possess many advantages which we should do well to emulate. The system of flogging is very rarely resorted to. The dread of the birch may have deterred many a boy from mischief, but it never inspired one with a zest for the acquirement of knowledge; on the contrary, it has blasted many a blossom which would have ripened into excellent fruit. Where it is constantly had recourse to, the frequent repetition destroys all sense of shame, and the boy's glory is placed in bearing the punishment without flinching, rather than in avoiding it, which is indeed often impossible, with those merciful pedants who unite the character of priest and pedagogue. An excellent regulation exists in almost all establishments for education, which enforces all the schools to be clothed alike.

#### On the Expense of Living, &c.

Instruction and amusement may be acquired at a very cheap rate indeed: but, with regard to the great portion of the middling classes, who resort to Paris from the idea of its being cheaper than London, they find themselves woefully deceived. Army and naval officers on half-pay can live much cheaper, and, of course, with infinitely more comfort, in London than in Paris; and the same thing may be said of the provinces when compared with

\* Corporal punishments might be in great measure, if not wholly, superseded by the introduction of Blair's Schoolmaster's and Governess's Registers.

with Devonshire, Wales, or the North of England. You cannot procure two decent apartments, in an eligible part of Paris, under fifty francs per month; it is usual to give the porter ten francs; and, if you breakfast in your own apartment, it will cost you 1½ franc more. A tolerable dinner amounts to three francs. From this statement of facts, subaltern officers may learn, that travelling for economy is a wild-goose chase. The persons who derive pecuniary benefit from the change of country, are such as drink their wine, have heavy rates and taxes to pay, large establishments to support, and children to educate. Such persons possessing no share in the representation at home, are justified in their removal to a soil less burthened with tythes and taxes.

*A Novel Method of Interpretation.*

I was one day dining at an eminent restaurateur's, where I observed a Cockney-looking gentleman regarding a plate of roast duck at an opposite table, with an eagerness which evinced a strong desire to partake of the same fare. After having contemplated the delicious morsel, he seized hold of a waiter's arm, and ineffectually endeavoured to make him comprehend the cravings of his appetite, by pointing to the quickly-vanishing wing; finding his efforts unsuccessful, he bawled out, equally to the astonishment and amusement of the guests,—"Apportez-moi!" and then imitated to perfection the quacking of a duck; and, as animals were not included in the curse of Babel, he succeeded in obtaining the object of his desires.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**M**USING upon this day,—the anniversary of the landing of William at Torbay in 1688, by which the rights and liberties of the British subject were secured,—I could not help feeling grateful that the family of the Stuarts were never suffered to return for the destruction of them. Neither the rebellion of 1715, nor of 1745, succeeded. In the suppression of these memorable insurrections, our dissenting forefathers took an active part; and the Brunswick family were sensible of their merit on these occasions. Job Orton, in his "Life of Doddridge," mentions this good man going about, in the year 1745, and enlisting young men out of his own

congregation. But the following circumstance has recently come to my notice; it is found in the "History of the Rebellion, 1715," by the Rev. Peter Ræz, a work not now much known, but marked by information and integrity.

"We have it from several good hands, that, upon this day's march, (Nov. 12, 1715,) Mr. Wood and Mr. Walker, two dissenting ministers in Lancashire, came to General Willis, while he was yet some miles from Preston, and told him they had a considerable party of men, well armed, for his Majesty's service; and that they were ready to take any part his excellency was pleased to assign them. As soon as he knew who they were, and had seen their men, he told them that, after he was come to Preston, he would assign them a post. Accordingly, when he arrived there, he made the necessary disposition for an attack, and sent back to tell them to keep the bridge over the Ribble, to prevent the rebels escaping that way, or their friends coming from that side to join them. This they did with so much courage and bravery, that the general regretted afterwards that he had not assigned them a better post. However, we are told that, after the general went up to London, he was pleased to notify their good conduct on that occasion to government, who generously settled upon them 100*l.* per annum!"

It is well known, Mr. Editor, that the rebels were surrounded in Preston,—and taken,—so effectually, that it put a speedy end to the insurrection. Thus the Protestant dissenters, though not the blind and indiscriminate admirers of all the measures of government, have within them the seeds of genuine loyalty. This numerous and respectable body of religionists can, on a proper emergency, rush forth, and, buckling on their armour, aid the cause, as well as swell the triumphs, of civil and religious liberty. The militant zeal of these two dissenting ministers entitle them to a niche in the Temple of Fame,—their deeds should occupy a page in the history of their country. Their well-directed ardour in so good a cause,—when thousands of Catholics, and even Churchmen, stood aloof,—ought, with every due encomium, to descend to posterity.

Islington; J. EVANS.

Nov. 4, 1823.

For



For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES OF RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.

NO. 1.

The Inquisition.

THE history of the Inquisition is a full fountain, sending forth bitter waters; but it is a fund for supplying subjects of meditation, that should never leave a blank in our thoughts, nor should the memory of past events, indissolubly connected with it, be suffered to perish, like ephemeral topics of conversation, which cannot outlive the month. From long habit, we read over, with frigid indifference, the calamities resulting from those three great phenomena,—earthquakes, the eruptions of volcanoes, and the pestilence which walketh in darkness. Should a world of news of this kind start up to sight, the workings of our fancy would soon be wound up, and the expressions of curiosity would be faint: but the dreadful idea of the Inquisition, like some theme that comes home to men's business and bosoms, sets every spring of the mind in motion, employs the magnifying powers of imagination, and ranks high as a leading object in the series of intelligence and extensive enquiry.

The Inquisition in Spain has been ever accompanied by a series of inauspicious occurrences. This bloody tribunal has ever given a turn decidedly sinister to the current of national prosperity, and, enveloped in obscurity itself, like a malignant planet, has intercepted the lustre of its history, so that it appears to have experienced almost a total eclipse. Wherever the poisonous breath of the Holy Office (like the blast of death) has diffused itself, the most populous towns have been deprived of their inhabitants, their walls have included only informers and victims, and the most productive soil has proved stubborn and ungrateful to the plough.

Portugal, Italy, Sicily, and several parts of the Indies and New World, have long groaned, more or less, under the homicidal axe of inquisitors; but no-where has the Inquisition vented such hostile rage, no-where have its thunders been pointed with such terrible and irresistible effect, as in Spain. In vain has creation smiled,—woods, hills, vales, the boundless charms of nature, inviting to gaze and admire; all these scenes of beauty were marred, clothed with

a mournful hue, by those SPIRITS OF HELL, torturing the hearts of the innocent with needless wretchedness.

Their crimes, their cruelties, perpetrated in the name of indulgent heaven; the mild effulgence of the God of mercy pleaded to drag their victims to the fire; men, like fiends, attired in the robes of religion, virtue, civil worth! In the states of most Catholic kings, the ministers of a religion, which commands us to pardon errors unto seventy times seven, with peace on their lips, and murder in the heart, parting as under the bonds of nature, and waging an accursed infernal war with the dawnings of pure reason, with virtues which they well knew, but would not imitate.

Happily for humanity, and, I dare say, for religion also, the Inquisition changed its existence for the long sleep of an eternal night. The French, in their attempts to impose a new yoke on the Spaniards, emancipated them from that of the Holy Office, and the Cortes of Cadiz solemnly sanctioned the suppression of the Tribunals of Thought. Now the Constitutional government is destroyed, the close, insinuating, cunning, rapacious, and revengeful, *Confrerie*, will continue to inflict its wrongs.

Several authors, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, have attempted to write the history of the Inquisition, or rather to develope and recapitulate its crimes. Secrecy, however, among other justly odious measures for the attainment of their objects, being always the prime mover in their arbitrary councils, this very circumstance has bereaved writers of authentic materials, and led them into gross errors or exaggerations unworthy of history. Truth was concealed, from the danger of revealing it; and, in fact, what historian, prior to the French revolution, would have attempted to disgrace, or dared to denounce, the Inquisition, as a barbarous and anti-christian institution? Such, then, was the dread of giving umbrage to the Holy Office, that the author of the "History of Inquisitions," the only critical work that appeared under the ancient regime, was obliged to publish it in Germany, with the precaution of being strictly anonymous.

Soon after the French had abolished the Inquisition in Spain, M. Lavallé published at Paris an "History of the Religious Inquisitions of Italy, Spain, and

and Portugal, wherein he only sanctioned the numerous errors then in circulation. About the same time, the respectable canon Llorente was employed in making the most minute researches, in the Archives of the Inquisition, of which he had been appointed secretary, intending to present the public with an authentic history of that institution, and its acts. This work, so remarkable in all respects, appeared in 1817, under the title of "A Critical History of the Spanish Inquisition." The author received ample satisfaction, in the proportionate success which attended it; and, his name being connected with the publication of such an history, a niche, at least, will be tenanted by him in the Temple of Fame. His facts are stated fairly, and his observations dictated with candor; of course his merits will be appreciated by the benefits he has conferred on mankind.

This work consists of four large volumes, in octavo: from its magnitude and price, it is not within the reach of readers in general, and an abridgment has therefore become necessary. This article will only treat of the Spanish Inquisition; we may consider it as the great exemplar, in the application of its doctrines to practice, which has been followed by many others in different parts,—Italy, Portugal, America, and the Indies.

No sooner was the Christian religion established, than heresies sprang up in the church. There were never more sectaries, or reputed sectaries, than in the first ages; and they had always bishops and archbishops at their head. In those times appeared, successively, the Gnostics, who held that faith was sufficient, without good works; the Nicolaitans, who pleaded for a community of wives; the Arians, who denied the consubstantiality, or the equal substance, of the Son with the Father in the Trinity; the Apollinarians, who maintained that Jesus had not assumed a body of flesh, like ours, or a reasonable soul; the Nestorians, who asserted that Mary was not the mother of God; the Monothelites, contending for one sole will in Jesus Christ; the Iconoclasts, who refused worship to images; the Montanists, who pretended to a discipline divinely inspired, more perfect than that of the Apostles; the Pelagians, whose system of free will tended to render void the doctrine of grace; the Manicheans,

who established two principles, beneficent and maleficent; the Donatists, who professed to be the only true church; the Priscillianists, who held the human soul to be of the same substance as God; and the Macedonians, who denied the divinity of the Holy Spirit: these were the principal, but there were other sects, distinguishable both by their numbers and diversity.

During the first three ages of the church, and till the peace of Constantine, only mild and humane methods were resorted to with heretics; corporal punishments were unknown, and excommunication was only employed in obstinate cases, after all the means of persuasion had failed. But the popes and bishops of the fourth century, imitating the conduct for which they had reproached the Pagan priests, found means to get civil laws established against heretics. These penalties, from the fourth to the eighth century, consisted in marks of infamy, the privation of honours and employments, the confiscation of goods, the prohibition of making or of succeeding to legacies, and paying fines, more or less considerable.

The popes proceeded to solicit other punishments more severe; such as fustigation, and transportation or exile. The Manicheans and Donatists were the only heretics punishable with death, from the troubles which they gave rise to in Africa and at Rome. Under the imperial judges, a voluntary abjuration of heresy secured from all farther prosecution; the bishops had not then attained judiciary powers, except in particular cases.

The church of Spain, at the fourth council of Toledo, decreed, in concurrence with King Sisenand, that Judaising heretics should be placed under the control of the bishops, to be by them chastised, and constrained to abandon Judaism. The penalties against those who from Christianity relapsed into idolatry, were proportioned to the quality of the delinquent: excommunication and exile, if of noble race; confiscation of goods and scourging, if of low condition.

During this second epoch of church history, the ecclesiastics obtained from the emperors and kings a great number of privileges. In due time appeared the false Decretals, consecrated by the ignorance that universally prevailed. By these Decretals, the Roman pontiffs acquired such an ascendant

over the people; that the papal authority became, as it were, boundless, even in temporal concerns. In fact, after the Romans had banished their last duke Basil, Pope Grégory II. seized on the civil government of Rome; and his successor, Grégory III. acted as a temporal sovereign; in his treaties with the Lombard kings. Ere long, the pontiffs began to arrogate the right of absolving subjects from their allegiance, and thereby disposing of the crowns of kings.

The humiliation or compliance of Christian kings was favourable to the establishment of the Inquisition. In the times ensuing, which may be called the third epoch, all the natural sentiments of moderation and mildness gave way to the restless and intractable character of the popes and ecclesiastics. The Emperor Michael, on his ascending the throne, renewed all the laws which condemned to death the Manichean heretics; laws which, according to the sentiments prevalent at the present period, contained only what tended to cloud the intellect, to inflame the passions, and harass the human mind. The Abbot Theophanes, whose character stood high for piety and learning, openly declared that burning heretics was consistent with the spirit of the Gospel. Some time after, Gothescal, a *religieux* of the order of St. Benedict, published certain erroneous tenets on the subject of predestination. A council, composed of thirteen bishops and some abbots, assembled instantly, and condemned him to imprisonment, and to receive 100 lashes, at a public whipping.

In the beginning of the eleventh century, certain heretics were discovered at Orleans, and in some other towns of France, that seemed to profess the doctrine of the Manicheans. Another council was presently assembled, which condemned them to be burnt. They were delivered over to the secular arm, and suffered accordingly. The court of Rome made the prosecution of heretics meritorious; and apostolical indulgences were granted, in recompence for zeal manifested in such a cause.

(*To be continued.*)

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I CANNOT refrain from presenting, through the medium of your Magazine, my grateful acknowledgments,

and my sincere congratulations, to the learned Dr. Jones, for the important service he has recently rendered to literature by his valuable Lexicon. In this humble tribute, I am sure I shall be joined by every person that can properly appreciate the value of Grecian literature, or whom vexatious disappointment has taught to lament the obstacles by which its general diffusion has hitherto been so much retarded.

It is not amongst the least of the numerous improvements and advantages of which the present age can boast, that the absurd custom of teaching Greek through the medium of the Latin language is giving way to a more simple and rational method, and that the difficulty of acquiring an intimate knowledge of a language so noble, so elegant, and so important, is daily decreasing, through the meritorious assiduity of some modern literary heroes.

That the valuable life of Dr. Jones may be spared, and that he may be enabled to prosecute his philological labours with ardour and success, is the prayer of many; and, amongst them, of

L. LANGLEY.

*Brampton Academy; Nov. 11.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AS the Monthly Magazine has always been distinguished by its impartiality, I am confident you will do me the justice to insert a few remarks on the critique upon the recent edition of my first set of Psalm and Hymn Tunes. The writer of that article has certainly never been in the habit of frequenting country churches, where the place of an organ is supplied by an instrumental band, or he would have seen the propriety of what I have said in my preface, about the performance of tenor parts as trebles, and *vice versa*. It is no unusual thing, in country choirs, for the principal melody, or first treble, to be taken by men's voices as a tenor part; while the parts which were designed by the composer for tenor instruments, or voices, are played by flutes or clarionets in the octave above, so that the harmony is completely inverted, and the consecutive fourths changed into consecutive fifths.

With the merits or demerits of the Hymns, quoted by the reviewer, I have nothing to do, as they were published



published and circulated all over the world long before I was born.

Nov. 4. DAVID EVERARD FORD.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**Y**OUR correspondent C. R. says that Elia has stated that the author of the "Beggars' Petition" was an usher to a school. Pray, sir, do not believe Elia: the wily rogue asserted it merely to draw from me the stupendous secret, he knowing that I held secrets in store, connected with that poem, much more important than the mere name of the author, and which secret he was anxious to draw out of me; and now, in laying the name before the public, I know not whether it is not less to oblige your correspondent C. R. than the disconsolate friend of Elia, who seems, by his own account, to be, alas! no more; but who could, when living, twist me round his fingers.

Behold, then, the name, ye curious thousands,—Dr. Josiah Webster.

VOX EMISSA.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**A**S a supplement to the ecclesiastical article inserted at page 325-9 of the last volume of your invaluable Miscellany, I herewith send you a statement of the incumbents of the Irish bishoprics, showing their connexion with seats in the Commons House of Parliament, the dates of their appointments, and arranged in the order in which they sit in the Peers House of Parliament, pursuant to the Act of Union; a clause of which enacted, that one archbishop and three bishops should sit one session of Parliament in rotation. S. H.

The following sat in the first session of the seventh Parliament of the United Kingdom, and first of George IV. assembled April 21, 1820.

**Tuam.**—The Right Hon. William Poer le Trench, D.D. brother of the Earl of Clancarty, created a bishop in 1802, and preferred to the archbishopric of Tuam; primacy of Connaught, and bishopric of Ardagh, in 1819. This Right Rev. prelate supported by his vote the second reading of the Bill of Pains and Penalties, against her late Majesty; but voted against the third reading. He was one of the most active and efficient co-adjutors of the Committee for the relief of the distressed of Ireland in 1822.

**Leighlin and Ferns.**—The Bishop of this see, in this session, was the Right Hon. R. P. T. Loftus (*vide* Clogher). He was succeeded in 1822, at Leighlin and Ferns, by the present prelate, Thomas Elrington, D.D. preferred from Limerick, to which he was appointed in 1820.

**Cloyne.**—Charles Morgan Warburton, D.D. was preferred to this bishopric in 1820, from Limerick, to which he was appointed in 1806.

**Cork and Ross.**—The Hon. Thomas St. Lawrence, D.D. 1807. This Hon. and Rev. prelate voted in favour of the Bill of Pains and Penalties against her late Majesty in all its stages. Ferns and Cloyne did not vote at all.

George IV. 2d session, 1821.

**Armagh.**—The prelate who filled the archiepiscopal see of Armagh, in this session, was the Right Hon. Wm. Stuart, D.D. who died in 1822, and was succeeded by the Right Hon. John George de la Poer Beresford, D.D. who was appointed to the bishopric of Raphoe in 1806; archbishop of Dublin in 1820, from whence he was preferred to the archbishopric of Armagh, and primacy of all Ireland. The favours bestowed on this family, at the expense of the Irish and British people, exceeds belief. There is no means of ascertaining correctly the amount they annually receive; but it is speaking within bounds to say, that it exceeds the means of subsistence of more than 20,000 Irish families; no fewer than eight of the family holding church preferment; and there are two (J. C. and H. B. Beresford,) on the Irish pension-list for no less than 2337*l.* 10*s.* per annum each, for loss of office as wine-tasters at the port of Dublin; (*vide* page 26, Parliamentary Return, No. 596, session 1822.) The Marquis of Waterford is head of the family, and influences about six votes in the House of Commons (*vide* Times newspaper of the 20th. of February, 1823, for a very interesting exposition respecting them).

**Killaloe and Kilfenora.**—The prelate who sat in Parliament for this see, in this session, was Richard Mant, D.D. preferred to Down and Conber, in 1823; and was succeeded at Killaloe by Alexander Arbuthnot, D.D. C. Arbuthnot, who sits in Parliament for St. Germains, Cornwall, influences also the vote of the member for Cashel, in Ireland.

**Kilmore.**—George de la Poer Beresford,

ford, D.D. appointed in 1802. (*Vide Armagh above.*)

*Clogher.*—The Rev. prelate who sat in Parliament for this see, in this session, was the Hon. Percy Jocelyn; he was appointed bishop of Leighlin and Ferns in 1809, and preferred to Clogher in 1820; disgraced himself in 1822: succeeded by the Right Hon. Lord Robert Ponsonby Tottenham Loftus, D.D. appointed bishop of Kilfenora in 1804, preferred to Leighlin and Ferns in 1820, and was the representative bishop for that see in the session of that year. He is brother of the Marquis of Ely, who influences two votes in the House of Commons.

Stuart, Mant, Beresford, and Loftus, all voted with the majority of 159, (twenty-five of which were churchmen,) against a minority of 120, who supported the second reading of a bill, on the 17th of April, 1820, for relieving the Roman Catholics from the political disabilities to which they still remain subject. Stuart voted by proxy, the others present.

*George IV. 3d session, 1822.*

*Dublin.*—Right Hon. William Magee, D.D. appointed bishop of Raphoe in 1819, preferred to the archbishopric of Dublin, primacy of Ireland, and bishopric of Glandelugh, in 1822.

*Ossory.*—Robert Fowler, D.D. appointed in 1813.

*Killala and Achonry.*—James Verschoyle, D.D. appointed in 1810.

*Clonfert and Kilmaedugh.*—Christopher Butson, D.D. appointed in 1804.

Dublin, Ossory, and Clonfert, present, voted with the majority of 171, (twenty-five of whom were churchmen,) against a minority of 129, who supported the Catholic claims.

*George IV. 4th session, 1823.*

*Cashell and Emly.*—Right Hon. Richard Lawrence, D.C.L. succeeded the Right Hon. Charles Broderick, D.D. deceased in 1822, archbishop of Cashell.

*Meath.*—Nathaniel Alexander, D.D. appointed bishop of Down and Connor in 1804; and succeeded the Right Hon. and Most Rev. T. L. O'Beirne, D.D. deceased in this see in 1823. The two members for Old Sarum (J. and J. D. Alexander,) are nearly related to the present Rev. Bishop of Meath.

*Kildare.*—Right Hon. Charles Dalrymple Lindsay, D.D. brother of the Earl of Balcarra, who influences two votes in the House of Commons, appointed in 1804.

*Derry.*—Hon. William Knox, D.D.

appointed a bishop in 1794, and preferred to Derry in 1803. This prelate is brother to Viscount Northland, who returns his son member for the borough of Dungannon.

*George IV. 5th or ensuing session, 1824.*

*Tuam.*—*Vide session of 1820.*

*Raphoe.*—William Bissett, D.D. dean of the Vice-Regal Chapel, 1822.

*Limerick, Ardferit, and Aghadoe.*—John Jebb, D.D. 1822.

*Dromore.*—James Saurin, D.D. 1820.

*6th, or session of 1825.*

*Armagh.*—*Vide session of 1821.*

*Elphin.*—John Leslie, D.D. 1820.

*Waterford and Lismore.*—Hon.

Richard Bourke, D.D. 1813.

*Down and Connor.*—Richard Mant, D.D. *Vide session of 1821.*

*In the 7th or following session,*

The Archbishop of Dublin (*vide session of 1822*), will sit with the Bishops of Ferns, Cloyne, and Cork, (*vide session of 1820*). The order of rotation is then continued as here laid down, forming a cycle in twelve sessions. In the thirteenth session, Tuam, Ferns, Cloyne, and Cork, will again sit together, as will more fully appear in the following re-capitulation:—

Session.	Arch-bishops.	Bishops:
1820	Tuam.	Ferns, Cloyne, Cork.
1821	Armagh.	Killaloe, Kilmore, Clogher.
1822	Dublin.	Ossory, Killala, Clonfert.
1823	Cashell.	Meath, Kildare, Derry.
1824	Tuam.	Raphoe, Limerick, Dromore.
1825	Armagh.	Elphin, Waterford, Down.
1826	Dublin.	Ferns, Cloyne, Cork.
1827	Cashell.	Killaloe, Kilmore, Clogher.
1828	Tuam.	Ossory, Killala, Clonfert.
1829	Armagh.	Meath, Kildare, Derry.
1830	Dublin.	Raphoe, Limerick, Dromore.
1831	Cashell.	Elphin, Waterford, Down.
1832	Tuam, &c. &c.	as in 1820.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*  
SIR,

AN acquaintance of mine, who lives in the vicinity of the Ouse—a river immortalized by the pensive Cowper,—whose waters, he says, are thickly interspersed with those wasteful ornaments rushes, wishes me to inform the public of the method whereby they may be advantageously procured for the purposes I have described them (in a former Number,) as being

being well calculated for bedding for horses, cattle, pigs, &c. and for which, I assert, they are much better adapted than bruised gorse, and other stubborn substances, which are used in places where straw is both scarce and dear. He says justly, that in some depths of rivers, where pools are formed, and in other places, that rushes grow entirely under the surface, and considers any attempt to detach them from these deep aquatic beds to be a task both of difficulty and danger. I can assure him his surmises are wrong: the process is simple, easy, and safe; a lad stands on each side a punt-boat, while another lad keeps it steady, or moves it, as occasion requires. They are both furnished with a cutter, an instrument similar in shape, but smaller, than a common digging spade, and which is attached to the end of a slight firm pole, whose length is proportioned to the depth of the river where this operation is required; and it is surprising to see with what ease the different floating masses are detached from their roots, and rise therefrom to the river's surface. The time chosen for this branch of exercise is when the tide is receding, and in a direction towards the mill-head, round which the various drifted heaps form one collection, and are thence drawn out by rakes, and afterwards left to exhale their moisture in the sun.

What tons of loads of rushes does the Severn, the Thames, the Medway, the Trent, alone individually contain! and, however Vandal-like may appear such an infringement as I recommend upon the ancient domains frequented by such choice masters as Collins, Gray, and other votaries of the lyre, I readily acquit myself on this score, that national property will become, according to the extent of its adoption, more or less enhanced; besides, those now inaccessible and intolerable retreats for toads, water-newts, efts, and gluttonous birds, such as bitterns, herons, and other devastating creatures, in addition to those mischievous animals I have before specified, will become nearly extirpated, and the sun will, in such a case, smile pleasantly upon those now "hidden waters."

Mr. Alexander Moody, of Hawley-mills, is the gentleman who has the merit of bringing water-rushes into practical use, and I wish to see the experiment more extensively tried.

### *Singular Habit of Rooks.*

It is a fact that these busy noisy birds prefer building their nests in elm-trees to any other. As an illustrative fact, I beg to mention, that there is a fine mingled assortment of elms and horse-chestnut trees growing in beautiful diversification on the banks of the river Darent, at Hawley, in Kent, and yet not in one of the latter species of trees do the rooks ever build their nests. Every frequenter of rural nature knows what a grand picturesque object a full-grown horse-chestnut tree forms; it possesses much of the masculine majesty of the oak in the breadth and height of its structure; and in autumn, when its full shining leaves are spread in perfection, and their verdant drapery is intermingled with its prolific round prickly fruit, the sight is beautiful, as well as it is in spring, when its full dotted blossoms form a variety of snow-like festoons, delighting the climbing and searching eye, as it views them.

I consider it singular that rooks should dislike building their nests in these trees, which are far better adapted to shelter them and their young; either from a too intense heat of the sun, or the visitation of unpleasant rains, than the elm-tree is; but such is the fact, that they uniformly reject the horse-chestnut trees, and fix their airy settlements among the elms.

If that eminent naturalist, Bingley, were alive, I would ask him for a solution of so singular a phenomenon; as he is not, I will endeavour to answer it myself. I consider this strong objection to arise from a rankness of vegetation which is inherent in the horse-chestnut tree, and which proves so offensive and unpleasant to the sensitive organs of these birds, that they cannot dwell comfortably in their branches: the bitter quality of the fruit, when ripe, is well known to be of so repulsive a nature that even hungry swine will not eat them. It is likewise singular with what strength (and wisdom of instinct,) rooks attach their nests to the highest branches of those trees where they form their colonies; so much so, that village boys inform me they can stand on them without disturbing in the least the equilibrium of their position.

### *Sagacity and Rapacity of Water-rats.*

Nature certainly shows less wisdom in some parts of her management for the preservation of species than in others:



others: let the following fact suffice. That species of water-fowl called moor-hen is, during the progress of incubation, in the habit of uttering a frequent and plaintive cry, which is pleasing, though mournful: this note serves to betray the otherwise attentive bird into the hands of sauntering boys, who are wandering on the sedge banks of rivers which they haunt, and where their nests are invariably found. It likewise tends to draw the attention of its direst enemy, that keen sporting animal the water-rat; than whom there is not a more active rapacious "hunter of prey," throughout the domains of every river. During the many hours I have sat silent on the banks of the Darent, which is an asylum for thousands of these noxious animals, I have seen them repeatedly, on hearing the moor-hen's pitiful plaint from her nest, dash immediately into the water from the opposite side, and, swimming across to the spot, immediately dart into the nest, and, having scared the mother from her eggs or brood, would either devour the former by sucking them on the spot, or, seizing hold of a young bird in its mouth, would re-plunge with it into the water, and carry it across, to be devoured in its own nest. The otter himself is not more bold, quick, or rapacious, than this spirited animal: he will frequently dive and bring up small fish, such as gudgeons, minnows, fry, &c. and quite in a manner similar to the "water-dog," the otter himself. None of the watery tribe, not even the largest trout, as he swims across, dare attack him, except the larger species of pike, who proves an overmatch for him, and draws him, after a short struggle, a shrieking victim, into the watery gulph, where suffocation precludes the exercise of his natural powers and courage. It is not uncommon, in opening a large-sized pike, to find one, or sometimes two, water-rats in his maw; and these fish certainly do good in large pools, ponds, and rivers, by diminishing the race of such depredators as water-rats; for, although their natural propensities cause them to prefer any spot where water is, to other places, they are great depredators of all field produce, and their disposition for eating is almost unceasing.

E. S.

*Banks of the Darent;*

Nov. 17, 1833.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

LETTER to GAMALIEL SMITH, ESQ.  
INDICATING some HITHERTO UNNOTICED DOCUMENTS, concerning SAINT PAUL, SAINT PETER, and SAINT ANANIAS.

YOUR "Not Paul, but Jesus" has recently passed through my hands: it contains strictures somewhat harsh, but many important remarks on the early history of the church of Christ; and it points out real dissonances between the doctrines of Paul and those of the original disciples of Jesus. You have confined yourself to the dissection of scriptural documents concerning these personages; but there are three passages in Josephus which appear to me to make mention of Paul, of Peter, and of Ananias, and which may assist in a just appreciation of the character of these men.

I. In the Antiquities of Josephus xviii. 3. 5. occurs this paragraph,

There was a man, a Jew, who had been driven away from his own country by an accusation laid against him for transgressing its laws, and by the fear he was under of punishment for the same, one in all respects a busy-body. He, then living at Rome, there professed to instruct men in the wisdom of the laws of Moses. He procured also three other men, entirely of the same character, to be his partners; and they persuaded Fulvia, a lady of the highest rank, and one who had embraced the Jewish religion, to send purple and gold to the temple at Jerusalem. And, when they had gotten this, they employed it for their own use, and spent the money themselves, for which purpose it was that they had first solicited it. Whereupon Tiberius, who had been informed of the thing by the husband of Fulvia, (Narcissus,)\* who desired enquiry might be made about it, ordered all the Jews to be banished

\* Be it observed, that Josephus calls the husband of Fulvia, Saturninus; but this name must be an error of the copyist; because, in the preceding paragraph, he had related the history of another Alexandrian heiress, who had caused the worshippers of Anubis to be sent out of Rome; and her husband's name, which occurs repeatedly, was Saturninus. A parallelism of name is so improbable, that the occurrence in this second paragraph of the same name must have been an error of reminiscence. As the name of any handsome man may serve to designate the husband of an heiress, I have employed the hypothetical name Narcissus.

banished out of Rome. At which time, the consul enlisted four thousand men out of them, and sent them to the island of Sardinia; but punished a greater number, who were unwilling to become soldiers, on account of keeping the laws of their forefathers. Thus were these Jews banished out of the city by the profligacy of four men.

Who were these four men? In the sixteenth chapter of the Epistle of Paul to the Romans, it is stated (compare v. 3 and 7,) that Paul had been committed to prison with Aquila, with Andronicus, and with Junias. In the eighteenth chapter of Acts, (v. 2,) we moreover learn, that Aquila, one of these four men, was one at whom the imperial edict of banishment was levelled. And in the Epistle to Philemon, St. Paul admits (v. 13,) that some charge of embezzlement had been made against his son Onesimus. Here, then, is a teacher of the law of Moses, who is imprisoned with three associates, and involved in a charge of embezzlement. Can it be, that the four anonymous men of Josephus, are any other than Paul, Aquila, Andronicus, and Junias? And why may not the name of Fulvia's husband have really been Narcissus, as St. Paul (Romans xvii. ii.) distinguishes that household among his patrons.

II. In the Antiquities of Josephus, xix. 7. 4. occurs this paragraph.

It happened at Jerusalem that a provincial named Simon, who was held skilful in the law, during a sermon which he preached to the multitude, while the king (Agrippa) was gone to Cesarea, ventured to accuse him of not being holy; and contended, that he ought to be excluded from the temple, which is not open to foreigners. This was signified to the king by letters from the prefect of the city. The king then sent for Simon, and ordered him to be placed next him, for he was then at the theatre; and, with a calm and placid voice, asked him whether he was doing any thing contrary to the law. But Simon, having nothing to say, asked pardon for his former speeches. The king, more convinced than others that he had reconciled the man, thinking clemency more honourable to royalty than anger, and persuaded that great men prefer lenity to severity, made presents to Simon and dismissed him.

When it is considered how frequently Simon Peter visited Cesarea, which is the scene of this interview, and how much it lay in his character to be rash while safe, and cowed by

peril, (Mark xiv. 29 and 30,) it may with probability be assumed, that this is the Simon Peter of the Evangelists.

III. In the Antiquities of Josephus, xx. 2. 4. occurs this paragraph.

During the time that Izates was encamped at Spasina, a Jewish merchant, named Ananias, got among the women that belonged to the king, and taught them to worship God according to the Jewish religion. He also, when Izates knew this, drew him over to the opinion; and, at this prince's request, accompanied him, when sent for by his father, to Adiabene. It also happened about the same time, that Helena was instructed by a certain other Jew, and went over to them.

This I take to be an anecdote of the success of Ananias and Paul, during their Arabian missionary journey; if so, it must set aside your lurking doubts about the real existence of Ananias.

Truth, whithersoever it leads, must be the ultimate interest of the human race; because it cannot be worth while to perform actions, of which the motives are unsound and baseless: you deserve, therefore, thanks for the frankness and boldness with which you dissect the documents of ecclesiastical history: that branch of enquiry has not yet often been conducted in the spirit of honest investigation: yet why are its authorities not to be examined on the same principles as the authorities for civil history? There are still many enigmas to be guessed in the lives of sainted men.

BIOGRAPHICUS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

TRAVELS of the BROTHERS, EACHEVILLE in VARIOUS COUNTRIES, before and after the UNHAPPY RESTORATION of the BOURBONS.

NO. I.

A TRAIN of circumstances, during the late revolutions of government in the history of France, obliged my brother and me to adopt the design of quitting our native country, and visiting other regions. That government was marching, throughout, in the old beaten track of harassing men for opinions, which, whether common or uncommon, erroneous or not, they will never resign, and which no authority can give countenance or validity to persecute.

Misfortunes generally open a vast field for the exercise of useful recollection; and committing the selected contents

tents of this to paper, with the little embellishments which paper receives from the pen, will not fail to produce an enhanced effect.

My best attention and skill have been employed in putting our notes in order; and, as all the particulars, all the minutiae of description, lie strictly within the province of truth, and as many details have credit, also, due to them, for interest as well as novelty, it is hoped that the work will merit some portion of public approbation and esteem. I must say, at least, that my thoughts, my ideas, are not those of common place; if they should not be thought calculated to support the dignity of authorship, it is because I am no writer by profession; if they evince the clear and lively conceptions of a soldier, they will, I trust, be considered as perfectly apposite to the occasion.

Qualified by much experience, and a knowledge of fortune's variations, I have formed an excellent lesson and motto, for myself, in the words '*Honneur et Patrie.*' I depend more on a strict regard to originality and variety, by which the whole work is certainly distinguished, than on all the materials for producing striking effects, which can result from the manifold qualities of the most elaborate composition.

If industry is of high importance to human society, if large dealings in commerce can bestow a sort of influence, or political power, it is but natural and just that my family and numerous relations should have a claim to the praise of serving their country, in proportion to their means. I met with no discouragements to discountenance my engaging in commercial pursuits, and I might have given my friends satisfaction, and proved skilful and successful in promoting my own interest, had I inclined thereto; but the ardour of youth had an irresistible effect, and the military line proved a temptation to which I could not but accommodate myself, as exactly suitable to my unconcealed sentiments. For eighteen years, I can honestly declare, that I faithfully endeavoured to discharge the duties of a soldier, according to the measure of my abilities. In this great concern, I conducted myself on the principle of not spilling the blood of a fellow citizen, and of not engaging in a foreign service.

It was in the eleventh year of the Republic that I first began my career in arms. From that time till 1807, when I was admitted into the guards, Italy was the arena wherein I combated. So many accounts, at large, have been given, so many particulars specified, relative to that country, that I shall not employ my pen in describing it. I shall, however, recite one adventure which befel me there; which afforded me, at the same time, amusement and concern.

I was returning to Paris with some of my comrades, intended, like myself, to form a part of the guard, and we were halting at Pazzaro. I lodged in the house of a lady I was acquainted with, and who expressed for me a degree of kindness which was near costing me dear. It was about two in the morning, when I heard a mysterious rap at my door. A taste for romantic adventures then bespoke strongly the character of my mind; and, on this occasion, my zeal became more than ever conspicuous. Accordingly, in the spirit of this principle, (virtue, perhaps, beginning to be a vice, and wisdom giving place to folly,) I rushed towards the door, with a degree of pride and pleasure not easy to describe. My hand, which I stretched out in the dark, was then suddenly seized by another hand of a very masculine force. I started back and grasped my sabre, sensible to my situation, but collected, and not sinking under it with any horror. There was occasion for courage and equanimity; as I had to parry two violent strokes of a poinard, aimed by one who very mal-apropos called me his rival. He then made a precipitate retreat, but could not escape a cut which I gave him across the body. He lay rolling on the staircase, with terrible groans, when I called for a light, and found my assassin to be a stout handsome monk, ascertained by the servants, when with loud outcries, they raised him up, to be the director of madame.

It will be readily conceived, that I departed without taking leave; but, though much affected with the afflicting situation in which my *soi-disant* rival was involved, I should have considered it as unmanly not to inform myself of the issue of this adventure. In fact, I learned, to my great satisfaction, that the monk was not dead, and that he still continued to superintend the



the conduct of his female penitents; in the hours of night; and, as was given out, for the greater glory of God.

From the rank of serjeant, which I held in the line, I was reduced to that of a common soldier in the guards. I viewed this measure, though a general one, as a degradation, but soon adopted other sentiments on becoming acquainted with my officers and comrades. The discipline of the guards was so well understood, and so honourable a fraternity existed between the general and the lowest under his command, that we could not without improving satisfaction, and increasing comfort, taste the sweets and avail ourselves of the many superior advantages which we possessed. This made all ready to exert themselves with their best zeal and ability, in every part of their duty. With this corps I remained to the last, but had then the honour of fighting at the head of that company wherein I had served, as a simple grenadier.

Throughout the years 1808, 1810, and 1811, I served in Spain. I was present at the taking of Madrid, at the battles of Burgos, of Rio Secco, Benavente, and others. On the subject of this war let me publish my opinion, that the principles which then had a powerful influence on my mind were not correctly defined; its injustice did not then appear to me, as at present, when, having better studied the history of societies, I have entered more largely into the spirit of the times. My apprenticeship in arms was on the natal soil of the Romans; enthusiasm had condensed and hardened the impulse of my ambition to an improper degree. I supposed it right and natural, all in the highway of human affairs, that Paris should become the capital of the world, as Rome had been. The deceptions and falsehood of superstition, the numerous abuses of ignorance and prejudice, the base tyranny and cruelty of monastic fraud, conspiring with other circumstances, called up so many disgusting ideas, that I conceived it would be deserving of the greatest praise to root them out, *vi et armis*. And now that my mind has acquired more intelligence, I am frank enough to acknowledge it, as a right political opinion, that conquest would be just, should the conqueror impose on the vanquished, in lieu of governments pursuing wicked plans or weak measures, a Constitution on the

basis of public virtue or patriotism. Imagination, perhaps, is leading me here into an error. Already, however, another order of things seems maturing in Spain. It may be a problem worthy of discussion, whether a future race of Spaniards will not hail, as useful, the revolutionary principles which the French professedly disseminated every where throughout Spain. Napoleon said to the deputies who presented him with the keys of Madrid, "Your grand-children will bless the day wherein I appeared among you."

In 1809, we were ordered from Madrid to Ratisbon in Germany; our marches were rapid; gross infractions of treaties, by the treacherous Austrians, brought on fresh hostilities, which were only terminated after the Austrians had been several times defeated.

Waving Spanish and other details, I proceed next to the campaign of 1812: in that year, I was a serjeant of grenadiers in the ever-glorious Old Guard. I had cultivated the esteem of those among whom I was placed; and, for my military services and duties, had obtained the cross. From this epoch I date my rank of officer; for, if I had passed into the line, it would have been as a lieutenant, not as a sub-lieutenant.

Much has been said of the designs and enterprises of Napoleon against Russia. I believe that our politicians, in general, opposed the measure, from judgment; many pointedly condemning it, as highly imprudent and dangerous. I shall not contend against a generally received opinion; but reserving my own, enter into some particulars respecting that famous march whereof I had ocular testimony, and for the truth of which I can vouch.

On our quitting Moscow, the army was well enough provided and secured against the cold. It was then severe; but not so terrible as it afterwards proved. As the French have a turn for a sprightly agility, and even excel, perhaps, too much in gaiety, the first days of our march might have seemed like the last of a carnival; it was a rolling fire of vivid pleasantries, of versatile *quod libets* on the accoutrements of this individual, and on the odd character of that. In the case of the gentlemen thus singled out, all the decorums of gravity were grossly infringed on, if not wholly violated; and the materials for our humorous temperament might have lasted all the way

way to Paris; if the rolls of destiny had not designated for us a doom replete with the most melancholy details.

A different species of feeling quickly prevailed; a spirit as terrifying as Death himself, the horrible genius of Want, soon after appeared. By such an harbinger, we were introduced to all the sufferings, the most dreadful evils, that adversity can describe, or mankind suffer. The cold every day became more intense; provisions began to fail; in trying to run, we wearied ourselves without acquiring heat. As to the horses, they perished by thousands; our great guns were forced to leave behind. In consequence of this discouragement, dissatisfaction and mortification, on discovering our situation, on finding ourselves thus personally entangled, were echoed round, and became the order of the day. Indeed, despair in many cases was approaching so near to us,—famine, also, in different instances, being known to be making a contemporary progress, that numbers threw away their fuses, contrary to all the usual laws of military regimen.

Poland, which had appeared so frightful to the army in the winter of 1807, was now commonly spoken of throughout with respect as a paradise. Poland was all the cry.

In the mean time, distress, while it huddled us along, like a swollen enraged torrent, tearing away every thing in its rapid course, had annihilated one half of our bravos; the other half, debilitated by continual fighting, by numbers of the men daily taken prisoners, by hunger, and by diseases, had no more of an army than the name: and even the chilling nakedness of a Poland winter was far enough from being within our ken.

Threatened, as we now were, with an universal deluge of miseries, destructive in their career, and not able to find vent for any little expression of hope, in some individuals there would still remain the solid features of a calm intrepidity, which commanded the admiration of every public observer or ordinary beholder. As an illustrious pattern of unrivalled excellence, long sanctioned, also, by his fame, as a most able professor, &c. in the art of war, the unfortunate Marshal Ney shone conspicuous. At the passage of the Berezina his tactical knowledge was distinguished, and it failed not to

increase his reputation; but, as if jealous of every species of glory, and wishing to signalize his energy and sensibility no less than his valour, this man did every thing in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the soldiers, by sharing all fatigues and privations with them, by constantly marching at their head, on foot, his fusce in his hand, by raising up those that fell, by encouraging others, and by appearing as invulnerable, or insensible to hardships, as he was fearless of danger.

With respect to Napoleon's Body Guard, it was composed of selected men; and, of all other corps, it maintained the most respectable attitude in the retreat. The emperor, who was ever with us, had taken precautions in our favour, the absence of which, no doubt, accelerated the dissolution of other corps. Such as had lost their horses were formed into a troop, and continued to serve as infantry. Of the latter, such as had suffered too much from cold to serve in the ranks, were removed to a sort of *depôt*, under officers that conducted them, either on foot or in *traineaux*; and a day or two's refreshment was often sufficient to re-establish them. The emperor's commendations or censures were of efficacy to strengthen the feeble, to heal the sick, and to animate all with hopes, by anxiously taking notice of each one in his station. As to my own feelings, my feet and nose were frozen; and I should gladly have spent some time at the *depôt*, if certain words of Napoleon had not been ever sounding in my ears, in which he developed with all the frankness of a philosopher, that it is only great minds that are capable of braving the raging tempests of ill fortune. I continued to serve under the pressure of evils, which it now excites my astonishment that I was capable of enduring. None but a person endued with such a force of mind, such fine acquirements, such military virtue, as the emperor possessed, could thus influence; he first raised us in our own esteem, and we could not descend from that height so as to sink, afterwards, in his, or to generate any cause of indifference or coldness. He walked, always, on foot, in the midst of us, supporting himself on a large baton, and often giving his arm to King Murat. If he happened to fall, like another individual, he would recover himself with a laugh, vowing vengeance with a menacing

nacing air, and promising victory for the next campaign. Nor did he appear in the least intimidated by the last remarkable and dreadful catastrophe with which the campaign terminated.

As a reward of my services, I obtained the rank of second lieutenant, in which capacity, in the month of May following, I served in Saxony, and fought at the battles of Lutzen, Beautzen, Dresden, and others of minor importance. For fifteen years consecutively, I was always at my post, having never had leave of absence.

In 1815, the elements were in league with our enemies; the army of Silesia suffered immense losses from an inundation, and we were obliged to retire. Our allies betrayed us; the Saxons deserted us in the battle of Leipsic; and the Bavarians, in contempt of all treaties, were for intercepting our march to Hanau.

Here I regret my being inexpert in the art of writing; I could wish for language more expressive and comprehensive to declare my ideas, language dignified or familiar, language that would furnish samples of all qualities, all possible shades in the scale of gradation. I mention this because I feel myself incompetent to depict the sublime efforts of Napoleon in that campaign, wherein he had to defend the French territory. Let me quote; however, an instance, wherein I can vouch, as I said above, for the spirit which Napoleon had infused into the guards. A Prussian battalion had made a lodgment in a large farm in the vicinity of Montmirail. The major of our regiment sent thirty men to harass them; it was my turn to march; and, though I was then under medical treatment, having received a bad wound in my head, at Chateau Thierry, I determined upon accompanying them, though advised to the contrary by my superior officers. We suddenly assailed the Prussian battalion with fixed bayonets; and, giving them no time to collect themselves, the whole battalion laid down their arms to thirty grenadiers of the Old Guard!

In a few days after, Paris surrendered, the emperor abdicated, and I accompanied him to the isle of Elba. Devoted as I was to Napoleon, with a strong sincere regard, my attachment was not so firm, nor had prejudice and passion such a hold upon my

mind, that any motive could have induced me to take up arms against my country.

(*To be continued.*)

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN relation to a communication, in the Monthly Magazine for October 1822, signed Pater Familias, I beg to inform your correspondent, that I have recently collated various editions of the Holy Scriptures, and chiefly authorised ones; but have not noticed such a discrepancy in any passage as in the 10th chapter of Proverbs, verse 23. I quote it as follows:—

Eyre and Strachan's edition, 1816:—

"It is as sport to a fool to do mischief."

Charles Bill, 1698:—"It is a sport," &c.

Thomas Newcombe, 1699:—"It is as a sport," &c.

Cambridge, no date, stereotype:—"It is as a sport," &c.

Mark and Charles Kerr, 1795:—"It is a sport," &c.

\_\_\_\_\_, royal 4to, 1793:—"It is as sport," &c.

\_\_\_\_\_, 12mo. 1799, Cannes' notes:—"It is a sport," &c.

\_\_\_\_\_, folio, 1793:—"It is as sport," &c.

Blair and Bruce, 1813:—"It is as sport," &c.

\_\_\_\_\_, 1816:—"It is as a sport," &c.

\_\_\_\_\_, 1821:—"It is as sport," &c.

I find amongst my memorandums there is one edition, but I have omitted to mention which, that runs thus, "It is sport to a fool," &c. The Bishops Bible, commonly called Matthew Park's Bible, folio, 1573, not now authorised, has it thus; "A fool dooth wickedly, and maketh but a sport of it." How comes it that there are as many readings as there are words in the sentence, and why do the same printers vary at different periods?

I might add other examples of the same passage, but have not noticed any variety of reading from the above.

Nov. 11.

PETER THOMSON.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN your last Monthly Magazine, page 424, I find a correspondent to it enquiring for the real name of the author of the "Beggar's Petition." I can inform him, that it was written by the Rev. Thomas Moss, A.B. who was minister of Brierly-hill Chapel, in the parish of King's Swinford, Staffordshire.



fordshire. Mr. Moss was also author of another poem, "On the Vanity of Human Enjoyments," published in the year 1783, quarto. It is written in blank-verse, and about sixty-three pages. I agree with your correspondent, that the verses of the "Beggars' Petition" are "truly popular and beautiful," yet I cannot help thinking that he will experience far greater pleasure and satisfaction in the perusal of the other. S.

P.S.—Will you allow me to enquire the best mode of making coal-tar proper for painting gates, or any other out-door work.

For the Monthly Magazine.

# THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

NO. XXXIV.

Retrospective Review, No. 16.

THE recent Number of the "Retrospective Review" is in no respect inferior to those of its predecessors. The first article, *Chronicon Saxonicum*, &c. Edmundi Gibson, &c. A.D. 1692, presents a comprehensive review of that invaluable document of authentic history, "the Saxon Chronicle," of which an English translation, together with an elaborate collation of the Saxon text, has recently been published by the Rev. Mr. Ingram. From that translation, indeed,—though with occasional revision by reference to the original Saxon,—the quotations in general are selected; the reviewer, at the same time, throwing upon his subject, so important both in a political and historical point of view, such additional lights as are derivable from other sources of antiquarian research; and directing his efforts, with laudable assiduity, to correct the innumerable misrepresentations of Hume, and other popular historians, relative to earlier periods of our annals. "The negligent manner (he well observes,) in which the earlier periods of our history are thus skimmed over, will perhaps in some degree account (though this is not the only reason,) for the little estimation in which our Saxon ancestors are generally held. The study of English history has been erroneously supposed to require no commencement more remote than the period of the Norman conquest; and perhaps those great and powerful families, who trace their descent from no higher origin, by a feeling very natural to the human mind, may have little inclination for a more extended re-

trospect, or little suspicion that beyond that era there is any thing to be learned that could repay the labour of enquiry; while, at the same time, the historians of the succeeding epochs have been little solicitous to elucidate the fact, that all the important and comparatively popular struggles of the early Norman periods, (and, if we were to make the assertions in much broader terms, the proofs would bear us out,) were little other than struggles for the restoration of those principles and institutions which constituted the essence of the government of our Saxon ancestors, and which the Norman sword had brought into a state of abeyance."—In addition to the political and constitutional information derived from the primitive sources of our historical antiquities, we have, in this article, a good deal of close and analytical investigation with respect to facts apparently only important in an historical or antiquarian point of view. On the supposed titular distinction of Egbert as first king of all England, the writer is pointedly conclusive. After tracing minutely the successive growth of the West Saxon kingdom, and satisfactorily demonstrating that the actual sovereignty of Egbert and his successors, to the time of Æthelstan, never extended beyond the states of Wessex, Sussex (with the county of Surrey), and Essex, with a species of protective superiority over the other kingdoms, designated by the title of *Bryten-wealda*, (which the reviewer censures Mr. Ingram for "somewhat too largely and hypothetically translating sovereign of all the British dominions;") "The Saxon Chronicle, (continues he,) in the passage referred to, so far from adorning Egbert with the comprehensive title of King of England, or representing him as having effected the final dissolution of the Heptarchy, expressly puts him on the same footing with seven precedent potentates; one of whom, Edwin the Great of Northumbria, perhaps possessed a larger, and has been celebrated for a more benignant, dominion than himself." "Ella, king of the South Saxons, (continues the Chronicle,) was the first who possessed so large a territory; the second was Ceawlin, king of the West Saxons; the third was Æthelbert, king of Kent; the fourth was Redwald, king of the East Angles; the fifth was Edwin, king of the Northumbrians; the sixth was

was Oswald, who succeeded him; the seventh was Oswy, the brother of Oswald; the eighth was Egbert, king of the West Saxons."—Even our immortal Alfred, we are reminded, neither in his public acts nor his still-extant will, ever assumed any other title than that of King of the West Saxons; nor did his great and glorious successor, Edward the Elder. "Athelstan, however, (continues the reviewer,) as has been ascertained by authentic documents, assumed (and, we repeat it, was the first who did assume,) the title of King of England, and bequeathed to his successors the undivided sovereignty of what had hitherto [heretofore] constituted the states of the Saxon heptarchy. To him, therefore, and not to Egbert, is to be assigned the honour of founding what has since been called the English monarchy."—This article bears throughout the evidence of long and diligent research into the subject to which it is devoted.

The second article is the *Poetical Works of Daniel, &c.* which is a judicious and tasteful criticism on a now almost forgotten poet of the age of Queen Elizabeth. With a discriminating spirit, the critic separates the gold from the dross; and, while he bestows due commendation on the beauty, tenderness, and harmony, of several of the smaller poems, he confirms, with equal justice, the doom of oblivion on the tedious and monotonous mediocrity of that lengthy metrical chronicle, "the History of the Civil Wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster," which, by a strange but unprecedented fatuity, was the favourite, as it was the most elaborate, work of its author. Some of the Sonnets, presented as specimens of the amatory vein of this author, are truly exquisite; and the following quotation, from the "Complaint of Rosamond," is almost as beautiful as its subject:—

Ah, Beauty! syren, fair enchanting good,  
Sweet silent rhetoric of persuading eyes;  
Dumb eloquence, whose power doth move the blood  
More than the words or wisdom of the wise;  
Still harmony, whose diapason lies  
Within a brow; the key which passions move  
To ravish sense, and play a world in love.

What might I then not do, whose power is such?

What cannot women do that know their power?

What women know it not (I fear too much),

How bliss or bale lies in their laugh or frown?

Whilst they enjoy their happy blooming flow'r,  
Whilst Nature decks them in their best attire,  
Of youth and beauty, which the world admires.

Such once was I,—my beauty was mine own;

No borrow'd blush, which bankrupt beauties seek,

That new-found shame, a sin to us unknown;

The adulterate beauty of a falsed cheek,

Vile stain to honour, and to women eke;

Seeing that Time our fading must detect,  
Thus with defect to cover our defect.

Far was that sin from us, whose age was pure,

When simple beauty was accounted best;

The time when women had no other lure

But modesty, pure cheeks, a virtuous breast;

This was the pomp wherewith my youth was blest;

These were the weapons which mine honour won,

In all the conflicts which mine eyes begun.

The description of the king meeting the funeral procession of Rosamond is as pathetic as the preceding is beautiful; and that from the "Dedication of the Tragedy of Cleopatra to the Countess of Pembroke," in which he anticipates the diffusion of our language over other lands, is animated by a prophetic enthusiasm, and breathes the genuine spirit of poetry. But the noblest of all the specimens presented is the "Epistle to the Lady Margaret, Countess of Cumberland," which is written, as the reviewer justly observes, "in a high tone of didactic moralization, and is pregnant with the spirit of philosophy and humanity." It is too long for quotation in our pages, and too valuable for mutilation. But no reader of taste will lament the time he may bestow on a reference to this article.

The third article consists of *God's Plea for Nineveh, or London's precedent for Mercy, delivered in certain Sermons within the city of London*, by Thomas Reeve, B.D. 1657. The review of this volume of sermon,—for it is printed as "one huge discourse, which it must have taken weeks to deliver,"—will be gratifying, from its quotations, to all those lovers of odd reading, especially, who can ponder, or can chuckle, over the inflated jargon of fanatical enthusiasm and misanthropy.

The fourth article, *Œuvres complètes de M. Bernard*, though a very ingenious and well-written one, and highly creditable to the taste and liberality of the writer, is one relative to some of the prosodical principles of which we should be disposed, if space could here be afforded to it, to enter into considerable length of controversy; not so much in what relates to the poetry of France, as to those illustrative arguments which have reference to the versification and poetry of our own language. At the same time, however, even with respect to French poetry, candid and judicious as are several of the premises laid down by the reviewer, we cannot bring ourselves to all the favourable conclusions he adduces from them. That much of our anglo-critical objection to the versification and poesy of that nation is founded

founded in egotistical prejudice, we have no doubt; and we join, with the utmost cordiality, with the reviewer in the anticipation, that this, like many other of our national prejudices, is wearing, and will wear, away; for certainly no Englishman can have witnessed the representation of the fine scenes of Racine or Voltaire, by Talma and Duchenois, without entertaining a much more exalted notion of Gallic dramatic poetry than, with his English apprehensions of the numbers and the language, he is likely to have formed in the closet. Some of the observations in this article on the structure of the French versé, and on the *hemistiche* in particular, as far as our English ears are competent to their appreciation, are judicious, though we confess ourselves to be of opinion, that their heroic verse would be found, upon strict analysis, to be constituted not of dissyllabic, but trisyllabic, feet; and that it is only by virtue of pause and *cæsura*, or, as the reviewer would say, by *cæsura* and *hemistiche*, that their twelve syllables, otherwise making but five, are rendered into six, feet. But, if we do not entirely accord with the writer of this article upon the subject of French poetry, still less are we disposed to give implicit assent to his general theory of rhythmical composition, especially in its application to the structure of our own versification. In the very nature of the thing, a metrical foot is a portion of syllabic utterance, beginning heavy and ending light, (or, as the Grecian classic would call it, an alternation of the *thesis* and *arsis* of the voice,) whether one, two, three, or four, syllables, &c. be enunciated in that alternation. From the different quantities and proportions of the syllables that may occupy the space of such alternation arise, in reality, in every language, all the varieties of the feet that can be employed either in verse or prose. A single example will illustrate the different results of the respective theories in the scansion of English verse. The following is the scanning of the reviewer of one of Moore's most popular measures into lines of four hypothetical feet:—

Oh, think—not my spi—rits are al—ways as light  
 And as free—from a pang—as they seem—to you  
 now;  
 Nor expect—that the heart—cheering smile—of to—  
 night  
 Will return—with to mor—row to bright—en my  
 brow.

—We quote but half of it, as being sufficient for the purpose of illustration. Our scansion of the same lines would be as follows. We use the perpendicular bar, as more convenient, for the separation of the feet.

Oh, | think not" my | spirits are | always as | light |  
 And as | free from a | pang" as they | seem to you  
 now; |  
 Nor ex | pect! that the | heart-cheering | smile of  
 to | night |  
 Will re | turn with the | morrow" to | brighten my  
 | brow. |

—Let any person read the two specimens in separate portions, as they are marked, with an obvious pause between supposed foot and foot, for the sake of making the distinction more obvious, and (especially if he adds, as ought to be added, the suspensive quantity of a foot or bar, where the rhythmical *cæsura* are marked,) we will trust the validity of our theory to the result of the experiment.

The fifth article is the *Spanish Mandeville of Miracles, or the Garden of curious Flowers*. The extracts from this very curious *melange* of marvellous credulities will be not only amusing but instructive, to those who wish to be acquainted with that authentic and ascertainable part of the history of mankind, which preserves to us the record of his gullibility, or what heretofore he was capable of thinking and believing.

The sixth article, *Miscellaneous Works of Dr. Arbuthnot*, is a judicious specimen of well-written criticism, as far as criticism is concerned; and presents an amusing selection of extracts, anecdotes, &c. illustrative of the literary history of the age of Swift, Pope, &c.

The seventh article contains the *Mariages of the Arts, a Comedie, written by Barton Holiday, Master of Arts, and Student of Christ Church, in Oxford, and acted by the Students of the same House, before the University at Shrovetide*. The curious amalgamation of genius, wit, and pedantry, to which this article is dedicated, may help to inform us how scholastic learning may sometimes cumber and pervert, as well as expand and rectify, the powers of the human mind. The *dramatis personæ* of this ingenious piece of allegorical foppery, will indicate sufficiently what species of dramatic interest it was calculated to awaken. But it contains some good jolly songs, one especially on tobacco, and some spirited versions of Anacreon. However, Holiday's fame will be more lasting  
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as a translator of Juvenal and Persius than as the author of "the Marriage of the Arts;" with which, however, we thank the reviewer for bringing us acquainted by a shorter road than the perusal of the work itself, for which, in its entirety, we suspect we should have little inclination.

The eighth article is *Memoires sur l'Ancienne Chivalrie, considerée come un etablissement politique et militaire*, par M. de la Curne de Sainte Palaye, &c. 1759. This is an interesting article, which brings before us, by well-selected extracts, the most striking features of the ages and institutions to which it refers, and connects them together with such reflections and animadversions, as show that the writer is habituated to the perusal of history with a philosophic eye. The age of chivalry loses some of its gloss and splendour, as we follow this historian; but who, in the present day, expects to find the chivalry of romance realized in the pages of authentic history?

The ninth article contains *Alazono-Mastix, or the Character of a Cockney, in a satirical Poem, dedicated (as a New-Year's gift) to the Apprentices of London; by Junius Anonymus, a London Apprentice, 1651.*

*Capiat qui capere potest.*

The cockneys eat their breakfasts in their beds,  
And spend the day in dressing of their heads;  
Tho' God, in mercy, may do much to save them,  
Yet what a case are they in that shall have them?

This motto sufficiently shows the kind of treatment the cockneys of his day (the females, in particular,) received from this renegade apprentice. The reviewer has collected several spirited and amusing passages from this lampoon; for some of which, particularly the female cockney's progress from spinsterhood to wifeness, we wish we could find space; but "those who are induced (concludes he) to peruse the character of a cockney, by the hope of meeting with a repetition of the entertainment presented under similar titles, will be disappointed: it contains some good passages in epigrammatic couplets, and its descriptions are respectable; but let the renovators beware. We have refrained from minutely investigating its merits, wishing to keep our antiquarianism as distinct as possible from criticism."

The tenth article is an analytical abstract of *Bishop Wilkins's Discovery*

*of a New World, or a Discourse tending to prove that it is probable there may be another Habitable World in the Moon, with a Discourse concerning the possibility of a Passage thither*; in exposing the absurdity of which, the reviewer takes a fair opportunity of indulging an occasional smile at some of the visionary projects of the present day.

But the chief glory of the present Number of this Review,—the longest and the best,—is the concluding article on *The Memoirs of the Hon. Sir John Reresby, bart. and last Governor of York, containing several private and remarkable Transactions, from the Restoration to the Revolution inclusively*;—a work so much the more valuable, as it evidently appears never to have been composed with any reference to publication, and which presents an instructive picture of the interior of courts and cabinets, and the nature of that spurious loyalty which actuates so frequently the zealous supporters of their measures; while, at the same time, it throws additional light on the character and views of that profligate and selfish hypocrite, Charles the Second; whose high-vaunted good nature, even, appears to have been nothing more than a callous indifference to every thing but the indulgence of his own merry indolence and voluptuousness; and who, for any principles of sympathy or commiseration that entered into his composition, might have been as tyrannical in infliction as in the objects of his political intrigues, if he could have been so without interruption to his pleasure, or discomposure to the voluptuous quietude of his mind. The copious extracts given from the work itself are equally entertaining and instructive. But the most valuable part of the article is that high and liberal strain of manly and constitutional patriotism which breathes through the ample and eloquent animadversions of the reviewer. To quote brief and detached passages from these animadversions, at once so coherent, so spirited, and so temperate, would be alike injurious and unsatisfactory, and for ample extract we have not space; but we recommend the perusal of the article itself to every reader who has a heart that can be warmed by an honest and enlightened zeal for the liberties of his country and of mankind.

## BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH of the LATE  
THOMAS LORD ERSKINE.

IT has seldom occurred to us to be called upon to perform a duty in more accordance with our own sympathies, than in writing this last tribute to the labours, virtues, and patriotism, of Lord Erskine. Our deceased friend united, with his public talents, the feelings of a man, and the endowments of great genius. To the excess in which he possessed each of these qualities, is to be ascribed the affection in which he was so universally held. In statesmen of inferior or mechanical abilities, it is the object of their education, and their sedulous study, to sink the man in the office, and to approximate as far as possible to the qualities of mere machines without sympathies or affections. Such are half the present cabinet, but such was not Lord Erskine. This amiable man admitted into full play the keenest sensibilities of human nature, and indulged in the luxury of their enjoyment, forming his public character on them, feeling as a citizen as he did as a man; and, surrendering himself to his affections and antipathies, he trusted to their justice for the result. His intercourse with the world, even in the demoralizing profession of the law, neither corrupted nor warped his moral sympathies; and the renown which followed his exertions, never raised in him any undue assumption of his own superiority, or created any unworthy feeling of pride. With elements of human character so happily blended, and with the reputation of his unequalled powers as an orator, and of his immovable integrity as a patriot, it is not to be wondered, that he has for many years been one of the most esteemed characters of his age.

The Hon. Thomas Erskine was the third son of the former Earl of Buchan, and youngest brother to the present earl. The second, Henry, held an eminent rank at the Scotch bar, and died about seven years since. He entered very early in life into the navy, a service for which he had imbibed a strong predilection.

He never had the commission of lieutenant, but acted for some time in that capacity, by the appointment of his captain. He quitted the navy owing to the slender chance of obtaining promotion; and, having served as a lieutenant in consequence of the friendship of his commander, he was unwilling to return

to sea in the inferior capacity of midshipman.

On quitting the naval service, he entered into the army as an ensign in the Royals, or first regiment of foot, in the year 1768, not from inclination, but because his father, with a small and strictly entailed estate, had not the means of assisting him, with convenience, to pursue one of the learned professions. He went with his regiment to Minorca, in which island he spent three years, and continued in the army about six.

He acquired considerable reputation for the acuteness and versatility of his talents in conversation. Mr. Boswell mentions, in his Memoirs of Dr. Johnson, the delight which the doctor and himself felt from the ability of young Erskine, in discoursing on some temporary topic.

Mr. Erskine had no merit whatever in the extraordinary adventure of embarking in the study of law, but it was literally and most unwillingly forced upon him by the importunities of his mother, the Countess of Buchan, after the death of his father; while the hopes of succeeding were fortified and kept alive, against his own prepossessions, by her counsel and persuasions. She was a lady of most uncommon acquirements and singular penetration; and, thinking that she perceived the capacity of her son, in the confidence of parental affection planned this scheme of his future destination, while he was absent in the army at Minorca.

Mr. Erskine was about twenty-six when he commenced the course of his legal studies. He entered as a Fellow-Commoner of Trinity College, in Cambridge, in the year 1777; and, at the same time, inserted his name as a student on the books of Lincoln's Inn. One of his college declamations, on the revolution of 1688, is still extant; and it displays extraordinary powers of language. It gained the first prize, which he refused to accept, not attending Cambridge as a student, and only declaiming in conformity to the rules of the college. An ode, written by Mr. Erskine about this time, in imitation of Gray's Bard, is worthy of notice as a sportive production of his fancy. He gave the manuscript to the editor, and it was published in the Monthly Magazine. Mr. Erskine had been disappointed by his barber, who, neglecting his usual attendance, pre-  
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vented him from dining in the College-hall. In the moment of disappointment, hunger, and impatience, he is supposed to have poured forth that malediction against the whole race of barbers, with a denunciation, prophetic of a future taste for cropping and unpowdered hair.

Mr. Erskine did not enter into the University for any academical purpose, but merely to obtain a degree to which he was entitled as the son of a nobleman, and by which he saved two years and a half in his passage to the bar. His education had been previously completed in Scotland. His father, one of the most accomplished men of his time, had uniformly felt an extraordinary solicitude as to the education of his children, and removed from his family-estate for the purpose of residing at St. Andrew's, where he continued many years. During this time he procured for them a private tutor, one of the most elegant scholars of that part of the island, to assist their studies at the school and university. Mr. Erskine always pursued the study of the *Belles Lettres* with unremitted ardour, and had the advantage of imbibing from the most eminent persons of the day, that various and extended knowledge which can never be derived from books or solitary application.

In order to acquire a necessary knowledge of the mechanical parts of his future profession, he was persuaded, by the judicious counsels of his friends, to enter as a pupil into the office of Judge Buller, then an eminent special pleader at the bar. During this period of his life, Mr. Erskine was subject to the necessities of a very limited income. He had been married about four years, and was obliged to adhere to the most rigid frugality of expenditure. In reviewing the difficulties he had encountered, and in contrasting them with the brilliant prosperity of his subsequent years, he must have felt a peculiar gratification; because he must have attributed his extraordinary elevation to the endowments allotted to him by nature, rather than to the caprice or partialities of fortune. The part sustained by Mrs. Erskine, before the cloud that overhung their first entrance into life was dissipated, is highly honourable to her feelings; she accompanied him to Minorca, followed his fortunes with constancy; and, while he was engaged in the pursuits of a most laborious profession, never suffered any plea-

sure or amusement to interrupt the assiduous discharge of her domestic duties.

While he remained in the office of Mr. Buller, he pursued the business of the desk with activity and ardour; and, on Mr. Buller's promotion, he went into the office of Mr. Wood, where he continued a year even after he had acquired considerable business at the bar. Special pleading, though frequently considered as a mechanical part of the profession, has lately arrived at a higher dignity than lawyers of former times were willing to allow it. The absolute and hourly necessity of this law logic is now recognized by every one who is conversant with the business of our courts of justice. It consists in a sort of analytical correctness, and its highest utility is derived from the habits of artificial acuteness which it imparts, and the nice and skilful subtleties on which it is perpetually occupied.

Having completed the probationary period allotted to the attendance in the inns of court, he was called to the bar in the Trinity Term, 1778; and was a singular exception to the tardy advancement of professional merit at the English bar. By a singular partiality of fortune, he was not tortured by the "hope deferred," and the sickening expectation of a brief in Westminster-Hall, which so many men of promising talents are doomed to undergo; but an opportunity was almost immediately afforded him of distinguishing himself. Captain Baillie, who had been removed from the government in Greenwich Hospital by the Earl of Sandwich, then First Lord of the Admiralty, and one of the Governors of Greenwich Hospital, had been charged with having published a libel against that nobleman, and the Attorney-General was instructed to move for a criminal information against him; and, to reply to this motion, was the occasion of Mr. Erskine's first speech in court. In opposing the motion of the Attorney-General, an opportunity presented itself of entering into the merits of the case in behalf of Capt. Baillie. He expatiated upon the services which had been rendered by his client, and on the firmness with which he resisted the intrigue and artifice to which he attributed the prosecution set on foot against him. In the course of this speech, he attacked the noble earl in a tone of sarcastic and indignant invective. Lord Mansfield interrupted him more than once, but the advocate did not abate of the severity of his animadversions.



madversions. It was at that time no common spectacle, to observe a man, so little known to the court and the bar, commenting, with asperity of remark, on the conduct of a powerful statesman, who held an elevated post in the administration, and distinguishing himself by a species of confidence not usually felt in early efforts of public speaking, under circumstances that rendered it more prudent to abstain from personal severity, and to conciliate the court he was addressing. These strictures on Lord Sandwich were unquestionably severe, but they are not unfounded. Colonel Luttrell, speaking of him in the House of Commons, observed, with a pointed eloquence, that "there is in his conduct such a sanctimonious composure of guilt, that the rarity and perfection of the vice almost constitute it a virtue."

This was the first trial of his talents at the bar, having been called only in Trinity-Term, and having been employed for Capt. Baillie in the Michaelmas-Term following. He is said to have been indebted for this opportunity to no interference, recommendation, or connexion. His acquaintance with Capt. Baillie originated in his having accidentally met him at the table of a common friend. Almost immediately afterwards Mr. Erskine appeared at the bar of the House of Commons, as counsel for Mr. Carnan, the bookseller, against a bill introduced by Lord North, then prime minister, to re-vest in the universities the monopoly in Almanacks, which Mr. Carnan had succeeded in abolishing by legal judgments, and he had the good fortune to place the noble lord in a considerable minority upon a division.

To the reputation which these speeches conferred upon him, it has been said, that he refers the subsequent success he has experienced in his profession, and that, as he left the court upon that occasion, nearly thirty briefs were offered to him by attorneys who were present. He was now surrounded by clients, and occupied by business. Of the various cases in which he was employed, it would be absurd to expect any mention, as they comprised the whole of the ordinary and daily transactions of the term and the sittings. For twenty-five years he was not engaged in this or that cause, but literally, for plaintiff or defendant in every cause, and there was a constant struggle which should retain him first.

The public feelings, in 1799, were

altogether occupied by the interesting trial of Admiral Keppel. Mr. Erskine was retained as counsel for the admiral, owing to the ignorance which Dunning and Lee (who were originally engaged) displayed of sea-phrases, without some knowledge of which the case would have been unintelligible. The duty of a counsel before a court-martial is limited by the rules and usages of the court: he is not permitted to put any question to the witnesses; but he may suggest to his client such as occur to him as necessary to be asked; nor is he suffered to address the court; and almost the only assistance he can render is in the arrangement of his defence, and the communication of such remarks on the evidence as are most likely to present themselves only to the minds of those who are habituated to the rules of testimony in courts of justice. This service for Admiral Keppel was most effectually and ably rendered by Mr. Erskine. Having drawn up his defence, Mr. Erskine personally examined all the admirals and captains of the fleet, and satisfied himself that he could substantiate the innocence of his client, before the speech which he had written for him was read. For his exertions he received a thousand guineas; and it was the proudest office of his life to have saved a good and honourable man from disgrace; and, even amidst the splendours of his succeeding fortunes, Mr. Erskine always looked back on this event with peculiar satisfaction and triumph.

He was now in possession of the best second business in the King's Bench; by which is meant, that sort of business in which the lead is not given to the counsel who have not yet obtained a silk gown, and a seat within the bar of the court; but an event took place in 1780, which called his talents into activity on the memorable occasion of defending Lord George Gordon. Mr. Erskine was retained as counsel for his lordship, in conjunction with Mr. Kenyon, afterwards Chief Justice. The duty which more immediately devolved on Mr. Erskine was that of replying to the evidence; a duty which he sustained with infinite judgment and spirit. His speech on this trial abounds with many of the most finished graces of rhetoric. It is rapid and impetuous; and altogether in that style and character which are most impressive in judicial assemblies. The exordium is composed after the artificial method of the ancients, who never begin an oration without an appeal

appeal to the tribunal they are addressing, upon the embarrassments and peril of the function they have undertaken. "I stand," said Mr. Erskine, "much more in need of compassion than the noble prisoner." He rests secure in conscious innocence, and in the assurance that his innocence will suffer no danger in your hands. But I appear before you a young and inexperienced advocate; little conversant with courts of criminal justice; and sinking under the dreadful consciousness of that inexperience." There was, perhaps, no department of his profession, in which Mr. E. reached higher excellence, than in his observations on evidence. The defence of Lord George Gordon required the exercise of these powers to their amplest extent. Having delivered to the jury the doctrines of high treason, he made a most dexterous application of those rules to the evidence, which had been adduced. They who study this speech will observe, with emotions of admiration, the subtleties with which he abates the force of the testimony he is encountering; and the artful eloquence with which he exposes its defects, and its contradictions. The concluding sentence is truly pathetic, and it is a most astonishing effort of vigorous and polished intellect.

In May, 1783, Mr. Erskine received the honour of a silk gown: his Majesty's letters of precedence being conferred upon him, as it has been said, at the personal suggestion of Lord Mansfield. To this distinction, his portion of the business, and his acknowledged talents, gave him an unanswerable pretension. Mr. Erskine was a remarkable instance of a rapid advancement to this honour, not having been at the bar quite five years. His business was now considerably augmented, and he succeeded to that station at the bar, which had been so long occupied by Mr. Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton.

In no part of his professional engagements did Mr. Erskine deserve or acquire an higher reputation than in his mode of conducting trials for *crim. con.* It frequently fell to his lot to be concerned in behalf of plaintiffs in these actions, a circumstance which gave him considerable advantage; for besides the attention which is afforded to accusing eloquence, the sympathies of mankind are in alliance with him who hurls his invectives against the disturber of domestic peace, and the invader of conjugal happiness. To this honourable

and useful end, the eloquence of Mr. E. was subservient. He called the slumbering emotions, and the virtuous sensibilities of men, into active league against the crime which he denounced; and his speech, in the memorable cause of Sykes and Parslow, will always be remembered as an uncommon effort of rhetorical ability. On behalf of defendants, his exertions are well known in the memorable cases of Baldwin against Oliver, and of Sir Henry Vane Tempest, in both which cases there were but one shilling damages. His speech in Howard against Bingham will be long remembered at the bar; it contained a most affecting apology for the lady, who was married against her consent, while her affections had been bestowed upon another: it abounds with pathetic remarks on the harshness and cruelty of chaining down to a man, whom she hated, a young and beautiful woman, and, for purposes of family arrangement or ambition, dedicating her life to a reluctant discharge of duties, the obligations of which she could not perceive, and the conditions of which she could not sustain. In this speech there was no apology for vice, but an excuse for human frailty, which was pleaded with great warmth and great eloquence.

He who looks for a perfect model of the style of Mr. Erskine, must examine his speech on the trial of Stockdale. When the charges against Mr. Hastings were published by the House of Commons, a Mr. Logie, a clergyman of the church of Scotland, and a friend of the governor-general, wrote a tract, in which those charges were investigated with some acrimony, but with considerable warmth and vigour: the pamphlet being considered as libellous, by a resolution of the House, a criminal information was filed by the attorney-general against Stockdale, who was the publisher, for a libel. In the course of his defence, Mr. Erskine urged many collateral topics in favour of Mr. Hastings, in a style of fervid and ornamented eloquence. He takes notice of the violations of human happiness, for which the nation was responsible; in the exercise of her eastern dominion; concluding in the following strain:—

"Gentlemen; you are touched by this way of considering the subject; and I can account for it. I have been talking of man, and his nature, not as they are seen through the cold medium of books, but as I have myself seen them in climes reluctantly submitting to our authority.

I have



I have seen an indignant savage chief, surrounded by his subjects, and holding in his hand a bundle of sticks, the notes of his unlettered eloquence. 'Who is it,' said the jealous ruler of a forest, 'encroached upon by the restless foot of English adventure, 'Who is it' that causes these mountains to lift up their lofty heads? 'Who raises the winds of the winter, and calms them again in the summer? 'The same Being who gave to you a country on your side of the water, and our's to us on this.' This is, perhaps, a species of rhetorical ornament more figurative than our national eloquence, which does not tolerate the boldness of the prosopopeia, seems strictly to admit; yet it is impossible not to be struck with the sublimity of the passage, and the exertions of Mr. Erskine procured the acquittal of the defendant.

Mr. Erskine was elected member of parliament for Portsmouth in the year 1783; an honour which he derived from the reputation he had acquired at the court-martial which sat there on the trial of Admiral Keppel. His political character may be extracted from his speeches in courts of justice, as well as from his uniform conduct in parliament; and the merit of inflexible and active patriotism, and a rigid adherence to the principles of the Whig party, must ever be yielded to him. From no circumstance of his life are greater and more permanent reputation derived by Mr. Erskine than in his struggles in defence of the trial by jury. The law, as it was finally expounded by Mr. Fox's bill, had been maintained by Mr. Erskine in the courts, and was seconded and supported by him in parliament. A strange paradox had crept into judicial practice, which, restricting the power of juries in questions of libel to the arbitrary interpretation of the judges, reduced them in fact to a shadow and a nullity. It was reserved for Mr. Erskine, in his argument in support of a rule for a new trial in the Dean of St. Asaph's case, to concentrate all the doctrines, and to combine all the reasonings which lay scattered throughout so many volumes of legal learning. In this elaborate argument, he triumphantly established his position, that juries were judges of the law as well as the fact; and, upon the principles laid down in that speech, Mr. Fox framed his immortal bill, which happily rescued the question from controversy by the esta-

lishment of a criterion, to which the powers and duties of juries in libel cases may at all times be referred. On the original trial of the Dean of St. Asaph, at Shrewsbury, where Mr. Erskine appeared as counsel for the dean, a special verdict was delivered by the jury, finding the defendant guilty only of the fact of publishing. Mr. Justice Buller, who presided at the trial, desired them to re-consider it, as it could not be recorded in the terms in which they expressed it. On this occasion Mr. Erskine insisted that the verdict should be recorded as it was found. This was resisted by the judge, who, meeting with unusual opposition from the counsel, peremptorily told him to sit down, or he should compel him. 'My lord,' returned Mr. Erskine, 'I will not sit down—your lordship may do your duty, but I will do mine.'

The independence exhibited by Mr. Erskine on every occasion, threw upon him the defences of persons prosecuted for sedition or libel by government. No reasoning can be more meek and candid, than to infer that his political opinions had complete sympathy with those entertained by all the libellers who resorted to him for legal protection. As a servant of the public, a counsel is bound by the obligations of professional honour to afford his assistance to those who engage him in their behalf. It is the privilege of the accused, in a free country, to be heard impartially and equitably, and to be tried by the fair interpretation of the laws to which he is amenable. They who imagine that the advocate identifies with his own, the opinions and acts of the party he is representing, are carried away by erroneous reasonings, tending, in their consequences, to deprive the innocent of protection, by denying a fair measure of justice to the guilty. His defence, however, of Paine, in Dec. 1792, occasioned his sudden dismission from the office he held as Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales.

The most brilliant event in Mr. Erskine's professional life, was the part cast upon him, in conjunction with Mr. Gibbs, at the State Trials in the year 1794. The accused persons looked to Mr. Erskine as their instrument of safety, and he undertook their several defences with an enthusiasm which rendered him insensible to the fatigues of a long and continued exertion. Nothing was omitted that could elucidate their innocence; nothing overlooked that could



could tend to weaken the force of the case stated against them by the crown lawyers. These trials lasted several weeks: the public expectation hung upon them with the most inconceivable anxiety, and the feelings of good men and virtuous citizens accompanied the accused to their trial with hopes, not unmixed with apprehension, that although, from their acquittal, the liberty of the subject would receive additional strength and confirmation, yet, if convicted, the event was to be considered as the establishment of a glaring despotism.

In the prosecution of the publisher of Paine's *Age of Reason*, he appeared on the side of the prosecution; and, although we abhor all such prosecutions, and for this pretended offence in particular, yet a more eloquent, solemn, or impressive oration was never delivered, than that which Mr. Erskine made on this occasion.

In the receipt of 10, or 12,000*l.* per annum for professional fees, and in the flood of his public glory, he was, in 1806, on the death of Pitt, chosen one of the new ministry, and elevated to the woolsack, with the rank of an English baron. His natural sense of justice qualified him to preside in a court of equity; and his promptness led the public to hope that it would at length answer to its name. The Guelphs, however, having no fondness for Whig principles, or practices, soon found an opportunity to enlist vulgar prejudices against the ministry; and, having lost a bulwark in the name of Fox, they were expelled from power within twelve months after they had been raised to it. This result closed the public services of Lord Erskine,—he could no longer practise with his wonted glory at the bar, and his assistance to the state were reduced to those of a simple peer of parliament, while his independent 12,000*l.* per annum was reduced to a pension; as ex-chancellor, of 4,000*l.* From these circumstances arose a variety of adverse circumstances. He had made speculations which a fixed pension did not enable him to complete, and it became necessary to mortgage even the pension itself to meet expenses; and to become more dependent on friends than was compatible with the habits of his former life. An unhappy second marriage aggravated some of these difficulties; and, there is no doubt, but the last ten years of the life of this great man

were rendered tolerable only by his own strength of mind, and his inherent principles of virtue.

In 1811 he had the chance of returning again to power by coalescing with the Earl of Moira; but he was a second time the victim of the stubbornness of his political allies, to whom he adhered from affection, in spite of his own judgment, a conduct which he repented ever afterwards.

Having no public employment, except in great exertions occasionally made in parliament, he has for several years amused himself by revising, for the press, an edition of his "*Speeches at the Bar*;" and he has, also, published some political pamphlets on various subjects of paramount interest. Against the late series of wicked wars carried on from 1775 to 1815, against the liberties and independence of mankind, he was the determined and avowed foe, and never committed himself but on one occasion, and then to oblige Lord Grenville, from whom he expected other concessions. For forty years the votes of both Houses have always recorded his voice on the side of liberty and liberality; and it was his avowed glory, and the only pride in which he ever indulged, that he had reached the highest station in his profession, and attained a peerage, without on any occasion compromising his principles, or the liberties of his country; and, in this respect, he used to say, that he hoped his example would be useful to those who followed him in a similar career.

He has left a considerable family, and some children by both his marriages. In conducting one of his younger sons to Edinburgh, he caught cold in the packet, was in consequence set ashore at Scarborough, whence he travelled by land to Scotland, but died on the 17th of November last, at his late brother's seat near Edinburgh. His remains have been interred in Scotland, although he some years since prepared a splendid mausoleum in the church-yard of Hampstead. A meeting has, however, been held, of the leading gentlemen of the bar; and it has been determined to erect a public statue to perpetuate the remembrance of his talents, virtues, and varied merits.

The character of this great man was reflected by the actions of a life spent in the honourable exercise of an active profession. His various talents, even by the violence of party, were never questioned. He was unequal in his intellectual

intellectual efforts, and the same may be affirmed of the greatest men who have flourished in eloquence, in poetry, or philosophy. No man was ever endowed with a greater share of constitutional vivacity: he was sportive and playful in his relaxations, and free and

communicative to all who approached him. His countenance was lighted by intelligence; and, in his personal contour and manners, he was one of the most graceful men of his time. Nature had been lavish on him, and he did not abuse her gifts.

## STEPHENSIANA.

NO. XXV.

The late ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Esq. of Park House, Chelsea, devoted an active and well-spent life in collecting Anecdotes of his contemporaries, and generally entered in a book the collections of the passing day;—these collections we have purchased, and propose to present a selection from them to our readers. As Editor of the Annual Obituary, and many other biographical works, the Author may probably have incorporated some of these scraps; but the greater part are unpublished, and stand alone as cabinet-pictures of men and manners, worthy of a place in a literary miscellany.

### LIBERTY OF SPEECH.

CHIEF BARON EYRE, in his charge to the Grand Jury, on the commission for the trial of persons on the charge of high treason, in 1794, made use of the following liberal expressions:—"All men may, nay, all men must, if they possess the faculty of thinking, reason upon every thing which sufficiently interests them to become objects of their attention; and among the objects of attention of freemen, the principles of government, the constitution of particular governments, and, above all, the constitution of the government under which they live, will naturally engage attention, and provoke speculation. The power of communication of thoughts and opinions is the gift of God; and the freedom of it is the source of all science,—the first fruits, and the ultimate happiness, of all society; and, therefore, it seems to follow, that human laws ought not to interpose, nay cannot interpose, to prevent the communication of sentiment and opinions, in voluntary assemblies of men."

### LADY HAMILTON.

After the return of the royal family to Naples, the queen repaired on-board the *Poudroyant*, and, having embraced Lady Hamilton, she hung round her neck a rich chain of gold, to which was suspended her majesty's portrait, superbly set in diamonds, with the motto of—"Eterna gratitudo." Soon after this, Lord Nelson was declared Duke of Bronte: he is said to have resisted, until Lady Hamilton on her knees constrained him to accede to the proposition.—The presents received by Sir William

and Lady Hamilton, on this occasion, were estimated at 6000 guineas.

### IRISH WHISKEY.

The fondness of the Irishman for his whiskey, I have often curiously observed; above the wines of France, he quaffs his native punch; and among the vines of Spain he longs for it. This love is only like the Swiss emotion for the *Range des Vaches*; but this preference did not appear so strange when I found their faculty declaring they knew no spirit less noxious in dilution. It is still the custom in Ireland to impregnate their whisky with fruit: some years ago black currants were generally used, and gave a very pleasant flavour; but, unfortunately, some doctor happened to take it into his head, that the currants made the whisky very urinal and enervating, and immediately the influence of the gentle sex became evident: currant whisky disappeared from every table in the island, and has not since been seen.

### FIRST DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE IN NORTH AMERICA.

Early in the year 1775, a convention was held in the town of Charlotte, composed of two members from each of the military companies in Mecklenburgh county. The object of the convention was to take into consideration the existing state of things, and to deliberate on the best measures for resisting the encroachments which were making by a foreign enemy on their liberties and property. Their deliberations soon terminated in a unanimous agreement to throw off all allegiance to the government of Great Britain, and declare themselves independent.

pendent.—Resolutions to this effect were passed on the 19th of May, more than thirteen months before the declaration of independence by the Congress, and they were on the same day publicly proclaimed, “amidst the shouts and huzzas of a large assembly of people.” The second and third resolves, contained in the Declaration, will afford a good specimen of the spirit by which the whole was characterized.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg county, do hereby dissolve the political bands which have connected us to the mother country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British crown, and abjure all political connexion, contract, or association, with that nation, which has wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties, and inhumanly shed the innocent blood of American patriots at Lexington.

Resolved, That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people; are, and of right ought to be, a sovereign and self-governing association, under the control of no power, other than that of God, and the general government of the Congress; to the maintenance of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honour. —The resolutions forming the declaration of independence were drawn up by Dr. Ephraim Brevard.

MR. COKE.

In Young's “Survey of Norfolk,” page 19, we have the following account of the improvements of this celebrated agriculturist.

“In the species of building properly appropriated to an agricultural report, greater exertions have, I believe, been made in Norfolk than in any other county in the kingdom. One landed proprietor, Mr. Coke, has expended above 100,000*l.* in farm houses and offices; very many of them erected in a style much superior to the houses usually assigned for the residence of tenants; and it gives me pleasure to find all that I viewed furnished by his farmers in a manner somewhat proportioned to the costliness of the edifices. When men can well afford such exertions, they are certainly commendable.

“One of Mr. Coke's barns at Holkham is built in a superior style: 120 feet long, 30 broad, and 30 high; and surrounded with sheds for sixty head of cattle: it is capitally executed in white brick, and covered with fine

blue slate. At Syderstone he has built another enormous barn, with stables, cattle sheds, hog-sties, shepherd's and bailiff's houses, surrounding a large quadrangular yard, likewise in a style of expense rarely met with, &c. In all Mr. Coke's new barns, and other offices, he has substituted milled lead for ridge-tiles to the roofs, which is far more lasting, and the means of escaping the common accidents, in raising a heavy ladder on tiling, in order to replace a ridge-tile blown off.

“For all locks, particularly in stables, and other offices, Mr. Coke has found those with copper wards much more durable than any others. The front edge of his own mangers are rollers covered with tin; the mangers themselves are plated with iron; and the bottoms of the stall fences are of slate. All these circumstances are found very economical in duration.

“Mr. Coke has at Holkham a brick manufactory, which ranks very high among the first in the kingdom; bricks in all sorts of forms are made, so that, in raising an edifice, there is never a necessity for breaking a whole brick to have a smaller of a very imperfect shape, which takes time, and creates waste: cornice, round column, corner, arch bricks, &c. are made in great perfection.”

DUKE OF ORLEANS.

This is not the only French prince of this name who has been in England; for, not to mention his own father, who came over here in 1790 and 1791, on a diplomatic mission, Charles duke of Orleans and Milan, nephew of Charles the Sixth of France, and father to Louis the Twelfth, visited this country. He had been taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, on the 25th of October, 1415, and detained as a prisoner during twenty-five years,—the greater part of which period was spent in a moated mansion at Groombridge, in Sussex,—

Where capturd banners way'd beneath the roof,

To taunt the royal Troubadour of Gaul.

He is mentioned among the “Royal and Noble Authors” of Lord Orford, and an entire new article has been given, concerning him, by Mr. Parke, in his new edition of five volumes, octavo. He appears to have attained a knowledge of the English language during his long and rigorous confinement.



ment. He, indeed, composed in it a prodigious number of amatory poems, but in a measure little used, either then or since, in this country.

From the "Lover's Lament," I shall present the reader with a specimen:-

When that ye goo,  
Then am y woo;  
But ye, swete foo,  
For ought y plane,  
Ye sett not no  
To sle me so,  
Allas! and lo!  
But whi, soverayne,  
Doo ye thus payne  
Upon me rayne,  
Shall y be slayne?  
Owt, owt, wordis mo.  
Wolde ye ben fayue,  
To seeme dayne,  
Now then certayne  
Yet do me slo, &c.

#### HUME'S "HISTORY OF ENGLAND."

It is not generally known how much Hume revised his History. When living in Edinburgh, busy with that classical composition, he was intimate with an old Jesuit, who, like most of the order, was a scholar, and a man of taste; to his opinion, as the parts were finished, the manuscript work was submitted. Soon after the publication of Elizabeth's reign, the priest happened to turn over the pages, and was astonished to find on the printed page sins of the Scottish queen that never sullied the written one; Mary's character was directly the reverse of what he had read before. He sought the author, and asked the cause: "Why, (answered Hume,) the printer said he should lose 500*l.* by that story; indeed he almost refused to print it: so I was obliged to revise it as you saw." It is needless to add, the Jesuit reviewed no more manuscripts.

#### ROYAL MISTRESSES.

In courts, the faults and follies of the great, of such as are possessed of fortune and power, are shaded. Among other acknowledged mischiefs brought over by George I. was Madame Kilmansegge, countess of Platen, who was created Countess of Darlington, and by whom he was indisputably father of Charlotte, married to Lord Viscount Howe, and mother of the late Admiral. Lady Howe was never publicly acknowledged as the king's daughter, but the Princess Amelia treated Mrs. Caroline Howe, the eldest of her children, (who had married a gen-

tleman of her own name, John Howe, esq. of Hanslop, Bucks,) on the footing of one in an exalted station. Horatio lord Orford tells us, that one evening, when he was present, the princess gave Mrs. Howe a ring, containing a small portrait of George I. embellished with a crown of diamonds. I have no prejudices against noble and royal personages; and, if I throw out these hints with sincerity, I would do it also with respect. Fortuitous advantages do not alter the real character: George I. surpassed the generality of his brother kings, in the beaten tracks and common roads of high life. He had a well-meaning mind, and I have seen but little occasion to make animadversions on his public conduct.

Besides the Countess of Darlington, the Duchess of Kendal, under whatever denomination you please, had obtained and preserved an ascendancy over the king; but, notwithstanding that influence, he was not more constant to her than he had been to his wife. The love of pleasure is common to human nature; in the middle and lower, as well as higher, ranks of life; but in the latter it is more steady and powerful in its operation.

Lord Orford mentions his having seen Lady Darlington at his mother's, in his infancy; remembering the circumstance, from being frightened at her enormous figure: she was as ample and corpulent as the duchess was long and emaciated. "Two fierce black eyes, (he says,) large and rolling, between two lofty arched eyebrows; two acres of cheek, spread with crimson; an ocean of neck, that overflowed, and was not distinguished from the lower parts of her body, which was not restrained by stays."

No wonder that the child dreaded such an ogress; that, when she appeared abroad, the men stared, the women tittered; that the mobs of London were highly diverted at the importation of so uncommon a seraglio. They were food for all the spleen of the Jacobites, who had no polite prepossessions on the side of the court, and no good names to palliate with. Nothing could be coarser than the ribaldry that was vented in lampoons, libels, and every channel of abuse against the sovereign, hawked and shouted about the streets, even in the hearing of the court.

George II. had the Countesses of Suffolk and Yarmouth, in succession.

ORIGINAL

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

## BEAUTY'S EYES :

(III) A SONNET.

**H**OW delicately pencil'd are those  
 cheeks,

Where the pale lily struggles with the rose,  
 And those bright eyes, from which young  
 Daylight breaks,

O what a charm, a radiance, they disclose.  
 Expression's thrones of light, with angry  
 beam,

Too oft some love-frail heart they dis-  
 compose,

And she who owns them,—ah, capricious  
 queen,—

Too well their power, their fascination,  
 knows;

Yes, they are diamonds, lent by smiling  
 heaven,

The very atmosphere they seem t' illumine;  
 Cupid's rich glowing gems, bright "day-  
 stars" given,

Lovelier than hazels glittering in ripe  
 bloom.

Then, fond admiring man, in Celia's eyes  
 Behold a miniature of Paradise.

Cullum-street.

ENORT.

## MADRIGAL.

**D**E lauriers immortels mon front est  
 couronné

Sur d'illustres rivaux j'emporte la victoire;  
 Rien ne manqueroit à ma gloire,

Si Louis, ce héros si grand, si fortuné,  
 Applaudissoit au prix qu'Apollon m'a

donné. *Mad. Deshoulières.*

TRANSLATION.

Immortal wreaths my brow adorn,  
 And noble rivals yield the day;

All humble contest hence I scorn,  
 And wing my flight in glory's way,

If Louis, whose illustrious name  
 Embalm'd in every heart shall live,

Will but decree my deathless fame,  
 And sanction what the Muses give.

*Brampton Academy.* L. L.

## THE MODERATE REFORMER.

**F**RRIEND to half-measures, tinker of the  
 state,

Who boasts corruption to eradicate  
 By a mere mock-reform, call'd moderate!

How acts the wretch, who to the doctor  
 shows

His crown of pimples and his falling nose,  
 Then cries, "In mercy, save me from dis-

grace,

Ah, make this tottering nose to keep its  
 place,

So that in public I may show my face?"  
 He feels thro' ev'ry bone the poison steal,

Yet madly tries to bear it, and conceal.  
 What folly thus to ask a partial cure,

When perfect health right medicine might  
 ensure!

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Such is the dolt's petition. Think ye not  
 The driv'ling ideot well deserves to rot?  
 The half-reformer, then, his faction's slave,  
 The world must think is either fool or  
 knave.

Both, we pronounce the prating heartless  
 prig.

Say, is not this the portrait of a Whig?

## TO GEORGE RUDALL,

*Occasioned by his Performances on the Flute,  
 and the Superiority of the Instruments  
 manufactured by Messrs. Rudall and Rose.*

*Non est ad astra mollis à terris via.—Seneca.*

**A**LTHOUGH the Muse had tun'd her lyre  
 To fair Euterpe's fav'rite son,

Whose taste e'en Envy must admire,  
 When all her bitt'rest deeds are done;

Not heedless has she pass'd thy worth  
 To honour his peculiar skill:

But, will remem'ring that the earth  
 Could boast another genius still,

She treasur'd up her Rudall's name,  
 Intent, to spread its deathless fame.

And here she owns that none can breathe  
 A sweeter or a chaster song,

Or more deliciously enwreath  
 The flowers of harmony among

Those classic discords, which alone  
 To Music's ablest sons are known:

Nor is there, p'rhaps, amidst the few  
 Whom Taste and Science have inspir'd,

One who can glide more aptly through  
 Those chords which angels have admir'd,

And which can never fail to please  
 When Rudall's hand commands the keys.

What tho' the foreign flutist climb  
 The loftiest heights of Music's framing,

He ne'er attain'd the "true sublime,"  
 In spite of all his arduous aiming:

His rapid sounds no pathos pour,  
 No "spell divine" lurks in his tone,

And, when he fondly aims to soar  
 To Music's star-encircled throne,

'Tis still above his utmost reach,  
 Despite of all his minions preach,

And Truth will fearlessly confess  
 His greatness is but littleness.

But thine are talents nought can shake,  
 Nor need at any rival's quake;

And I would ten-times sooner boast  
 Thy taste, thy skill, thy tone, thy ear;

And that soft style which pleases most  
 When Midnight's twinkling stars appear,

Than all the tricks, and sleight of hand,  
 Droïett may reach, and understand.

Then, Rudall, let it be thy pride  
 To follow where the Graces guide,—

To

Charles Nicholson (see Monthly Mag.  
 for August).

† Droïett.

To shun that incoherent style  
Which makes the learned justly smile;  
For tho' a rapid rush of sound  
May fill the vulgar mob with wonder,  
'Tis not therein that feeling's found,  
But skill from reason torn asunder:  
No! I would rather boast thy sense  
Of music's chaster eloquence,  
Thy pathos, and distinguish'd tone,  
To all that rapid, voiceless din,  
Which ev'ry dunce may make his own,  
Whose fingers can the gamuts win.

But never let aught that's deficient in taste,  
By thee, for the sake of *ecclat*, be embrac'd;  
Prefer, as thou hast, that superior  
expression

Which charms both the ear, and enlivens  
the soul,

For that still produces a lasting impression,  
And over the feelings maintains its  
control:

Hence, Rudall, the fame of thy talents  
shall bloom

Ages after thyself shalt have sunk in the  
tomb. J. G.

Islington; Aug. 1823.

#### ECHO AND NARCISSUS.

HAPLESS Echo! why, oh why,  
Plaintive dost thou thus reply

To ev'ry noise around;

When, midst on all the murmurs near,  
Falling on thy list'ning ear,

Narcissus' voice can never sound?

Silence, Echo! for 'tis vain  
Heark'ning for his words again:

The lovely youth is dead.

Know'st thou, Echo, where he died?  
On a fountain's lonely side

His verdant grave is spread.

Know'st thou, Echo, how he fell?

List! the sad truth I will tell,

And cause thy tears to flow;

Gazing on a streamlet clear,

Wond'ring, he beheld appear

A bright face in the rill below.

Foolish boy, he never deem'd

'Twas his own fair form that gleam'd,

Reflected in the wave;

But some nymph of neighb'ring wood,

Beautiful, in the crystal flood

He thought had come to lave.

Then he panted to embrace

Body with so fair a face,

And leapt into the rill;

Nought was there,—but when on shore,

Weeping, he reclin'd once more,

The form was in the water still.

Rapturous words escap'd his tongue,

To the fount again he sprung,

And sought his image there;

With the splash the vision fled,

To the shore again he sped,

And perish'd in despair.

Perish'd,—and his blood became

A fair flow'r, which bore his name;

And when upon the green

Nymphs drew nigh to raise his pile,—

Sorrowing for his death the while,—

That little flower alone was seen.

Then, sweet Echo, tell me why

Thou dost plaintive thus reply,

Unto each murmur ever

Wailing at his hopeless love,

Pan may call thee from the grove,—

Thy dear Narcissus never.

S. E.

## NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

TO JOSEPH BORDWINE, ESQ. of Addiscombe College, for an Instrument for finding the Latitude.

**M**R. BORDWINE'S nautical instrument is intended to put within the reach of every commander of a vessel, the solution of that important problem in navigation, viz. the determination of the latitude by two observations of the sun, or other celestial body, taken at any period of the day, a problem which has engaged the attention of scientific men for a long time past, with the view of rendering the forms of calculation more simple than they are at present. The instrument does away with calculation altogether, giving the results in itself. It is formed of four circular acres, (the greatest about nine inches in diameter) having a common centre, and travers-

ing about each other. On two of these are scales for the declination of the object observed, and on the other two, scales for the altitudes, which are taken by the usual instruments, quadrant, &c. There is also a fourth semicircle, fixed in position, for the time elapsed between the observations. In working it, the declination for the day is set off, the time adjusted,—and the verniers, marking the observed altitudes, brought together, when the instrument will immediately show,—

1. The latitude of the place of observation, to 15' of a degree.

2. The distance in time from noon of either observation, to 2' of time, which, compared with a chronometer, will give the difference of longitude.

3. The true azimuth, which compared with a compass bearing, will give the variation of the magnetic pole.

The



The operation may take about three or four minutes, there being no other calculation required than the usual corrections for dip, refraction, &c. in the altitudes; and the like for the declination from the Nautical Almanack to adapt it to the place of observation, these being reductions which must take place under any solution of the problem, whether by the calculated forms, or by instrument.

*To SAMUEL ROBINSON, of Leeds, Cloth-dresser; for Improvements on a Machine for shearing and cropping Woollen Cloth.*

This improvement on a machine for dressing and cropping woollen cloth consists of a frame supporting a travelling carriage, with cutters moved by bands and wheels connected to a steam-engine, or from any first mover.

*To JOHN BARTON, of Tufston-street, Westminster, engineer; for Improvements of Steam-Engines.*

The principle of this patent is in saving the heat which is generally suffered to escape useless. He fixes a boiler which may have a flue through it to take the flame and heat from the cupola (which is done quick with the blast which is necessary to melt the iron); to this he connects another boiler as close as he conveniently can, with which the cylinder and other working parts of the engine are connected, with a force-pump to supply water as it wastes by evaporation. The chief advantage is the doing two or three works by the heat originating from one fire. He also claims some improvement in the steam engine,—he uses the cock for reversing the steam with two sides cut out, by which he can reverse the steam by turning the cock about one-sixth round, by which the steam on the piston is changed much quicker. He likewise uses the piston very short, and has holes cast or drilled nearly through the piston between the screws which tighten the cap, to put in tallow when he packs the engine; this tallow escapes by small holes drilled horizontally into the holes where the tallow is, so it keeps the packing greasy, and will wear much longer, and work much better, than the common way. He uses the cupola, with the boiler suspended, but the furnace performs as conveniently as without it; and, when in full opera-

tion, raises steam above sufficient to work the engine in a more effectual manner than by the common mode. The steam is afterwards applied to the several cisterns, boilers, or vessels, from which he excludes as much as possible (when it can be advantageously done) the atmospheric air, and produces a vacuum. The said cisterns, boilers, or vessels, are connected by pipes and cocks, or other convenient and suitable methods to condense or draw off the vapour. He then opens a communication from the hot to the cold vessel, by which means he brings the latter to a forward state of heat, at the same time that the vacuum of the former is partly effected; recourse must be had to the main descending water-pipe, shown on the right of the pans, by opening a communication from the cistern or vessel from which you wish to draw off the vapour, in order to complete the vacuum. This will be found a most beneficial method of boiling and manufacturing many articles, such as sugar, or any commodities that require high temperature to bring them to a boiling point, as the ebullition is brought about at a much lower degree of heat, a considerable saving is effected in time and expense, the quality of the article is rendered superior, and there is no danger whatever of injury in the process. The principle has been applied with important advantage to a very considerable extent. The lower cisterns or pans are shewn with double covers, and the inside plates or cases, represented by the inner lines in the sides and tops, are perforated with small holes designed for the vapour to pass through, and to prevent the goods being drawn out by the vacuum and boiling. The pipe for conveying off the vapour only enters the top cover. The various deep and thick flanges at the tops of the cisterns or pans are intended to connect the several pipes, cocks, &c. that may be required to be applied for the various purposes and applications of these vessels, as well as to strengthen them when it is necessary. The pans can be made of any strong figure; but an intelligent engineer, with the assistance of a practical person understanding the nature of the business to which these improvements are applied, will readily perceive and adopt the best form and shape without any difficulty whatever.

To WILLIAM GOODMAN, of Coventry, Hatter; for certain Improvements in Looms.

Mr. Goodman's ingenious invention of certain improvements, apply to that description of looms usually employed for the weaving of narrow articles (commonly called Dutch engine-looms) and consists principally in a novel arrangement of the shuttles and slays in the batten. The construction of the batten, with the slays and the shuttles, are in every respect the same as usually employed in engine-looms, except, that in this improved loom, there are three shuttle-boards, forming two distinct races for the reception of two sets of shuttles; the warp, or slay-spaces of the upper range intervening between the spaces of the lower range. Mr. G. only claims, as his own invention, the new arrangement of the shuttles and the slays as connected with the batten, and the suspending of the knotted parts of the leashes on one set of shafts, to arrange with the same.—*Repository*, No. 259.

#### LIST OF PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.

John Ranking, of New Bond-street, Westminster, esq.; for the means of securing valuable property in mail and other stage coaches, travelling carriages, waggons, caravans, and other similar public and private vehicles, from robbery.—Nov. 1, 1823.

George Hawkes, of Lucas-place, Commercial-road, ship-builder, for an improvement in the construction of ships' anchors.—Nov. 1.

George Hawkes, also, for certain improvements on capstans.

William Bundy, of Fulham, mathematical instrument-maker; for an anti-evaporating cooler, to facilitate and regulate the refrigerating of worts or wash in all seasons of the year, from any degree of heat between boiling and the temperature required for fermenting.—Nov. 1.

Thomas Foster Gimson, of Tiverton; for improvements in, and additions to, machinery now in use for doubling and twisting cotton, silk, and other fibrous substances.—Nov. 6.

\* \* Copies of the specifications, or further notices of any of these inventions, will be inserted free of expense, on being transmitted to the Editor.

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

### ROYAL SOCIETY.

IT affords us much satisfaction at being enabled to lay before the public a series of curious experiments made by a gentleman not it seems of the society, but first promulgated at one of its meetings in April last. They relate to the condensation of several gases into liquids, by Mr. FARADAY, chemical assistant in the Royal Institution, and were communicated by the President.

*Sulphurous Acid*.—Mercury and concentrated sulphuric acid were sealed up in a bent tube, and, being brought to one end, heat was carefully applied, whilst the other end was preserved cool by wet bibulous paper. Sulphurous acid gas was produced where the heat acted, and was condensed by the sulphuric acid above; but, when the latter had become saturated, the sulphurous acid passed to the cold end of the tube, and was condensed into a liquid. When the whole tube was cold, if the sulphurous acid were returned on to the mixture of sulphuric acid and sulphate of mercury, a portion was re-absorbed, but the rest remained on it without mixing.

Liquid sulphurous acid is very limpid

and colourless, and highly fluid. Its refractive power, obtained by comparing it in water and other media, with water contained in a similar tube, appeared to be nearly equal to that of water. It does not solidify or become adhesive at a temperature of 0° F. When a tube containing it was opened, the contents did not rush out as with explosion, but a portion of the liquid evaporated rapidly, cooling another portion so much as to leave it in the fluid state at common barometric pressure. It was however rapidly dissipated, not producing visible fumes: but producing the odour of pure sulphurous acid, and leaving the tube quite dry. A portion of the vapour of the fluid received over a mercurial bath, and examined, proved to be sulphurous acid gas. A piece of ice dropped into the fluid instantly made it boil, from the heat communicated by it.

To prove in an unexceptionable manner that the fluid was pure sulphurous acid, some sulphurous acid gas was carefully prepared over mercury, and a long tube perfectly dry, and closed at one end, being exhausted, was filled with it; more sulphurous acid was then thrown in by a condensing syringe, till there



there were three or four atmospheres; the tube remained perfectly clear and dry, but on cooling one end to  $0^{\circ}$ ; the fluid sulphurous acid condensed, and in all its characters was like that prepared by the former process.

A small gage was attached to a tube in which sulphurous acid was afterwards formed, and at a temperature of  $45^{\circ}$  F. the pressure within the tube was equal to three atmospheres, there being a portion of liquid sulphurous acid present; but, as the common air had not been excluded when the tube was sealed, nearly one atmosphere must be due to its presence, so that sulphurous acid vapour exerts a pressure of about two atmospheres at  $45^{\circ}$  F. Its specific gravity was nearly 1.42.

*Sulphuretted Hydrogen.*—A tube being bent, and sealed at the shorter end, strong muriatic acid was poured in through a small funnel, so as nearly to fill the short leg without soiling the long one. A piece of platinum foil was then crumbled up and pushed in, and upon that were put fragments of sulphuret of iron, until the tube was nearly full. In this way action was prevented until the tube was sealed. If it once commences, it is almost impossible to close the tube in a manner sufficiently strong, because of the pressing out of the gas. When closed, the muriatic acid was made to run on to the sulphuret of iron, and then left for a day or two. At the end of that time, much proto-muriate of iron had formed; and, on placing the clean end of the tube in a mixture of ice and salt, warming the other end if necessary by a little water, sulphuretted hydrogen in the liquid state distilled over.

The liquid sulphuretted hydrogen was colourless, limpid, and excessively fluid. Ether, when compared with it in similar tubes, appeared tenacious and oily. It did not mix with the rest of the fluid in the tube, which was no doubt saturated, but remained standing on it. When a tube containing it was opened, the liquor immediately rushed into vapour; and this being done under water, and the vapour collected and examined, it proved to be sulphuretted hydrogen gas. As the temperature of a tube containing some of it rose from  $0^{\circ}$  to  $45^{\circ}$ , part of the fluid rose in vapour, and its bulk diminished; but there was no other change: it did not seem more adhesive at  $0^{\circ}$  than at  $45^{\circ}$ . Its refractive power appeared to be rather greater than that of water; it decidedly surpassed that of sulphurous

acid. A small gage being introduced into a tube in which liquid sulphuretted hydrogen was afterwards produced, it was found that the pressure of its vapour was nearly equal to seventeen atmospheres at the temperature of  $50^{\circ}$ .

The gages used were made by drawing out some tubes at the blow-pipe table until they were capillary, and of a trumpet form; they were graduated by bringing a small portion of mercury successively into their different parts; they were then sealed at the fine end, and a portion of mercury placed in the broad end; and in this state they were placed in the tubes, so that none of the substances used, or produced, could get to the mercury, or pass by it to the inside of the gage. In estimating the number of atmospheres, one has always been subtracted for the air left in the tube.

The specific gravity of sulphuretted hydrogen appeared to be 0.9.

*Carbonic Acid.*—The materials used in the production of carbonic acid, were carbonate of ammonia and concentrated sulphuric acid; the manipulation was like that described for sulphuretted hydrogen. Much stronger tubes are however required for carbonic acid than for any of the former substances, and there is none which has produced so many or more powerful explosions. Tubes which have held fluid carbonic acid well for two or three weeks together, have, upon some increase in the warmth of the weather, spontaneously exploded with great violence; and the precautions of glass masks, goggles, &c. which are at all times necessary in pursuing these experiments, are particularly so with carbonic acid.

Carbonic acid is a limpid colourless body, extremely fluid, and floating upon the other contents of the tube. It distils readily and rapidly at the difference of temperature between  $32^{\circ}$  and  $0^{\circ}$ . Its refractive power is much less than that of water. No diminution of temperature to which I have been able to submit it, has altered its appearance. In endeavouring to open the tubes at one end, they have uniformly burst into fragments, with powerful explosions. By inclosing a gage in a tube in which fluid carbonic acid was afterwards produced, it was found that its vapour exerted a pressure of 36 atmospheres at a temperature of  $32^{\circ}$ .

It may be questioned, perhaps, whether this and other similar fluids obtained from materials containing water, do not contain a portion of that fluid;



in as much as its absence has not been proved, as it may be with chlorine, sulphurous acid, cyanogen, and ammonia. But, besides the analogy which exists between the latter and the former, it may also be observed in favour of their dryness, that any diminution of temperature causes the deposition of a fluid from the atmosphere, precisely like that previously obtained; and there is no reason for supposing that these various atmospheres, remaining as they do in contact with concentrated sulphuric acid, are not as dry as atmospheres of the same kind would be over sulphuric acid at common pressure.

*Euchlorine.*—Fluid euchlorine was obtained by inclosing chlorate of potash and sulphuric acid in a tube, and leaving them to act on each other for twenty-four hours. In that time there had been much action, the mixture was of a dark reddish brown, and the atmosphere of a bright yellow colour. The mixture was then heated up to  $100^{\circ}$ , and the unoccupied end of the tube cooled to  $0^{\circ}$ ; by degrees the mixture lost its dark colour, and a very fluid ethereal-looking substance condensed. It was not miscible with a small portion of the sulphuric acid which lay beneath it; but, when returned on to the mass of salt and acid, it was gradually absorbed, rendering the mixture of a much deeper colour even than itself.

Euchlorine thus obtained, is a very fluid transparent substance, of a deep yellow colour. A tube containing a portion of it in the clean end, was opened at the opposite extremity; there was a rush of euchlorine vapour, but the salt plugged up the aperture: whilst clearing this away, the whole tube burst with a violent explosion, except the small end in a cloth in my hand, where the euchlorine previously lay, but the fluid had all disappeared.

*Nitrous Oxide.*—Some nitrate of ammonia, previously made as dry as could be by partial decomposition, by heat in the air, was sealed up in a bent tube, and then heated in one end, the other being preserved cool. By repeating the distillation once or twice in this way, it was found, on after-examination, that very little of the salt remained undecomposed. The process requires care. I have had many explosions occur with very strong tubes, and at considerable risk.

When the tube is cooled, it is found to contain two fluids, and a very compressed atmosphere. The heavier fluid,

on examination, proved to be water, with a little acid and nitrous oxide in solution; the other was nitrous oxide. It appears in a very liquid, limpid, colourless state; and so volatile that the warmth of the hand generally makes it disappear in vapour. The application of ice and salt condenses abundance of it into the liquid state again. It boils readily by the difference of temperature between  $50^{\circ}$  and  $0^{\circ}$ . It does not appear to have any tendency to solidify at  $-10^{\circ}$ . Its refractive power is very much less than that of water, and less than any fluid that has yet been obtained in these experiments, or than any other known fluid. A tube being opened in the air, the nitrous oxide immediately burst into vapour. Another tube opened under water, and the vapour collected and examined, it proved to be nitrous oxide gas. A gage being introduced into a tube, in which liquid nitrous oxide was afterwards produced, gave the pressure of its vapour as equal to above 50 atmospheres at  $45^{\circ}$ .

*Cyanogen.*—Some pure cyanuret of mercury was heated until perfectly dry. A portion was then inclosed in a green glass tube, in the same manner as in former instances, and being collected to one end, was decomposed by heat, whilst the other end was cooled. The cyanogen soon appeared as a liquid: it was limpid, colourless, and very fluid; not altering its state at the temperature of  $0^{\circ}$ . Its refractive power is rather less, perhaps, than that of water. A tube containing it being opened in the air, the expansion within did not appear to be very great; and the liquid passed with comparative slowness into the state of vapour, producing great cold. The vapour, being collected over mercury, proved to be pure cyanogen.

A tube was sealed up with cyanuret of mercury at one end, and a drop of water at the other; the fluid cyanogen was then produced in contact with the water. It did not mix, at least in any considerable quantity, with that fluid, but floated on it, being lighter, though apparently not so much so as ether would be. In the course of some days, action had taken place, the water had become black, and changes, probably such as are known to take place in an aqueous solution of cyanogen, occurred. The pressure of the vapour of cyanogen appeared by the gage to be 3.6 or 3.7 atmospheres at  $45^{\circ}$  F. Its specific gravity was nearly 0.9.

*Ammonia.*—In searching after liquid ammonia,

ammonia, it became necessary, though difficult, to find some dry source of that substance; and I at last resorted to a compound of it, which I had occasion to notice some years since with chloride of silver. When dry chloride of silver is put into ammoniacal gas, as dry as it can be made, it absorbs a large quantity of it; 100 grains condensing above 130 cubical inches of the gas; but the compound thus formed is decomposed by a temperature of  $100^{\circ}$  F. or upwards. A portion of this compound was sealed up in a bent tube, and heated in one leg, whilst the other was cooled by ice or water. The compound thus heated under pressure fused at a comparatively low temperature, and boiled up, giving off ammoniacal gas, which condensed at the opposite end into a liquid.

Liquid ammonia thus obtained was colourless, transparent, and very fluid. Its refractive power surpassed that of any other of the fluids described, and that also of water itself. From the way in which it was obtained, it was evidently as free from water as ammonia in any state could be. When the chloride of silver is allowed to cool, the ammonia immediately returns to it, combining with it, and producing the original compound. During this action a curious combination of effects takes place; as the chloride absorbs the ammonia, heat is produced, the temperature rising up nearly to  $100^{\circ}$ ; whilst a few inches off, at the opposite end of the tube, considerable cold is produced by the evaporation of the fluid. When the whole is retained at the temperature of  $60^{\circ}$ , the ammonia boils till it is dissipated and re-combined. The pressure of the vapour of ammonia is equal to about 6.5 atmospheres at  $50^{\circ}$ . Its specific gravity was 0.76.

*Muriatic Acid.*—When made from pure muriate of ammonia and sulphuric acid, liquid muriatic acid is obtained colourless, as Sir Humphry Davy had anticipated. Its refractive power is greater than that of nitrous oxide, but less than that of water; it is nearly equal to that of carbonic acid. The pressure of its vapour at the temperature of  $50^{\circ}$  is equal to about 40 atmospheres.

*Chlorine.*—The refractive power of fluid chlorine is rather less than that of water. The pressure of its vapour at  $60^{\circ}$  is nearly equal to 4 atmospheres.

Attempts have been made to obtain hydrogen, oxygen, fluoboric, fluosilicic, and phosphuretted hydrogen; gases in the liquid state; but, though all of them have been subjected to great pressure, they have as yet resisted condensation. The difficulty with regard to fluoboric gas consists, probably, in its affinity for sulphuric acid, which, as Dr. Davy has shown, is so great as to raise the sulphuric acid with it in vapour. The experiments will, however, be continued on these and other gases, in the hopes that some of them, at least, will ultimately condense.

*On the Application of Liquids formed by the condensation of Gases as mechanical agents; by Sir HUMPHRY DAVY, Bart. Pres. R. S.*

One of the principal objects that I had in view, in causing experiments to be made on the condensation of different gaseous bodies, by generating them under pressure, was the hope of obtaining vapours, which, from the facility with which their elastic forces might be diminished or increased, by small decrements or increments of temperature, would be applicable to the same purposes as steam.

As soon as I had obtained muriatic acid in the liquid state, a body which M. Bertholet supposed owed its power of being separated from bases by other acids, only to the facility with which it assumes the gaseous form, I had no doubt, as I mentioned in my last communication, that all the other gases which have weaker affinities or greater densities, and which are absorbable to any extent by water, might be rendered fluid by similar means; and, that the conjecture was founded, has been proved by the experiments made with so much industry and ingenuity by Mr. Faraday, and which I have had the pleasure of communicating to the society.

The elasticity of vapours in contact with the liquids from which they are produced, under high pressures, by high temperatures, such as those of alcohol and water, is known to increase in a much higher ratio than the arithmetical one of the temperature; but the exact law is not yet determined; and the result is a complicated one, and depends upon circumstances which require to be ascertained by experiment. Thus the ratio of the elastic force, dependent upon pressure, is to be combined with that of the expansive force dependent upon temperature; and the greater loss of radiant heat at high temperatures, and



and the development of latent heat in compression, and the necessity for its re-absorption in expansion (as the rationale of the subject is at present understood) must awaken some doubts as to the economical results to be obtained by employing the steam of water under very great pressures, and at very elevated temperatures.

No such doubts, however, can arise with respect to the use of such liquids, as require for their existence even a compression equal to that of the weight of 30 or 40 atmospheres: and where common temperatures, or slight elevations of them, are sufficient to produce an immense elastic force; and when the principal question to be discussed, is whether the effect of mechanical motion is to be most easily produced by an increase or diminution of heat by artificial means.

With the assistance of Mr. Faraday I have made some experiments on this subject, and the results have answered my most sanguine expectations. Sulphuretted hydrogen, which condenses readily at  $3^{\circ}$  F., under a pressure equal to that which balances the elastic force of an atmosphere compressed to  $\frac{1}{14}$ , had its elastic force increased so as to equal that of an atmosphere compressed to  $\frac{1}{17}$  by an increase of  $47^{\circ}$  of temperature. Liquid muriatic acid at  $3^{\circ}$ , exerted an elastic force equivalent to that of an atmosphere compressed to  $\frac{1}{26}$ ; by an increase of  $22^{\circ}$ , it gained an elastic force equivalent to that of an atmosphere compressed to  $\frac{1}{25}$ ; and by a farther addition of  $26^{\circ}$ , an elastic force equivalent to that of air condensed to  $\frac{1}{46}$  of its primitive volume. These experiments were made in thick glass tubes hermetically sealed. The degree of pressure was estimated by the change of volume of air confined by mercury in a small graduated gage, and placed in a part of the tube exposed to the atmosphere, and the temperatures were diminished from the degree at which the gage was introduced, that is, the atmospheric temperature by freezing mixtures; so that the temperature of the air within the gage could not be considerably altered; and as the elastic fluid surrounding the gage must have had a higher temperature than the condensed fluid, the diminution of the elastic force of the vapour from the fluids cannot be considered as overrated.

From the immense differences between the increase of elastic force in gases under high and low pressures, by

similar increments of temperature, there can be no doubt that the denser the vapour, or the more difficult of condensation the gas, the greater will be its power under changes of temperature as a mechanical agent: thus carbonic acid will be much more powerful than muriatic acid. In the only experiment which has been tried upon it, its force was found to be nearly equal to that of air compressed to  $\frac{1}{26}$  at  $12^{\circ}$  F., and of air compressed to  $\frac{1}{36}$  at  $32^{\circ}$  degrees, making an increase equal to the weight of 13 atmospheres by an increase of 20 of temperature; and this immense elastic force of 36 atmospheres being exerted at the freezing point of water.\* And azote, if it could be obtained fluid, would, there is no doubt, be far more powerful than carbonic acid; and hydrogen, in such a state, would exert a force almost incalculably great, and liable to immense changes from the slightest variations of temperature.

To illustrate this idea, I shall quote an experiment on alcohol of sulphur.

The temperature of this body was raised 20 degrees above its boiling point, and its elastic force examined: it was found equal to less than that of air compressed to  $\frac{1}{4}$ . It was now heated to  $320^{\circ}$  under a pressure equal to that of air condensed to  $\frac{1}{17}$ , and a similar increment of 20 degrees added: its elastic force became equivalent to that of an atmosphere compressed to  $\frac{1}{99}$ .

I hope soon to be able to repeat these experiments in a more minute and accurate way; but the general results appear so worthy the attention of practical mechanics, that I think it a duty to lose no time in bringing them forward, even in their present imperfect state.

In applying the condensed gases as mechanical agents, there will be some difficulty; the materials of the apparatus must be at least as strong and as perfectly joined as those used by Mr. Perkins in his high pressure steam-engine: but the small differences of temperature required to produce an elastic

\* Since this paper was read, Mr. Faraday has ascertained that the vapour of ammonia at  $32^{\circ}$  exerts an elastic force equal to that of an atmosphere compressed to  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and at  $50^{\circ}$  to that of an atmosphere compressed to  $\frac{1}{65}$ : and that the vapour of nitrous oxide at  $32^{\circ}$  has an elastic force equal to that of an atmosphere compressed to  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; and at  $45^{\circ}$  to an atmosphere compressed to  $\frac{1.0}{51.3}$  nearly.



elastic force equal to the pressure of many atmospheres, will render the risk of explosion extremely small; and, if future experiments should realize the views here developed, the mere difference of temperature between sunshine and shade, and air and water, or the effects of evaporation from a moist surface, will be sufficient to produce results, which have hitherto been obtained only by a great expenditure of fuel.

I shall conclude this communication by a few general observations arising out of this enquiry.

There is a simple mode of liquefying the gases, which at first view appears paradoxical, namely, by the application of heat; it consists in placing them in one leg of a bent sealed tube confined by mercury, and applying heat to ether, or alcohol, or water, in the other end. In this manner, by the pressure of the vapour of ether, I have liquefied prussic gas and sulphureous acid gas, the only two on which I have made experiments; and these gases in being reproduced occasioned cold.

There can be little doubt that these general facts of the condensation of the gases will have many practical applications. They offer easy methods of impregnating liquids with carbonic acid and other gases, without the necessity of common mechanical pressure.

They afford means of producing great diminutions of temperature, by the rapidity with which large quantities of liquids may be rendered aeriform; and as compression occasions similar effects to cold, in preventing the formation of elastic substances, there is great reason to believe that it may be successfully employed for the preservation of animal and vegetable substances for the purposes of food.

*On the Changes of volume produced in Gases in different states of Density, by heat.*

In investigating the laws of the elastic forces exerted by vapours or gases raised from liquids by increase of temperature under compression, one of the most important circumstances to be considered is the rate of the expansion, or, what is equivalent, of the elastic

force, in atmospheres in different states of density.

It has been shown by the experiments of MM. Dalton and Gay Lussac, that elastic fluids of very different specific gravities expand equally by equal increments of temperature; or, as it may be more correctly expressed, according to the elucidations of MM. Dulong and Petit, that mercury and air, or gases, are equivalent in their expansions for any number of degrees in the thermometrical scale between the freezing and boiling points of water; and the early researches of M. Amontons seemed to show that the increase of the spring or elastic force of air by increase of temperature, was in the direct ratio of its density. I am not however acquainted with any direct researches upon the changes of volume produced in gases in very different states of condensation and rarefaction by changes of temperature, and the importance of the enquiry, in relation to the subject of my last communication to the society, induced me to undertake the following experiments.

Dry atmospherical air was included in a tube by mercury, and its temperature raised from 32° Fahrenheit to 212°, and its expansion accurately marked. The same volumes of air, but of double and of more than triple the density under a pressure of 30 and 65 inches of mercury, were treated in the same manner, and in the same tubes; and when the necessary corrections were made for the difference of pressure of the removed column of mercury, it was found that the expansions were exactly the same.

As apparatus was constructed, in which the expansions of rare air confined by columns of mercury were examined and compared with the expansions of equal volumes of air under common pressure; when it appeared, that for an equal number of degrees of Fahrenheit's scale, and between 32° and 212° they were precisely equal, whether the air was  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ , or  $\frac{1}{6}$  of its natural density.

Similar experiments were made, but they were necessarily less precise, with air condensed six and expanded fifteen times, with similar results.

## NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

*Number III. of the Irish Melodies, arranged for the Piano-Forte and Harp, with Original, Introductory, Intermediate, and Concluding, Symphonies; composed by John Whitaker. 5s.*

THE airs in the present number of this deservedly popular work, are those of "Ceandubh delish," "Planxty Johnstone," "Thamaina hulla," "Heigho, ho! my Jacky!" "Oonagh," "Fairy Queen," "Thady you gander," "Thy fair bosom," "I once had a true love," "The Banks of Banna," "The Six-pence," and "Gage Fane." These melodies, occupying twenty-one pages, furnish samples of taste in the selector, equal to any evidences of that quality of the mind that are found in the best compilations of the day. It is, moreover, due to Mr. Whitaker to say, that, in his basses, accompaniments, and occasional embellishments, he has uniformly consulted the style or cast of his originals, and thereby not only heightened, but elucidated their characters.

*Rondo for the Piano-Forte; composed by Joseph de Pinna. 1s. 6d.*

The subject of this rondo, or something very much resembling it, we have heard before; but, admitting it to be original, it does credit to Mr. de Pinna's imagination. The principal merit, however, in a composition of this species, lies in the good conduct of the super-added matter, the happiness of the returns to the theme, and the various yet analogous thoughts by which the main body of the piece is supplied. A rondo is evolutionary; by its very nature; and, when a felicitous subject is handled with a dexterity that draws from it every adscititious idea, that makes it, what it ever should be, the salient point of all the prominent passages, every effect is attained of which a rondo is capable. Of this latter excellence, the composition before us possesses a creditable portion, and claims the favourable notice of the public.

*Elementary Elucidation of the Major and Minor of Music, exemplifying the Diatonic Scales, &c. &c. The whole prepared and arranged by R. J. Stephenson. 2s. 6d.*

This work, for the attainment of its useful and laudable object, concisely classes, on a peculiar plan, the progressive creation and reduction of the sharps and flats, gives the relative affinities of the major and minor keys, explanatory

gamuts, and a synopsis of the cliffs, followed by examples of transposition, revolving chromatically throughout the octave. So systematic a process, it will strike the reader as promising; and we feel ourselves to be justified in confirming the favourable impression. The whole appears to us to be the result of a well-cogitated design, and not to possess a point but what has been well considered, and cautiously adopted. The whole occupying but five pages, but their contents are *multum in parvo*, and claim to be studied by all who are emulous of theoretical proficiency.

*"O Mary turn those eyes away," a favourite Song, the Words and Air by Samuel Smith, esq.; arranged with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte, by John Bardsley.*

The passages of this air run smoothly into each other, and are not wholly devoid of grace. The music forms an appropriate appendage to the words, which, perhaps, possess more of pathos than of poetry. However, as a trifle, it is rather an auspicious specimen of the abilities of the composer, and the accompaniment by Mr. Bardsley forms a favourable illustration of the melody.

*A Selection of Chants never before published; together with a Sanctus and Kyrie Eleison. The whole arranged in score, with an Adaptation for the Organ or Piano-Forte, by George Cleland. 5s.*

In this collection of ecclesiastical music we find very little to which the most fastidious critic might object; and much that claims the warm expression of our praise. Mr. Cleland, a young man, and, as we understand, lately from Bath, appears to possess considerable natural talent, and to have studied with success the melodies of that portion of the publication which is his own, evince a free and flowing fancy, and the combinations bespeak more than a common acquaintance with the principles of harmony. Mr. C. concludes his prefatory address to his subscribers, with hoping that, this being his first attempt in this style of composition, it will be considered as some apology for him, should any irregularities present themselves to the eyes of more experienced judges;—but experienced judges, we feel assured will say, that his apology, however becoming in a young candidate for professional celebrity, was by no means needful.



◀ *A New Sonata for the Piano-Forte; composed by E. Solis. 3s.*

This sonata has for two of its commendable features, spirit and delicacy. The subject of the first movement is bold and energetic; that of the second, smooth and sentimental, and the third opens in an animating and engaging style. On the whole, therefore, Mr. Solis, in this effort of his skilful and ingenious pen, has produced an evidence of his qualifications as a piano-composer, which ought to encourage him to continue to exercise his talent in that province of his art. To accumulate patronage, he has, we think, but to proceed.

*The celebrated Medley Overture to the Siege of Rochelle; composed, selected, and arranged, for the Piano-Forte, by W. P. R. Cope. 2s. 6d.*

There is, we think, in this modification of the Overture to the Siege of Rochelle, sufficient pleasantness and diversity to recommend it to the favourable notice of piano-forte practitioners. The movements are not only agreeable in themselves, but judiciously opposed to each other, and both borrow and impart an effect which augments the effect of the composition.

*Military Divertissement, and Quick Step, for the Piano-Forte.*

In compositions ushered to the public under the denomination of *Military Music*, it too frequently falls within the demarcation of our duty, to censure, and rarely to commend. However, as regarding the publication now before us, we proceed in our task cheerfully, because we find it pleasing. The character of the piece is bold and martial; and, if we do not every-where meet with the union of grace and strength, we are, by the chequered cast of the modulation, lulled into contentedness, while we are gratified by variety. The first movement is striking, the passages are felicitously conceived and effectively blended. The concluding *Quick Step* is vivacious, and only requires novelty to make it generally attractive. Viewed as a whole, the piece before us is no way unworthy the attention, either of masters or of amateurs.

*The Gufiz Rondo for the Piano-Forte; composed by Samuel Poole. 1s.*

The style of this rondo, in the texture of which Mr. Poole has ingeniously

interwoven Rossini's favourite Cavatina "*Aurora! Sorgerai*," is familiar and pleasing. The whole is comprised in two movements; and the design of the author has included as much variety as, perhaps, an intended trille would admit.

#### THE DRAMA.

The exertions in the management of both the national theatres continue to keep pace with the claims of the public; and the result has been, the production of spirited and meritorious performances, and the ensuring full and splendid houses. The royal visitation at Drury-Lane on the first of December, and at Covent Garden on the third, augmented the general elat of the season, and threw an exhilarating glow on the efforts of both the well-appointed companies.

At Drury-Lane, the skill of management has vied with, while it has been more successful, than at Covent-Garden. Dowton's *Dr. Cantwell*, Macready's *Gracchus*, *Macbeth*, *Leontes*, and *Rolla*; Braham's *Henry Bertram*, *Prince Orlando*, and *Hawthorn*; Kean's *Richard*, and *Othello*; and Miss Stephens's *Diana Vernon*, and *Rosetta*, have formed a combination of excellence that commanded the most crowded audiences, and extorted the warmest applause. Mr. Elliston's indefatigable activity, seconded by his spirit and judgment, has certainly succeeded in drawing around him a phalanx of talent, girted by which, he stands secure of the continuance of popularity and public patronage, and of maintaining all the honour his exertions have acquired and deserved.

At Covent-Garden, Young's *King John*, *Sir Pertinax*, *Mac Sycophant*, *Hamlet*, and *Beverley*; Mr. Kemble's *Charles Surface*, *Benedict*, and other equally distinguished characters; Sinclair's *Henry Bertram*, *Prince Orlando*, *Young Meadows*, and *Trunmore*; Miss Paton's *Floretta*, *Rosetta*, and *Annette*; and Miss Treg's *Ophelia*, have proved, as we think they ever will, highly attractive, and diffused over the representations a lustre, which veiled the failure of Mrs. Heman's tragedy, called *The Vespers of Palermo*, and sustained undiminished the merited credit of the theatre.



## NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN DECEMBER:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

*Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.*

THE political occurrences and civil warfare in Greece render highly acceptable any authentic account of its present condition. In our last number we introduced some glowing pictures, drawn by Greeks themselves, for the realization of which we devoutly pray, and we are now called upon to notice the more qualified report of a distinguished British traveller. SIR WILLIAM GELL, so deservedly respected for his high classical attainments, is the authority to whom we are thus indebted. *His Journey in the Morea* was made in 1820 and 1821; and, although this preceded the successes of the Greeks, yet it describes with fidelity the condition of the inhabitants, and the feelings engendered as the forerunner of what has since followed. We are sorry, however, to observe, that Sir William does not think public liberty worth the sacrifices necessary to attain it, and he taunts the Greeks about their present sufferings in its cause. For our parts, on the contrary, we think life so intolerable without civil liberty, that, in its defence, it ought to be willingly sacrificed, even against moderated despotism; but, when opposed to such despotism as that of the Turks, existence and social ease are quite out of the question. The deterioration of the Greek character, of which the author complains, is doubtless owing to the vassalage in which the Greeks live, while the liberality of the Turks is easily exercised at the cost of the poor Greeks. Independently of this leaning to the strong, the volume abounds in various information, and is embellished with a variety of striking views, and with many spirited sketches of the costume and physiognomy both of Greeks and Turks.

The bookselling proprietors of Shakespeare have brought out a very neat edition of the whole of his dramatic works in a single volume, octavo. It is printed from the corrected text of Steevens and Malone, and prepared by a Glossary and life. All that can be said of such a volume regards the typography, and this is clear and elegant.

DR. BREWSTER has edited and republished an edition of *Euler's* invaluable *Letters to a German Princess*. Every thing in them is good of its kind, but there is too much metaphysical enquiry, and it would have been more acceptable as a book for young persons, if a third of the whole had been altogether rejected. We regret, also, that the editor's notes are so very scanty, while so many subjects called for modern elucidation.

MR. J. W. JONES has produced a very useful and elegant appendage to one of the best English Classics, *Blackstone's Commentaries*, in a faithful translation of all its Latin, Greek, Italian, and French Quotations, as well as to the notes of the best editors. Such a volume, so ably executed, will of course be joined to the original in every library where it has place, and will be highly useful to law students of every denomination.

LAW, BISHOP of CHESTER, has published *A Sermon*, for the benefit of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, and for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders. We extract the following passage, for the sake of the important information which it conveys:—“The period at length arrives, when the prisoners must be removed from all further discipline and restraint. But, when thus liberated, whither are they to go? to what place can they direct their steps or views? They may have seen the error of their ways: they may be desirous of abandoning the course they have unhappily run. But how are they to regain the path of honest livelihood? Character is gone: professions are not believed: even the most compassionate, they who most sensibly feel and lament the frailties of our nature, are nevertheless afraid to receive under their roof a practised criminal, the hitherto supposed associate of the vilest and most abandoned characters. This is the sad scene which presents itself to many a discharged and repentant prisoner. His course, alas! is almost certain. His former haunts and companions are ready to receive him, and scarcely does there appear to be any other alternative. With such facilities and inducements on one side, with such difficulties and obstacles on the other, we cannot wonder, neither ought we too severely to condemn these ill-fated outcasts, if they relapse once more into their former habits: if the last state of such offenders become worse than the first. The Committee, therefore, of Prison Discipline, would have but imperfectly discharged their labour of love, if they had not directed their attention to the prisoners, at this the most decisive period of their lives. And here the friends of humanity cannot too warmly applaud their humane exertions. In the very feelings and spirit of the religion of Jesus Christ, they have established a ‘Temporary Refuge;’ into which youthful prisoners may be received on their first discharge from prison. In it they are taught some useful

useful employment or trade, by the practice of which they may earn their livelihood, when they are again thrown upon the world. Nor is this all. They, at the same time, are instructed in the principles of religion, in the knowledge of their duty both to God and man. With this view, the service of our church is regularly administered twice on each Sabbath, and once on every other day of the week. Can any one receive the very mention of such an establishment, without applauding the motive? Can he hear of such a deed, without the wish, and an effort, we trust, to uphold and increase its utility?"

CRUISE'S *Narrative of a Ten Months' Residence in New Zealand*, is necessarily interesting, as relating to islands so considerable, and so important in the geographical position. The independence of the South Americans will tend to increase their importance in a political point of view. The object of the voyage was to bring to England, for the use of our dock-yards, a quantity of the beautiful straight-trees called *kaukaterres* and *cowries*, some of which grow 100 feet without a branch, and others less in height are forty feet in girth. It is impossible to follow the author through his Narrative, which, however, is interesting for its incidents and information, and is the best modern account that has appeared of these islands.

MR. THOMAS REID'S *Travels in Ireland*, followed by sketches of the circumstances and condition of the people and country, merit general perusal in England and Scotland, and the special attention of our statesmen and legislators. Mr. Reid's facts will be the more credited, because he is not a party man; but, we are sorry to say, they confirm all that we have read and heard of the deplorable state of the population, and of the wicked policy of which this otherwise fine country is the victim. The work very properly commences with a brief history of Ireland, by which the reader is enabled to trace effects to their causes. The author liberally quotes Mr. Wakefield as authority, and confirms our opinion of that gentleman's great work; but his own book, as more succinct, is likely, as it deserves, to obtain more general circulation.

A very useful little manual for medical students has just made its appearance under the title of the *Pupil's Pharmacopœia*, which is a translation, word for word, of the London Latin Pharmacopœia, and may be read either in English or Latin, as the original text is printed, and the translated word is rendered in italics. Remarks are introduced on the chemistry of the combinations employed; the doses of medicines are inserted; and foot-notes are appended, teaching the antidotes to be had recourse to, in cases of accidental or designed poison.

MR. EARLE has published an interesting volume, entitled, *Practical Observations in Surgery*, in which he opposes the recent statements of Sir Astley Cooper respecting the impossibility of union to any effect after fractures of the neck of the thigh bone within the capsule of the joint. It is always more or less useful for the dogmas of high authority to be called in question, since there is a tendency in the human mind to receive implicitly doctrines propounded by men of acknowledged capacity; and, in the present instance, the attention of the junior members of the profession will be summoned to a sort of independent exercise, which might not have been the case but for the able strictures of Mr. Earle. No one, after reading the book before us, will doubt the surgical tact or the literary ability of its author; but here and there, we must say, friendly as we are to opposition, that a party spirit is too conspicuous in the criticisms of Mr. E. upon the doctrines and sentiments of his justly-celebrated antagonist.

*The Dublin Problems*, or Questions to the Candidates from the Gold Medal from 1816 to 1822. This volume is curious, as exhibiting the spirit of modern university instruction; and, in that respect, merits reference to a committee of parliament. Pedantry accumulated on pedantry, and sustained by pride, is abusing public confidence, and the modern university-courses call for the special revision of qualified authorities.

DR. SHEARMAN, president of the London Medical Society, has published a small volume on the subject of debility as leading to chronic disease. This production we think very well timed in the present day, when the views of pathologists are too much directed towards vascular conditions as explicatory of every thing. The whole is neatly written and ably argued; and, if there are controvertible points introduced, so much the better for the thinking reader.

MR. NATHAN'S *History and Theory of Music* is a very pleasing and interesting volume, displaying much knowledge of the subject on which it treats, and considerable powers even in literary composition; in respect, however, to this latter quality, we find more of talent than taste, more of natural ability than acquired correctness; and, in the event of the book reaching, as it deserves, to a second edition, we advise the author, prior to publication, to submit it to some friend for correction, on whose knowledge and fidelity he can rely for pointing out inaccuracies. We were particularly gratified with the chapter in the present work, which treats of Expression in Music; and the whole book, we repeat, deserves approbation.

The Associated Society of Apothecaries and



and Surgeon-Apothecaries have issued a very creditable volume of *Transactions*, in which will be found some interesting matter both for students and practitioners. We first meet with an historical account of the Society, its objects and progress; next follows a very able paper by Mr. Alcock, on the present condition of medical science, and on the mode in which medical studies ought to be prosecuted by the individual destined for general practice. Essays of a miscellaneous nature, surgical and medical, theoretical and practical, are introduced both by members of the association, and some physicians of distinguished name. The volume, it must be admitted, is rather too bulky in proportion to the papers it contains; but this will not be the case, it is hoped, with the subsequent ones, since the length of the preliminary essays is the cause of it in the present instance.

A bulky volume has appeared of the *Debates, Evidence, and Documents*, on the Charges against Thorpe, High Sheriff of Dublin, for unduly empanneling a Grand Jury on the Bills for insulting the Lord Lieutenant at the theatre. As the charges were passionately laid for high treason, we do not blame the decision of the jury; but the facts which came out on this case, as well as other facts of daily occurrence, prove the doctrine which have always maintained, that all juries ought to be convened in exact rotation from at least three districts of the jurisdiction. Till this is reformed by law, there is no security against packing juries; and, of course, trial by jury is really but a delusive form. No discretion ought to lie with a sheriff, even if he were always chosen by the people, and necessarily a man of worthy spirit. Rotation from three districts would make the institution perfect, and the adoption of such a law is even more important to personal liberty and security than a reform of parliament itself. The volume contains the regulations of Orange Lodges, and many other curious documents connected with Irish politics.

Mr. CURTIS has published a third edition, enlarged, of his valuable *Treatise on the Physiology and Diseases of the Ear*. His great practice has enabled him to assemble many valuable facts; and his work is therefore important, with reference not only to its practical character, but as referring to a precious organ, whose diseases are as inconvenient as painful.

A *Formulary for the Preparation and Mode of Employing several New Remedies*; namely, the nux vomica, morphine, prussic acid, strychnin, veratrine, the active principles of the cinchonas, emetine, iodine, &c. with an introduction and copious notes, have been published, by CHARLES THOMAS HADEN, surgeon to the Chelsea

and Brompton Dispensary, &c." A varied experience of more than ten years (says Mr. H.), both in the laboratory and at the bedside, leads me to affirm that medicines and poisons act in the same manner on man as on animals. I would willingly try on myself substances which have been proved to be innocent when given to animals; but I would not recommend any one to make the experiment in an inverse way. Time alone can pronounce definitely of the advantages and inconveniences of these new remedies; but which ever way it may be, the following pages may be useful, by teaching the mode of preparing them without making it necessary to consult general treatises of chemistry or pharmacy, and by giving medical men every facility in submitting them to personal experience, which is often after all the only really profitable course. If a review be made of the different new remedies which have been lately proposed, will it not be seen, that each of them is pretended to have certain peculiar and distinctive properties, which, if they really belong to them, are greatly to be valued when properly applied to the treatment of disease? *Digitalis*, for instance, seems to exert a direct influence on the action of the heart and arteries. *Colchicum* appears to do the same thing with the addition of a purgative quality. *Prussic acid* seems to have similar powers, with the additional one of appearing to act particularly on the mucous membranes. *Strychnine* in like manner is said to exert a peculiar influence over the nerves which supply muscles with their energy; or, perhaps, it has the power of increasing the irritability of the muscles themselves. *Iodine* seems to possess a similar stimulating power, which is particularly expended on that part of the system which is called lymphatic. For introducing to the British faculty, the formulæ by which these important remedies may be beneficially administered, the translator is entitled to much public gratitude.

Several institutions have recently been proposed for relief from the losses by shipwreck. We wish they were extended to consequences of storms by land as well as sea. In connexion with this proper feeling, as far as it goes, SIR W. HILLARY has published an appeal to the nation, in which he enlarges with eloquence and pathos on the sufferings of the sea-faring classes, and makes out a case which demands the energies of public benevolence, equal to any other subject of its meritorious exertion. We are glad to see that the pamphlet has reached a second edition, and have no doubt but Sir William will live to see his public spirit requited by success.

No subject is more important, in a social and domestic point of view, than the skillful



ful management of fruit-trees; and, as all knowledge on such subjects is derived from experience, we are glad to see it fully treated of by Mr. Charles Harrison, gardener of Wortley-hall. In an octavo volume, sanctioned by a splendid list of subscribers, Mr. H. has discussed the entire subject, "root and branch." The method of culture, and the disease of trees, are so practically and clearly discussed, that the general circulation of the volume cannot fail to be eminently useful. It has long been our wish to see all fire-wood trees yield to productive ones, and thereby render mere subsistence a secondary consideration in a civilized country.

The *Phrenological Journal*, a new quarterly publication, has just issued from the press at Edinburgh. It professes to contain the essays of the Phrenological Society of that city,—a society newly formed, and containing among its members the principal philosophers of Edinburgh. It is a remarkable circumstance, that, after Drs. Gall and Spurzheim had laboured to found a school of phrenology in most of the capital towns of Europe without success, the first regularly-organized society of craniologists should be formed at Edinburgh, where the most violent opposition had been made to the new system; and where Dr. Spurzheim found it almost impossible to make a single convert. The first lecture on phrenology ever given in Edinburgh was read at the Wernerian Society by Dr. Forster, who composed his paper on a zoological subject at the request of the president himself, Professor Jamieson; and numerous craniological drawings were made by the celebrated artist Mr. Lizars, and exhibited to the Society. But the doctor, having interwoven the system of human phrenology with that of animals, some of the members of the Society took offence, and the paper was not received and published by them. Professor Jamieson paid the most polite attention to the author of the paper, and had previously requested him to become a member of the Society; but it was found impossible to stem the torrent of prejudice raised against the new doctrine, which seemed to have a tendency to refer the animal and the human intelligence to the same physical causes. Dr. F. determined, therefore, not to be proposed as a member; this happened in the spring of 1816. A few weeks afterwards, Dr. Spurzheim arrived in Edinburgh; and the strange treatment he received is better known to the public already by the printed account of it. After all this, it is very remarkable that Edinburgh should have produced the first regular Society of Phrenologists; who are now pursuing the system of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, and have written one of the ablest papers in its defence.

## LIST OF NEW WORKS.

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A Guide to Practical Farriery, containing Hints on the Diseases of Horses and Neat Cattle, with many valuable and original recipes from the practice of an eminent veterinary surgeon; by J. Pursglove, sen. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A Treatise upon Breeding, Rearing, and Feeding, Cheviot and Black-faced Sheep in high Districts, with some account of, and a complete cure for, that fatal malady the Rot, together with observations upon laying out and conducting a Store Farm; by John Fairbairn, farmer, in Lammernmuir. 8vo. 5s. bds.

## ANTIQUITIES.

Sabæan Researches, in a Series of Essays, addressed to distinguished Antiquaries, and including the substance of a Course of Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, on the engraved Hieroglyphics of Chaldaea, Egypt, and Canaan; by John Landseer, F.S.A. 4to. with numerous plates, 2l. 12s. 6d.

## CLASSICS.

Xenophontis Memorabilia Socratis, cum Apologia Socratis eidem Auctori vulgo adscripta, cum Texta et Notis Plurimus J. G. Schneideri, auxit Notis et Variis Lectionibus, ex Simpson et Benwell, excerptis Johannes Greenwood, M.A. domus Petri apud Cantabrigiensem imper Socius, et Regii Orphanotrophii-Christi e Præceptoribus, accesserunt L. C. Valkenaerii et D. Ruhnkensii Annotationes Integra. 8vo. 9s. bds.—with Latin Version, 10s. 6d. bds.

L. Annei Senecæ Tragædiæ recensuit et accuravit Joannes Carey, LL.D. 21mo. 6s. boards.

## DRAMA.

Mary Stuart, a tragedy; the Maid of Orleans, a tragedy; from the German of Schiller, with a Life of the Author; by the Rev. H. Salvin, M.B. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Joseph and his Brethren, a Scriptural Drama; by H. L. Howard. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards.

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at one view the external and internal parts of the organ, &c.; by Thomas Buchanan, folio, 12s. 6d. bds.

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Sermons of the late Rev. James Saurin, pastor of the French Church at the Hague. Translated by the Rev. R. Robinson, Hebr'y Hunter, D.D. and the Rev. Joseph Sutcliffe, A.M. With additional Sermons, now first translated; the whole corrected and revised by the Rev. Samuel Burder, A.M. 6 vols. 8vo. with portrait of the author. 3l. 3s. boards.

The Seventh and Eighth Volumes of a New and Uniform Edition of the whole Works of John Owen, D.D., Vice-chancellor of the University of Oxford, and Dean of Christ Church; to be completed in 16 vols. 8vo. 12s.

The Anti-Swedenberg. 12mo. 2s. 6d. bds. A Course of Lectures, illustrative of the Pilgrim's Progress; by the Rev. Daniel Warr, Haverfordwest. 8vo. 8s.

A Charge delivered at the Primary Triennial Visitation of the Province of Munster, in 1823; by Richard, archbishop of Cashel. 8vo. 1s.

The Doctrines of General Redemption, as held by the Church of England and by the early Dutch Arminians, exhibited in their Scriptural Evidence, and in their Connection with the Civil and Religious Liberties of Mankind; by James Nichols. 1 vol. 8vo. 16s. boards.

#### VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Travels through part of the United States and Canada, 1818 and 1819; by John M. Duncan, A.B. 2 vols. post 8vo. 16s. boards.

Vol. II. of Travels in the Interior of Southern Africa; by W. J. Burchell, esq. completing the work; 4to. with 116 coloured and black engravings. 4l. 14s. 6d.

Travels into Chile over the Andes, in the years 1820 and 1821; with some Sketches of the Production and Agriculture, Mines, Inhabitants, &c. illustrated with 30 plates, &c. by P. Schmidtmeier. 4to. 2l. 2s. boards.



# VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS;

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

**W**E have seen many attempts to explain the principles of Mr. Perkins's new steam-engine, but none which is more likely to render them plain to every capacity than the observations contained in the *Four Dialogues*, just published between an Oxford Tutor and a Disciple of the Common Sense Philosophy. Many of our readers will therefore thank us for giving place to the passage:—

“The basis of Mr. Perkins's improvement consists in his bringing water into actual contact with the metal, by which the excitement is directly communicated to the water, which excitement, heretofore, has been allowed to dissipate itself by the simultaneous generation of steam. The atonic motion, transferred by the fixation of the gases in the process of the external combustion, passes through the substance of the vessel containing the water, and its first effect has been to convert the adjoining liquid into steam. Room being allowed in ordinary boilers for the expansion of this steam, the ultimate force consisted only of the first simple force; or, if accelerated, the acceleration depended on the vague dimensions and decreasing strength of an extended surface of boiler. But Mr. Perkins has contrived to press his liquid into his boiler, or generator, home to the interior surface of his generator, and to keep it full, so that no steam can be simultaneously generated; and hence, as the motion transferred by the fixation of the gases in the adjacent combustion is not simultaneously distributed in steam, the contained water receives all the acceleration of excitement of which it is susceptible. This accumulated excitement does not, however, burst the generator, because the strength, other things alike, is inversely as the dimensions, and the thickness can conveniently, in so small a bulk, be increased to any required degree; thus, less of the motion, transferred from the combustion is lost, than when, by the old system, steam was simultaneously generated; and the continued addition accelerates the excitement of the water, on the principle of accelerated motion in falling bodies. From this effect, of acceleration, which cannot be complete in an ordinary expanded boiler, Mr. Perkins obtains great excitement with much less fuel, or less gas-fixing, by combustion. He loses no motion, and he appropriates the whole by an accelerated result. The expansive force is all the motion of the gases fixed by the combustion; and, as long as the strength of cohesion in the materials of the generator is greater than the expansive force, no explosion can take place. But, as soon as Mr. P. has sufficiently excited his

water, he allows some of it to escape, and every drop then evolves in steam many hundred times the original bulk. The excited atoms, of course, perform large orbits, creating a local vacuum, therefore, a perception of coldness to the evaporating hand plunged into it, and a force of expansion equal to any required, as 500lbs. or 20,000lbs. to the square inch. It is a case of motion compressed. The confined atoms of water are not to be supposed at rest; on the contrary, no motion is lost or gained in the whole process. It previously existed in the gases of the atmosphere; these are fixed by the combustion, which is a mere process of gaseous fixation; the generator and its contained water are placed in contact; the atoms in water receive the motion, but are unable, for want of space, to exhibit any of it in forming steam; the continuance of the transfer of motion causes acceleration, and a violent tendency to escape, which, however, is prevented, till the excitement is sufficient to evolve gas of the required power. Rationally explained, Mr. P.'s machine is founded on principles strictly philosophical:—he has safely generated a force before unknown; and, if he had failed to apply it with skill, his past reputation, as a mechanic of the first order, would have been undeserved. *Till we have fallen upon a method of applying gases themselves in various degrees of condensation, as contrasted mechanical powers, we must be content to regard Mr. Perkins's contrivance for producing the same power with one gallon of water as with sixty, and with one bushel of coals as with four, as the limit of human ingenuity in this branch of human art. At the same time I am persuaded, that the application of the force transferred by combustion through water, for the purpose of arriving at mechanical power, will by posterity be considered as a very bungling procedure; and I think that it has been continued merely because mankind have been confounded by the nonsense about caloric; and, in consequence, have not understood the nature and source of the power which they were applying.*”

Volume the Second is announced of *Travels in the Interior of Southern Africa*, by W. J. BURCHELL, esq. with a large and entirely new map, and 116 coloured and black engravings. The author penetrated into the heart of the Continent, to the depth of nearly 1100 miles; and, besides the complete narrative of daily occurrences, as far as the most distant town in the Interior, and of the various transactions with the natives, this work contains a general account of the inhabitants, and interesting

interesting contributions to the sciences of zoology and botany; above 63,000 objects of which were preserved and brought to England. In the geography of the extra-tropical part of Southern Africa, a map thirty-three inches by twenty-eight, founded on numerous astronomical observations; and of an entirely-new construction, will be found to present considerable improvements, and to rectify many inaccuracies. In the second volume will be found an interesting account of the native tribes, with whom the author lived on terms which gave him very favourable opportunities for discovering their true character.

Rameses, an Egyptian Tale, with historical notes of the era of the Pharaohs, is announced in three volumes. It has been a vehicle to convey illustration of Egyptian antiquities, and of a great epoch in its history.

Memoirs are printing of the Life and Writings of Mrs. FRANCES SHERIDAN, mother of the late Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan, and author of "Sidney Biddulph," "Nourjahad," and "the Discovery," with remarks upon a late Life of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan, criticism and selections from the works of Mrs. Sheridan, and biographical anecdotes of her family and contemporaries, by her grand-daughter, ALICIA LEFANU.

A History of the Origin and Progress of the Greek Revolution, is preparing By E. BLAQUIERE, esq.

The twelfth part of Views on the Southern Coast of England, from drawings by J. M. W. TURNER, R.A. &c. and engraved by W. B. and G. COOKE, and other eminent artists, is on the eve of publication; and the four remaining parts, which will complete the work, will speedily follow.

The Odes of Anacreon of Teos, as translated into English verse, by W. RICHARDSON, esq. are in the press.

In the press, and will appear immediately, in one volume, octavo, with a portrait from an acknowledged likeness, Memoirs of Rossini, consisting of anecdotes of his life and of his professional career, by the Author of the lives of Haydn and Mozart, printed in an uniform manner with the translation of that work.

The several Treatises of the late James Baverstock, esq. on the Brewery, are about to be collected into one volume, with notes, together with an introduction, containing a biographical

sketch of the author, a paper on specific gravities, and on the various hydrostatical instruments which have been used in the brewery, by his son, J. H. BAVERSTOCK, F.R.S.A.

Mr. BULLOCK, with the laudable spirit of enterprise which distinguishes his character, has visited Mexico, and returned with a rich cargo of relics and antiquities, an account of which is preparing for press.

Dr. MARTIN, registrar and secretary of the Royal Humane Society, &c. is about to deliver a course of Lectures on the Preservation of Life, from the effects of submersion, strangulation, suffocation by noxious vapours, poisons, &c.

A Sketch of the System of Education at New Lanark, by R. D. OWEN, is in the press, and will appear in a few days.

The Annual Biography and Obituary for the year 1824, is announced, containing Memoirs of celebrated Men who have died in 1822-23.

Prose by a Poet, is announced; but not, we presume, as a novelty.

A work, called Plain Instructions to Executors and Administrators, showing the duties and responsibilities incident to the due performance of the trusts, with directions respecting the probate of wills, and taking out letters of administration, &c. will soon be published.

A new edition of Mr. ALARIC A. WATTS's "Poetical Sketches," with illustrations, is preparing for publication, which will include Gertrude de Balm, and other additional poems.

Early in January will be published, the Pirate of the Adriatic, a romance, in three volumes, by J. GRIFFIN.

The Life of Jeremy Taylor, and a Critical Examination of his Writings, by Dr. HEBER, bishop of Calcutta, are nearly ready for publication, in 2 vols. post 8vo. with fine portrait by Warren, from an original picture.

Shortly will be published, the Plenary Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures asserted, and Infidel Objections shown to be unfounded, in Six Lectures, now delivering at Albion Hall, London Wall, by the Rev. S. NOEL. These public-spirited Lectures would have a ten-fold effect, if lecturing were the only means of conversion; but the case of the victims of Dorchester gaol undoes the effect of a thousand arguments, which, it thence appears, none dare answer. The



Dorsetshire magistrates possess arguments ten thousand times more operative than those of Mr. Noble. When personal martyrdom ends, argument may begin to have weight; but the former utterly extinguishes the force of the latter. The Inquisition may have terrified men, but it never convinced them. We cannot too often refer to the noble Petition of the dissenting ministers to both Houses of Parliament, published in one of our late Numbers.

In a few days will be published, a Narrative of the Sufferings of a French Protestant Family at the Period of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, written by JOHN MAGAULT the Father, translated and now first published from the original manuscript, in the possession of a descendant of the family residing near Spitalfields, at the request of members of the Spitalfields Benevolent Society.

Dr. Cox will shortly publish, Remarks on Acute Rheumatism, and the importance of early Blood-letting in that Disease, as preventing Metastasis to the Heart.

At the anniversary of the Royal Society, on the 1st of December, the Copley medal, which is directed "to be given to the person who shall have produced the most important *experimental investigation* upon any subject of *natural history* during the year," (these are their own words,) was adjudged by the council to Mr. Pond, the Astronomer Royal. This adjudication has, we learn, created much surprise and dissatisfaction; because, although no one presumes to question the *official* industry and scientific merits of Mr. Pond, yet this medal is not supposed to have been intended to reward official services, nor to meet the case of mere astronomical registers kept by public instruments. We have received some strong observations about the little coterie by which this Society is now so mismanaged, as, in the opinion of many, to render it necessary to establish new societies in self-defence, but we forbear to become parties. We conceive, however, that the exercise of a free press can in no manner be better directed than to the conduct of a *close* corporation, invested with the guardianship of science; and we will by no means refuse admittance to accredited observations on a subject of so much national importance. We have, however, no desire to give coun-

tenance to perverse factions; though it is manifest that, if the Royal Society continued equal to its original purpose, so many new societies, embracing its several objects, could not be necessary. The blame, however, may not attach to the contemporary officers, but to the constitution; for, somehow happens, that of 1000 or 1100 fellows, not more than a dozen or a score are labourers in science, and not more than a hundred, perhaps, ever wrote for the press a paragraph on a scientific subject, or are known in the scientific world, except by their names; while, on the other hand, this great and enlightened nation contains at least 10,000 individuals whose attainments are on a par with the twelve or twenty working fellows of this Society. Under such circumstances, something must be wrong and rotten; and it is a subject to which the public attention ought to be directed.

M. de la BECHE will shortly publish a Selection of the Geological Memoirs contained in the "*Annales des Mines*," together with a synoptical table of equivalent formations, and M. Brongniart's table of the classification of mixed rocks.

Mr. C. CHATFIELD has in the press a *Compendious View of the History of the Darker Ages*, with genealogical tables.

A work is forthcoming on the Antiquity of the Doctrine of the Quakers respecting Inspiration, with a brief review of that society, its religious tenets, practices, and legal exemptions, and a comparison between the life and opinions of the Friends and those of early Christians.

The Crimes of Kings and Priests, or Exposition of the Effects of Absolute Monarchy and the Domination of the Priesthood, will soon appear.

A volume of Poems, by Mr. PERCIVAL, whose former work excited so much attention, will appear in February, and we have heard very favourable reports of their merits.

Recollections of an Eventful Life, chiefly passed in the Army, is announced by Mr. M'PHEEN, of Glasgow, and nearly ready. Among other interesting chapter-heads are—Sketches of a sailor's life; of the army; operations at Cadiz by the troops under General Graham; grand army in Portugal, with sketches of the various engagements where that division fought, viz. Fuentes de Oñoro, Roderigo,



rigo, Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, Talavera, &c. up to the peace in 1814.

In addition to those deservedly popular works, the *Mechanics' Weekly Journal* and the *Mechanic's Magazine*, a prospectus is issued for a new publication, under the title of the *Artisan, or Mechanic's Instructor*, intended to serve as a companion to "the Institute," and to appear in January.

On the 1st of February, 1824, will be published, No. I. of *Original Views of the Collegiate, and Parochial Churches of Great Britain*, by Messrs. J. P. NEALE and J. Le KEUX.

Immediately will be published, a volume of *Tales and Sketches of the West of Scotland*, to include a sketch of the changes in society and manners which have occurred in that part of the country during the last half century, by a gentleman of Glasgow. It is likely to be the first of a series.

The *Deserted City, Eva*, a tale in two cantos, and *Electricity*, Poems by J. BOUNDEN, will shortly appear.

On the 1st of February will be published, the first part, to be continued quarterly, of the *Animal Kingdom*, as arranged conformably with its organisation, by BARON CUVIER, with additional descriptions of all the species hitherto named, and of many not before noticed. The whole of the "*Regne Animal*" of the above celebrated zoologist will be translated in this undertaking; but the additions will be so considerable, as to give it the character of an original work.

An Italian translation of DODSLEY'S *Economy of Human Life*, by Signior ALOISI, a native of Tuscany, is nearly ready.

Translations have been ordered by authority to be made of the chief *Elementary Books on the English Interrogative System* into the Russian language. The pupil of Laharpe honours himself in literature, however oblique may be his career in politics. A literary autoerat cannot, however, be other than inconsistent.

A comprehensive *System of English Grammar, Criticism, and Logic*, is preparing for publication; arranged and illustrated upon a new and improved plan, containing apposite principles, rules, and examples, for writing correctly and elegantly on every subject, by the Rev. P. SMITH, A.M.

Mrs. M. A. RUNDALL announces a Sequel to the *Grammar of Sacred History*, being a paraphrase on the

Epistles and Gospels for every Sunday throughout the year, with explanatory notes. To which are prefixed, a simple Illustration of the Liturgy, and a Paraphrase on the Church Catechism.

An improved edition is in the press of Milburn's *Oriental Commerce*, or the *East India Trader's Complete Guide*, containing a geographical and nautical description of the maritime parts of India, China, and neighbouring countries, including the eastern islands, and an account of their trade, productions, coins, weights, and measures: abridged, improved, and brought down to the present time, by Mr. T. THORNTON.

An *East India Vade-Mecum* will soon appear, being a complete guide to gentlemen proceeding to the East Indies in either the civil, military, or naval service, or on other pursuits; much improved from the work of the late Capt. Williamson, being a condensed compilation of his and various other publications, and the result of personal observation, by Dr. J. B. GILCHRIST.

The second volume of the *Lady of the Manor*, by Mrs. SHERWOOD, is in the press; also, the *Willoughby Family*, by the author of "*Margaret Whyte*," &c.; *Rose Grant, or a Matlock Sketch*; a *Whisper to a Newly-Married Pair*, from a *Widowed Wife*; and *Memory*, by the author of "*Margaret Whyte*," &c.

Sir MARK SYKES'S Library, announced for sale, is one of the finest collections in the kingdom, and particularly rich in classics, large-paper copies, and first editions. It contains also some volumes of rare old poetry, and several valuable manuscripts; among which the following original document has been lately found. After Henry the Eighth married Ann of Cleves, he raised a question as to her chastity before her nuptials, which he submitted to the dignitaries of the church; and in this document their decision, and the reasons for it, are given. It is fairly written on vellum, and is signed by all the bishops and distinguished clergymen of the time; Cranmer, Gardiner, and Polydore Virgil, have placed their autographs to this extraordinary deed, by which the king's doubts were confirmed; and the unfortunate lady was put aside.—An offer of £1200. has been made from Paris, for the French king's library, for his unique copy upon vellum of the first edition

edition of Livy.—The engravings by Bartolozzi, alone, consisting of a complete and matchless series of his works, proofs, and etchings, are said to have cost Sir Mark nearly 5000*l*. The sale of the whole of the prints will, in all likelihood, occupy two months, the same as the books.

Mr. G. PHILLIPS is printing a Compendium of Algebra, with notes and demonstrations, showing the reason of every rule, designed for the use of schools, and those persons who have not the advantage of a preceptor; the whole arranged on a plan calculated to abridge the labour of the master, and facilitate the improvement of the pupil.

Capt. PARRY's Second Voyage for the Discovery of a North-west Passage, with twenty-five plates, is announced for immediate publication; with an Appendix of Natural History, &c. to Capt. Parry's First Voyage of Discovery, with plates.

Aureus, or the Adventures of a Sovereign, written by himself, is printing in two volumes.

Procrastination, or the Vicar's Daughter, a tale, by S. PERCY, is announced.

Shortly will be published, Plantarum Scientia, or the Botanist's Companion, being a catalogue of hardy exotic and indigenous plants cultivated in this country.

The Adventures of Hajji Baba are printing in three volumes.

Count PECCHIO has in the press, a Diary of Political Events in Spain during the last Year. This work, like his Letters on the Spanish and Portuguese Revolutions, is interspersed with anecdotes of public men, and on the manners and customs of the Peninsula.

Dr. R. SOUTHEY, poet-laureate, author of "Wat Tyler," &c. announces the Book of the Church, in two volumes, octavo.

Mr. BRITTON announces a Grammar of English Antiquities.

Mr. J. BURTON, who had been employed by the Pacha of Egypt in a geological examination of his dominions, has made some interesting discoveries in the Eastern Desert of the Nile, and along the coast of the Red Sea. In the Eastern Desert, and in the parallel of Essiout, is Gébel Dokkam, a mountain, the name of which in Arabic signifies smoke-mountain. At Belet Kébye, a ruinous

village, situated in a valley on the south side of the mountain, he found a circular shaft, twenty feet in diameter, and its present depth is sixty feet. The same village contains a beautiful little Ionic temple, on the pediment of which is the following inscription:—

*For the safety and eternal victory of our Lord Cæsar, absolute, august, and of all his house, to the sun, great Serapis, and the co-enshrined Deities, this Temple, and all its appurtenances, Epaphroditus — of Cæsar, Governor of Egypt. Marcus Ulpis Chresimus, superintendant of the mines under — Procolianus.*

—Gebel Dokkan is zig-zagged to the top by roads and pathways, which branch off to large quarries of antique red porphyry, immense blocks of which are lying about roughly chiselled, squared, and on supports marked and numbered. There are also unfinished sarcophagi and vases, columns of large diameter, a vast number of ruinous huts, and remains of forges. Mr. Burton collected a great number of inscriptions at Fitiery, among which was the following fragment:—

ANN. XII. IMP. NERVAE TRAIANO  
CAESARI AUG. GERMANICO  
DACICO  
P. I. R. SOLPICIVM SIMIVM.  
PRAEF. AEG.

The quarries of verd antique, between Ghene and Cosseir, have also supplied him with a vast number of inscriptions, which are rendered interesting, and may probably become very useful, from the intermixture of Greek with hieroglyphics.

The Suffolk Papers, from the collection of the Marchioness of Londonderry, with historical, biographical, and explanatory notes, and an original whole-length portrait of the Countess of Suffolk, are printing in two volumes.

The Improvisatrice, and other poems, are preparing for publication.

The Green-house Companion, by Dr. THORNTON, intended as a familiar manual for the general management of a green-house, is in preparation.

Mr. J. H. CURTIS announces a Course of Lectures on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology, of the Ear, at the Royal Dispensary, Dean-street, Soho.

Memoirs of the Life of Ferdinand VII. King of the Spains, translated from the original Spanish manuscript, by M. J. QUIN, are announced.

Australia, with other Poems, by T. K. HERVEY, will appear in a few days.

The first part of the third folio volume of Mr. LODGE's *Illustrations of English Portraits*, accompanied with biographical narratives, is printing.

A work, called *Scilly and its Islands*, from a complete survey undertaken by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, by Capt. W. H. SMYTH, R.N. with fourteen plates beautifully engraved by Daniell, in quarto, will speedily appear.

The Asiatic Society of London will in future bear the title of "Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland." Sir George Staunton, vice-president, has presented to the Society about 2600 Chinese volumes, which he collected during his residence in China; it includes all the branches of literature cultivated in that country. This Society has been new modelled; the plan enlarged, so as to encourage all studies tending to illustrate the sciences, literature, and arts, as cultivated in India, and other countries east of the Cape of Good Hope. The British possessions, however, to be more especially attended to.

A Tour through the Upper Provinces of Hindoostan, comprising a period between the years 1804 and 1814, with remarks and authentic anecdotes; to which is added, a Guide up the River Ganges, from Calcutta to Cawnpore, Futtch Ghur, Meeratt, &c. will soon appear.

Letters from the Caucasus and Georgia are announced, with maps and plates, octavo.

A Complete History of London, Westminster, and Southwark, by J. BAYLEY, esq. F.R.S. is in preparation.

Mr. W. IRVING has collected materials for a new work during his recent tour in Germany.

The History of the Hundred of Heytesbury, Wilts. adjoining that of Mero, already published, by Sir R. C. HOARE, bart. is preparing for publication. Also, *Lives of the Bishops of Sherburne and Salisbury*, from the year 705 to the present time, by the Rev. S. H. CASSAN, M.A.

The Miscellaneous Works of Burnet bishop of Salisbury, are printing, in two series of seven volumes each.

A copious Abstract in English of the 800 Deeds contained in the two ancient Cartularies of St. Neot's Priory, with outlined engravings of nine Seals of that Monastery, or of its Priory, are preparing by the Rev. G. C. GORHAM, author of the "History of St. Neot's."

A new translation of the *Elegies of Tibullus*, by Lord THURLOW, will soon appear.

A volume of *Eccentric and Humorous Letters of Eminent Men and Women*, including several of Dean Swift, Foote, Garrick, &c. is printing.

Eighteen additional Sermons, intended to establish the inseparable connexion between the doctrines and practice of Christianity, by the author of the former volume, will soon appear.

The Spirit of the British Essayists, comprising the best papers on life, manners, and literature, contained in the *Spectator*, *Tatler*, *Guardian*, &c. with the whole alphabetically arranged according to the subjects, is printing in a small volume.

Portraits of the Worthies of Westminster-hall, with their autographs, being fac-similes of original sketches found in the Note-book of a Briefless Barrister, is announced.

The twelfth number of Mr. FOSBROKE's *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, which completes the first volume, is printing.

Mr. BLORE, the artist, has recently returned from a journey in the north, and has succeeded in tracing and restoring some very valuable specimens of ancient monuments, particularly those of the early Douglasses.

#### GERMANY.

A number of human bones, mingled with those of other animals, great and small, some carnivorous, others of species long since extinguished, were lately found in some low lands, adjacent to the river Elster, near Kostritz, in Germany.

According to the *Almanach* of 1823, the duchy of Nassau Wisbaden, contains 82 square miles, 32 large towns, 27 market-towns, and 807 villages. The population comprises 316,787 individuals; of whom 168,333 are Protestants; 142,826 Roman Catholics, 207 Mennonites, and 542 Jews.

The workmen employed in digging the foundation for a building on an estate in Transylvania, in the valley of Hazeg, where stand the ruins of the Roman colony *Ulpia Trajana*, discovered, at an inconsiderable depth below the surface, some chambers, thirty-six feet long, and about as many broad. Two of these rooms have been entirely cleared of the rubbish, and each of them has a Mosaic pavement in perfect preservation.



tion. The walls of one have a border composed of wreaths of flowers: in the centre is a painting with figures as large as life, representing "Priam and Hecuba begging Achilles to give up the dead body of Hector." The painting of the second pavement represents the "Judgment of Paris." It is hoped that farther researches on this remarkable spot will bring to light other interesting remains of antiquity.

## FRANCE.

Every thing connected with Bourbon France is in such bad flavour in England, that, if we had any French literature of importance to announce, it would be considered as "good out of Nazareth." The enslaved press of that great people now exhibits little besides libels on the revolution, and eulogies in verse and prose on the royal conqueror of divided and betrayed Spain; while philosophy yields so pliantly before priestcraft, that even chemistry seems at a stand, except in some trifling experiments on electro-magnetism. Legitimacy and fanaticism have blighted in seven years the fruits of the labours of a generation of heroes and philosophers. Under such circumstances, and an inquisitorial and insolent police, Paris is avoided by foreigners; and few English are now found there, except those who sacrifice every thing to their temporary curiosity, or who cannot or dare not reside in their own country;

and even these prefer the Netherlands, Switzerland, or Italy.

A second edition, enlarged and improved, is announced at Paris, of the "*Histoire Civile, Physique, et Morale, de Paris, depuis les premiers temps historiques jusqu'à nos jours,*" by J. A. DULAURE, in ten volumes octavo, and atlas quarto.

In the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, there are at present about 6000 species of the vegetable kingdom, carefully classed and arranged, according to the system of Linneus.

## ITALY.

It is intended to establish at Rome an English Academy of the Fine Arts. The English Academy of London, of which Sir Thomas Lawrence is president, has already allotted a certain sum for this establishment, which is to be kept up by annual subscription.

M. ANGELO MAI, prefect of the Vatican Library at Rome, has just published a second edition of the *Fragments of the Works of Frontonus*. These he had discovered originally in the Ambrosian Library of Milan, but he has now considerably augmented them, by fresh discoveries made in the treasures of the Vatican. The literary public will be gratified to learn, that among these augmentations are more than a hundred letters of Marcus Aurelius, Frontonius, and others. This edition, styled the *Palimpsest*, is dedicated to the Pope.

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## SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY.

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[The great increase of Journals devoted to Science, and the consequent accumulation of facts, have determined us, as a means of putting our readers into possession of every novelty, to devote from three to four pages regularly to Notices of the New Discoveries and interesting Facts scattered through seven or eight costly publications. We hope thereby to add to the value and utility of the Monthly Magazine, and leave our readers nothing to desire in regard to what is passing in the philosophical as well as literary world. The Belles Lettres departments of this Miscellany are, we believe, inferior to no work in the interest and taste of the articles, while, as an assemblage of useful materials, we have confessedly no rival either at home or abroad. Our only ground of lamentation is the limitation of space, by the limitation of our price; but we have resisted every overture to raise it above two shillings,—it being our ambition to present the public with the best Miscellany at the lowest price. This we are enabled to effect by an established circulation, and by not expending our small profits on meretricious advertisements. We calculate that every Number of our Miscellany is its own best advertisement, in the sterling merits of its contents; and that the commendation of the public will continue to prove more advantageous than the equivocal representations of newspaper advertisements.]

**D**R. CLANNEY's pretensions, as the original contriver of a safety-lamp, and as the inventor of a very secure one, begin at length to be recognized. That wire-gauze, the 1200th of an inch thick, should have

been preferred to glass, seems almost incredible. The meshes are easily broken, and the flaming gas on the inside, heating the wires to redness, will themselves explode the carburetted hydrogen; and hence the wire-gauze

gauze lamp is a fatal delusion, as has been proved by tragical explosions where they have been depended upon. Dr. Clanney's lamp is not liable to the same objections; and too many families have reason to lament the intrigues by which it was superseded.

The *Preserving of Eggs, fresh and good*, through many months, may be effected by merely altering their position daily to a fresh side downwards, in order to prevent the yolk settling, and coming in contact with the shell. It is the practice of farmers' wives, in several of the midland and northern counties of England, to closely pack, with interposed straw, their increasing stock of eggs, daily, into a bee-hive, or a similarly-shaped basket; laying straw upon them, and strutting three or four pointed sticks across, tight upon the straw, so as to enable the bee-hive to be tilted on its side, or even turned upside down, into a new position, each day, in their dairy or beer-cellar; and this daily turning is continued until, on the approach of Lent, the eggs are removed from the hives, and carefully packed in the flats or boxes which convey them to market. Lime-water, suet, and other external applications to the shells, have been recommended for preserving of eggs; but all these must assuredly fail, when long rest in one position is allowed to them; and with frequent moving, and avoiding extremes of temperature, none others are necessary. It is often pleasing to a weary and hungry traveller, on entering a small inn or pot-house, in Derbyshire and its vicinity, (see the *Agricultural Report on Derbyshire*, vol. iii. p. 180,) to see strong cabbage nets full of eggs, suspended by hooks from the ceiling, in a fresh and good state; and this the landlady effects, through very considerable periods, by her precaution of every day hooking up the net on a fresh mesh, so as to turn the eggs, tightly tied up therein. When eggs are left to accumulate in a hen's nest, or during her sitting, instinct directs her to turn daily each egg.

A *Shaving-water boiling Apparatus*, of the most economic kind, capable of being used by any one in his bed-room, before the servants rise, or have their fires kindled, has been invented by Mr. GILL, of London. The furnace consists of a small cubic or oblong block of pumice-stone, in the top of which a hemispherical cavity is work-

ed about two inches and a half diameter, and one inch and a quarter deep; and having a gap cut in one of its sides: this cavity is nearly filled with pieces of charcoal, of the sizes of nuts and walnuts; on to which a jet of flame from the night-candle is projected, by means of a portable blow-pipe, until the charcoal is fairly ignited; when this furnace is placed on the hob of the grate, with the gap in front, and the complete ignition of the charcoal effected, by blowing with the mouth. A small deep tin pot, with its cover, containing the water, is then placed over this miniature fire, and left for a minute or two, when, if the charcoal seems not to glow sufficiently, it is urged by a few blasts of the breath through the gap; and thus, in a few minutes more, the boiling water, so essential to a comfortable shaving, may be obtained.

*Pressure applied to facilitate Dyeing, Tanning, &c.*—It was discovered a few years ago, by Count de la BOULAYE-MARSILLAC, (*Philosophical Magazine*, No. 268,) that thread or woven fabrics, put into a dyeing liquor, diluted as such mostly are by water, imbibed the liquor to saturation; and the fibres having then quickly attracted and taken up the colouring matter of the imbibed liquor, the diluting water remained in great part stagnated in the interstice of the fibres, and thereby prevented the access of fresh portions of the dying liquor to the central parts of the threads; and the expedient was in consequence adopted, of repeatedly passing the thread or fabric, whilst in the vat, between very smooth rollers, closely pressed together, so as to expel the watery and exhausted dye, and admit fresh portions, as often as was necessary; and hereby an astonishing improvement in the brilliancy and durability of many colours, on cloth, has been effected. We have not heard that these principles, though so evidently applicable, have been applied to the tanning of leather, using rollers, or otherwise applying pressure, to repeatedly expel the spent tanning liquor.

*Deceptive Muslins and Fustians.*—An anonymous writer from Manchester, in the "*Mechanics' Magazine*," asserts, that it has become too common thereabouts to give an undue appearance of stoutness and stiffness to poor, thin, and rough muslins, (and such as will become so after the first wetting.)

by covering the threads with paper pulp, and using fine pipe-clay in the bleaching; also, that the interstices of fustians are often filled with glue. Soaking a small piece of either of these fraudulent fabrics in warm water will detect the cheat; and, without this, the mere smell of glued fustians is generally sufficient to expose them.

Professor ORMSTEAD, of the university of North Carolina, has made a discovery, that the petals of the garden *Iris*, or blue lily, will produce a dye superior to all the known blues. It is coloured red, like the *tounesol*, by circulating about it a current of carbonic acid gas. It is better suited to the purposes of dyeing than the violet, from the quantity of colouring juice that each of its flowers yields, and the colour produced is finer. The professor is about publishing the particulars of his process.

*Improved Hot-houses or Conservatories.*—Mr. JAMES WALKER has discovered, and experimentally proved, that great advantages result in a more equable diffusion of heat than heretofore has been effected by the single flues of hot-houses: he uses an inner flue of iron, encased with a brick flue, in such a manner, as to allow a free circulation of the air between these flues, after its being much heated near the fire, to the remoter parts of the house.

The *Vinerys*, constructed on the plan of Mr. ATKINSON, of Paddington, are found, after several years' extensive use, to be so very perfect in their ventilation, as to supersede altogether the necessity of movable sashes; by which, great expense in first erection, and of annual breakage of glass, and wear and tear, are avoided. Mr. Thomas Tredgold, the writer on the "Strength of Cast-iron," &c. in order to introduce the great advantages of iron rafters for hot-houses, and obviate their chief objection in such situations, as too perfect conductors of heat, has proposed to the Horticultural Society to encase the iron rafters in wood; and make them flat, rather deep in substance, in order the less to intercept the oblique rays of the sun to the leaves and fruit of the vines beneath.

A *Roman household Corn-mill*, of great antiquity, is preserved in the Museum at Parma, and is of the most simple construction, such as were wrought by women slaves, prior to the invention of water-mills and flat round

mill-stones, like ours. This ancient mill, of which a figure is given in the "Mechanics' Weekly Journal," principally consists of two masses of grey limestone. The greater of these masses forms the immovable support of the other, and has the shape below of a short cylinder, surmounted by the frustum of a cone, the top of which is neatly rounded off. The smaller mass is perforated vertically by a conic hole, fitting so as to slope on to the sides of the cone already mentioned: from which perforation a cylindrical hole proceeds up through this stone to its top. On the opposite sides of this perforated mass, forming the upper mill-stone, are the holes, into which wooden handles or levers were inserted, for turning round the upper stone. The corn was put into the cylindrical hole, or rather, we believe, into a wooden hopper, which fitted into it; and, on turning round the upper stone with a horizontal motion, the grains insinuated themselves between the conic surfaces, aided, probably, at first by a slight lifting-up of the upper stone, and were crushed and sufficiently ground for the meal used in those days. The latter fell out beneath, around the lower stone, and within a wooden case, which appears to have surrounded it. The height of the two stones, when combined for action, is about twenty-nine inches: it seems probable, from the engraving on an ancient gem, that this was the kind of mill dedicated to Eunostus, the god of mills.

*An Earthquake felt at Sea.*—The East India Company's ship *Winchelsea*, being on her passage to England, on Sunday, the 10th of February, 1823, at 1h. 10m. P.M. in lat. 52° N. and long. 85° 33' E.; when some hundred miles from any land, and out of soundings, experienced a strong tremulous motion, as though grazing over a coral rock; a loud rumbling noise being at the same time heard. The captain, being astern, looked over into the sea, which was so clear, that any shoal or rock must have been seen, but nothing was visible; the ship at the time was going about two knots an hour. Without doubt, we think, an eruption from some submarine volcano occasioned these effects.

*Crucibles made from the Clay of Ant-hills.*—It is related, by Dr. DAVY, of the Cingalese jewellers of the east, that



that they melt their metals in small crucibles, which they make from the dome of clay which the common ant ejects and attempts, for throwing off the rains, which otherwise would penetrate and drown their nest, situated in the centre of the hillock which these industrious insects throw up. That ants peculiarly infest and disfigure the surface of such pastures only as have a substratum of clay, was one of the many results, interesting to rural economy, of the elaborate "Geological Survey of England," which our meritorious, yet shamefully-neglected, countryman, Mr. William Smith made, soon after 1792; and the fact was, by one of his pupils, published more than twelve years ago, that certain strips of ant-hilly pastures stretch across England from south-west to north-east, almost uninterruptedly, which conspicuously point out the range of the crop or basset of particular strata of clay. Yet we have not heard, that any one has since examined the clays of these ant-hill tops, in order to discover whether, in the nature of the subficial clay of these pastures, or through the elaboration by the ants, which the ejected

clay has undergone, there resides any valuable property, like the infusibility above mentioned. The English farmers of these soils know, to their cost, that a peculiar dwarf thistle, wild thyme, and a few other small and worthless plants, are all the herbage which will grow on the tops of their ant-hills, except after long periods since the ants perished.

Two *Meteorolites* lately fell near Futtepoor, in the East Indies; Mr. R. TYTLER, who gave an account thereof in a late *Calcutta Journal*, describes one of these stones as approaching in external shape to "an irregular hexagon;" thereby clearly, as we think, indicating it to be a fragment, contrary to the opinion which he mentions concerning it. The same writer is not less incorrect, in referring these and other meteoric stones to volcanic ejections, founded on the mistaken idea, that stones of the true meteoric character are ejected from Vesuvius, and are found scattered in great numbers on its sides. The theory which considers meteorolites as ejections from lunar volcanos is in all its parts fanciful and untrue.

## MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.

WITH a view of forcibly recommending the promised advantages of the new instrument proposed for causing resuscitation, an allusion has been made, by one of the first medical authorities in the country, to the torpor induced from taking a poisonous dose of opium; and other narcotic drugs; this torpid state interfering with the power of swallowing, and thus rendering the use of the instrument especially applicable. Against this novel expedient for causing vomiting, the writer has nothing to advance. He would say of it, as of the French stethoscope, *Valent quantum valere possit*; but it ought to be in the recollection of every one, that an available mode of relief and probable restoration, requiring neither tact in the operation, nor particular condition of patient, is always at hand; and that a free dashing of cold water over the surface of the body, especially the face and chest, ought never to be omitted amongst the measures for endeavouring to counteract the death-like and frequently-fatal stupor following the reception into the stomach of the narcotic poisons. In the general way, simplicity and efficacy are concomitants; and how melancholy to reflect, that such a

life as the late Primate of Ireland was probably sacrificed to ignorance of the virtues residing in a pail of cold water, which any single one of the anxious attendants might as easily have applied, as the most sagacious adept in toxicological lore! The writer believes that his friend Mr. Wray was the first to suggest and adopt the plan of treatment now adverted to, which has since, by others, been employed with manifest and manifold advantage.

A little patient has just been visited, who is embued with scrofulous disorder to a dreadful extent, and who, according to the statement of its parents, was free from all manifestation of disease, until inoculated for the small-pox. Had the matter introduced into the system been the vaccine instead of the variolous virus, how loud, in the present instance, would be the lamentations and regrets of the enemy to cow-pox. The fact is, that both one and the other will frequently rouse up into action and energy otherwise latent or feeble tendencies; but *that*, of course, is the most likely to do so which is possessed of the greatest virulence; and, that the small-pox matter is more powerful in exciting com-

motion in the system than that of the cow-pox, who can deny? The writer will just take occasion to say, that he, only last week, saw, after variolous inoculation, a case of such modified small-pox as is not seldom seen subsequent to vaccination; and he believes, that these instances would be much more common than they are, were the practice of the former as general as of the latter.

Nothing has occurred in the month demanding particular notice, with the exception of a remarkable tendency to sudden, and, in some instances, fatal attacks upon the brain; calling upon the medical

attendant to interpose himself promptly and powerfully between the patient and death; and this interposition, though often satisfactory in its result, has sometimes been made without avail. Even *post mortem* examination has in a few instances proved the fatal stroke to have been functional rather than structural; the traces of the march of disease through the cerebral organs having been carefully sought for in vain!

The writer hopes soon to be able to report favourably on the effects of Iodine.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford-row; Dec. 26.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Journal of the Weather and Natural History, kept at Hartfield, East Grinstead, by Dr. T. Forster, from Nov. 16, to Dec. 20, 1823.*

Nov.	Ther. 10 P.M.	Barom. 10 P.M.	Wind.	State of the Weather.
17	41	30.22	N.E.	Overcast—Much rain.
18	45	30.22	Calm.	Misty, cloudy, and dry.
19	43	30.00	S.W.	Cloudy—Mizzling.
20	44	30.02	W.	Fair calm day.
21	47	30.01	Calm.	Fair—Clouds seen.
22	45	29.80	Calm.	Dark but dry day.
23	46	29.88	W. Calm.	Dark and clouded.
24	46	29.98	E. Calm.	Calm fair day.
25	47	30.11	S. Calm.	Calm and fair.
26	45	30.10	Calm.	Cloudy.
27	45	30.00	S.	Cloudy and dripping.
28	48	29.80	S.	Cloudy—Dripping.
29	52	29.43	S.	Wind and rain.
30	55	29.40	W.	Wind and rain.
Dec.				
1	43	29.78	S.W.	Cloudy—Clear.
2	43	29.30	S.	Rain—Stormy.
3	50	29.28	S.S.W.	Fair—Stormy.
4	42	29.50	S.W.	Fair blowing day.
5	43	29.45	W.N.W.	Fair—Rain.
6	37	30.03	N.E.	Rain—Cloudy—Fair.
7	29	30.39	N.	White frost—Clear.
8	44	30.19	W.N.W.	Some gentle rain.
9	33	30.23	N. S.W.	Clear white frost.
10	37	30.17	N.W.	Bright white frost.
11	47	29.89	W.S.W.	Fair and pleasant.
12	35	29.67	W.N.W.	Clear and cold winds.
13	35	29.98	N.	Cold windy, dry and clear.
14	39	30.03	N.	Raw and cold.
15	30	30.13	N.W.	Cloudy.
16	45	29.81	S.	Fair—Windy.
17	49	28.85	S.	Cloudy—Rain and wind.
18	32	29.39	N.	A pallid clearness.
19	27	29.60	N.	Cloudy—Frosty and clear.
20	40	29.09	S.	Rainy—Clear.

### OBSERVATIONS.

From Nov. 17 to the 28th, we enjoyed the calmness of halcyon days, and might have imagined it an Italian mid-winter, had it not been for an almost uniform veil of cloud above, and now and then a little gentle dripping. The smoke from chimnies ascended into the air in almost perpendicular columns. Sounds were heard at immense distances,—the report

of cannons at Woolwich being distinctly audible at Hartfield, thirty miles off; and the distant sound of village bells and clocks, the crowing of cocks, distant voices, and other rustic sounds and noises, seemed conveyed as under a sounding-board of clouds; the temperature was steady, and the mornings were dark. On the 29th the weather changed, with rain from the south. The weather was afterwards

wards distinguished by rapid changes; calm early, then blustering through the evening, and sometimes a few hoary strong frosts. In general the changes have happened during midnight.

The wind, on the 2d, 3d, and 4th, was very violent, particularly in the night.

On the evening of the 20th, the alternation of colour in the light of the stars, hitherto unaccounted for, were observed in one of the stars in Gemini (see Monthly Mag. January last.)

### Natural History.

I shall notice in future the successive flowering of plants under the head of *Flora*, the appearance of animals under *Fauna*, and of fruits under *Pomona*; following the methods of antiquity.

*Flora*.—The sweet coltsfoot, or shepherd of Edonia, *Tussilago fragrans*, in blow on the 20th of November, and this flowering. Many summer plants remain in flower, as stocks, wall-flowers, and others. There is a single blossom out on the Mezereon.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.		Nov. 25.		Dec. 16.	
Cocoa, W. I. common	£5 0 0	to 5 8 0	5 0 0	to 5 8 0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	3 9 0	— 3 16 0	3 10 0	— 3 17 0	do.
—, fine	5 8 0	— 6 0 0	5 8 0	— 6 0 0	do.
—, Mocha	5 0 0	— 5 12 0	5 0 0	— 5 12 0	do.
Cotton, W. I. common	0 0 9	— 0 0 11	0 0 9	— 0 0 10½	per lb.
—, Demerara	0 0 11	— 0 1 1	0 0 11	— 0 1 1½	do.
Currants	5 6 0	— 5 8 0	5 5 0	— 5 12 0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	1 13 0	— 2 0 0	2 0 0	— 2 16 0	perches
Flax, Riga	62 0 0	— 63 0 0	60 0 0	— 62 0 0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga, Rhine	42 0 0	— 42 10 0	42 0 0	— 42 10 0	do.
Hops, new, Pockets	16 0 0	— 18 0 0	16 18 0	— 18 0 0	per cwt.
—, Sussex, do.	9 0 0	— 12 0 0	9 0 0	— 12 0 0	do.
Iron, British, Bars	8 10 0	— 9 0 0	8 10 0	— 9 0 0	per ton.
—, Pigs	6 0 0	— 7 0 0	6 0 0	— 7 0 0	do.
Oil, Lucca	9 0 0	— 9 10 0	9 0 0	— 9 10 0	25 galls.
—, Galipoli	52 0 0	— 0 0 0	51 0 0	— 0 0 0	per ton.
Rags	2 0 6	— 0 0 0	2 0 6	— 2 1 0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4 0 0	— 4 5 0	4 6 0	— 4 8 0	do.
Rice, Patna	0 16 0	— 0 18 0	0 16 0	— 0 18 0	do.
—, Carolina	1 17 0	— 2 1 0	1 17 0	— 2 0 0	do.
Silk, China, raw	0 13 9	— 1 0 8	0 13 9	— 1 0 8	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0 11 5	— 0 12 10	0 11 5	— 0 12 10	do.
Spices, Cinnamon	0 6 7	— 0 6 8	0 6 7	— 0 6 8	do.
—, Cloves	0 3 9	— 0 4 0	0 3 9	— 0 4 0	do.
—, Nutmegs	0 3 1	— 0 0 0	0 3 0	— 0 3 1	do.
—, Pepper, black	0 0 5½	— 0 0 6	0 0 5½	— 0 0 6	do.
—, white	0 1 3½	— 0 0 0	0 1 3½	— 0 0 0	do.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 2 10	— 0 3 2	0 2 10	— 0 3 2	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0 2 1	— 0 2 2	0 2 2	— 0 2 4	do.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0 2 2	— 0 2 4	0 2 2	— 0 2 6	do.
Sugar, brown	2 18 0	— 0 0 0	2 19 0	— 3 0 0	per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	3 10 0	— 3 13 0	3 10 0	— 3 14 0	do.
—, East India, brown	1 0 0	— 1 4 0	1 0 0	— 1 4 0	do. bond.
—, lump, fine	4 4 0	— 4 8 0	4 3 0	— 4 6 0	do.
Tallow, town-melted	2 2 0	— 0 0 0	1 19 0	— 0 0 0	do.
—, Russia, yellow	1 16 9	— 1 17 0	1 13 6	— 0 0 0	do.
Tea, Bohea	0 2 3¼	— 0 2 4	0 2 4½	— 0 2 5	per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0 5 9	— 0 6 0	0 5 9	— 0 6 0	do.
Wine, Madeira, old	20 0 0	— 70 0 0	20 0 0	— 70 0 0	per pipe
—, Port, old	42 0 0	— 48 0 0	42 0 0	— 48 0 0	do.
—, Sherry	20 0 0	— 50 0 0	20 0 0	— 50 0 0	per butt

Course of Exchange, Dec. 16.—Amsterdam, 12 3.—Hamburg, 37 8.—Paris, 24 90. Leghorn, 46½.—Lisbon, 52.—Dublin, 9½ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of Wolfe and Edmunds.—Birmingham, 315l.—Coventry, 1100l.—Derby, 140l.—Ellesmere, 66l.—Grand Surrey, 49l.—Grand Union, 20l.—Grand Junction, 270l.—Grand Western, 6l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 380l.—Leicester, 330l.—Loughbro', 4000l.—Oxford, 750l.—Trent and Mersey, 2150l.—Worcester, 36l. 10s.—East India Docks, 150l.—London, —.—West India, 230l.—Southwark Bridge, 17l.—Strand, 5l.—Royal Exchange

ASSURANCE,



ASSURANCE, 281L. — Albion, 51L. — Globe, —. — Gas Light Company, 78L. — City Ditto, 151L.

The 3 per Cent. Reduced, on the 21th, were 85½; 3 per Cent. Consols, —; 4 per Cent. Consols, 100½; New 4 per Cent. —; Bank Stock, —.

Gold in bars, 3L. 17s. 6d. per oz. — New doubloons, 3L. 15s. 6d. — Silver in bars, 4s. 11½d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of Nov. and the 20th of Dec. 1823: extracted from the London Gazettes.

### BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 95.]

*Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.*

- A** BRAHAMS, J. Castle-street, Hounsditch, Jeweller. (Aspinall and Co.)  
 Allum, T. W. Great Marlow, builder. (Ellison and Co. L.)  
 Appleton, J. Tottenham Court-road, cooper. (Watson and Son)  
 Appleyard, J. Catherine-street, Strand, bookseller. (Eyles)  
 Baugh, J. and M. J. Joseph Fox, Ordinary-court, Nicholas-lane, merchants. (Parton)  
 Bailey, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Orrod and Co.)  
 Baines, B. Canterbury, bookseller. (Smith and Co.)  
 Baylis, E. Painwick, Gloucestershire, wool-dealer. (Gardner, Gloucester)  
 Boshier, J. St. Stephen's, Hertfordshire, dealer in cattle. (Tanner, L.)  
 Bruggengate, G. A. T. and T. H. Payne, Fenchurch-buildings, merchants. (Gatty and Co.)  
 Buchanan, J. and W. R. Ewing, Liverpool, insurance-brokers. (Adlington, L.)  
 Chambers, J. Gracechurch-st. tobaccoconist. (Jones)  
 Champaloup, J. Counter-street, Southwark, orange-merchant. (Blunt and Co.)  
 Coates, J. Fore-street, Cripplegate, dealer. (Butler)  
 Cork, J. Rochdale, ironmonger. (Blakelock)  
 Cordinghy, W. Russel-place, Bernondsey, brewer. (Tewashend)  
 Crowshy, S. King-street, Westminster, cheese-monger. (Watson and Son)  
 Cross, R. Manchester, leather-factor. (Edgerley, Shrewsbury)  
 Cntmore, J. Birchin-lane, jeweller. (Pownall)  
 Dammis, G. Chesterfield, draper. (Taylor, L.)  
 Davidson, J. Chorlton-row, Lancashire, stone-mason. (Heslop, Manchester)  
 Davies, J. Hereford, victualler. (Hall)  
 Dixon, G. Chiswell-street, ironmonger. (Hewitt)  
 Dowling, W. King-street, Tower-hill, grocer. (Baddley)  
 Driver, A. P. College-wharf, Lambeth, flour-dealer. (Sander, L.)  
 Ella, J. Lower Thames-street, wine-merchant. (Pain)  
 Ellaby, T. Emberton, Bucks, lace-merchant. (Gardard, Olney)  
 Eyre, W. Cockspur-street, Charing Cross, trunk-maker. (Curton)  
 Farrier, W. Friday-street, Cheapside, wine-merchant. (Spence and Co.)  
 Fasager, D. Bath, fancy-stationer. (Courtteen)  
 Fox, T. Mosbrough, Derby, sythe-manufacturer. (Bibb, L.)  
 Ford, J. Little Dartmouth, Deyon, lime-merchant. (Blake, L.)  
 Glover, T. Derby, brush-manufacturer. (Wolston, L.)  
 Gough, J. Little Tower-street, vintner. (Wilkinson)  
 Grace, R. Feuchurch-street, hatter. (Wilks)  
 Grant, M. Clifton, Gloucestershire, lodging-house keeper. (Hard and Co. L.)  
 Hamilton, R. Stoke-upon-Trent, potter. (Whiston)  
 Harris, J. Kennington Cross, livery-stable keeper. (Clayton, L.)  
 Henvey, J. Shoreditch, cabinet-maker. (Webb)  
 Hill, T. West Smithfield, grocer. (Whitton)  
 Hodge, H. Dural's-lane, Islington, brick-maker. (Williams, L.)  
 Holbrook, J. Derby, grocer. (Greaves)  
 Hodges, J. Aldgate, blanket-warehouseman. (Tilson and Co.)  
 Hodgson, J. Newgate-street, linen draper. (Butler)  
 Holland, T. Nottingham, lace-manufacturer. (Briggs and Co. L.)  
 Hooper, J. Mitre-court, Fleet-st. stationer. (Dickens)  
 Hutchinson, J. Little St. Thomas Apostle, butter-factor. (Steel)  
 Isaacs, J. Haverfordwest, draper. (Pearson, L.)  
 Jones, E. A. and W. H. Hackney-fields, brewers. (Huxley, L.)  
 Jones, W. Dog-row, Mile-end, wheelwright. (McDuff)  
 Joyce, L. Keyford, Somersetshire, innkeeper. (Hartley, L.)  
 King, T. Frederick's-place, Kennington-lane, merchants. (Grimaldi and Co. L.)  
 Larbalestier, J. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street  
 Lincoln, J. Norwich, miller. (Poole and Co. L.)  
 Marsden, T. King-street, Portman-square, horse-dealer. (Griffith)  
 Minchin, T. Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn, dealer and chapman. (Rosser and Son, L.)  
 Mitchell, T. Oxford-street, Cannon-street road, grocer. (Cousins and Co. L.)  
 Moody, W. Leeds, joiner. (Smithson, L.)  
 Moon, J. Bristol, currier. (Poole and Co. L.)  
 Morris, C. Fore-street, Cripplegate, victualler. (Boxer)  
 Moody, J. L. Clifton-street, Worship-street, silk-manufacturer. (Coke)  
 Moses, S. Portsea, slopseller. (Hoskins, Gosport)  
 Munday, R. Rochester, plumber. (Flexney, L.)  
 Ollivant, A. Seelcoates, Yorkshire, miller. (Capes, L.)  
 Penny, J. and T. Shepton Mallet, grocers. (Bevan and Co. Bristol)  
 Powell, J. G. Egham, dealer. (Thwaites, Lambeth)  
 Preddey, R. Bristol, baker. (Edmonds, L.)  
 Price, J. Lower-street, Islington, coach-maker. (Pullen, L.)  
 Ransom, J. Stoke Newington, coach-master. (Osbaldeston and Co. L.)  
 Reby, R. Radnor-street, City-road, tailor. (Green and Co. L.)  
 Redfern, W., T. Stevenson, and W. Blatherwick, Nottingham, hosiers. (Knowles)  
 Reeves, R. Stockport, shopkeeper. (Newton and Co. L.)  
 Roberts, E. Oxford-street, linen-draper. (Parton, L.)  
 Robinson, J. Burslem, potter. (Wolston, L.)  
 Rogers, J. S. and J. Portsmouth, coach-makers. (Collett and Co. L.)  
 Rowe, G. Chelsea, surgeon. (Harvey and Co. L.)  
 Sargent, J. Westworth-street, Whitechapel, manufacturing chemist. (Richardson)  
 Sealey, B. and E. Nash, Red Lion-yard, Aldersgate-street, horse-dealers. (Stevens and Co.)  
 Sinies, W. Canonbury-tower, Islington, dealer. (Coombe, L.)  
 Smith, G. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper. (Gracey and Co. L.)  
 Smith, W. St. Clement, Worcestershire, brewer. (Cardale and Co. L.)  
 Spencer, J. Norwich, bombazine-manufacturer. (Parkinson and Co.)  
 Symes, G. B. New Terrace, Camberwell-green, dealer and chapman. (Jones, L.)  
 Thomas, W. Regent-street, Piccadilly, stationer. (Monney)  
 Tomes, C. Lincoln's-inn fields, scrivener. (Howarth)  
 Upton, J. Tadcaster, scrivener. (Lys, L.)  
 Vincent, C. Tarrant Rushton, Dorsetshire, dealer and chapman. (Fitch, L.)  
 Wadham, B. Poole, cooper. (Holmes and Co. L.)  
 Wagstaff, J. Worcester, saddler. (Gillam)  
 Watkins, W. L. Old Bailey, eating-house keeper. (Niblett)  
 Weedon, G. Bath, brass-founder. (Adlington and Co. L.)  
 Weller, T. Croydon, watchmaker. (Blake, L.)  
 Wharton, C. A. King's Arms, Maidenhead, wine-merchant. (Clowes and Co. L.)  
 Whalley, T. Chorley, Lancashire, manufacturer. (Hard and Co. L.)  
 Whalley, C. Rivington, Lancashire, shopkeeper. (Hard and Co. L.)  
 Wilson, R. Birmingham, tea-dealer. (Hindmarsh)

## DIVIDENDS:

Adam, W. Narrow Wall, Lambeth	Hellicas, J. Andover	Rivers, W. and J. Clowes, Shiel-
Andrew, P. P. Brighton	Hellyer, J. Lloyd's Coffee-house	ton, Staffordshire
Apedale, G. North Shields	Higgs, D. Chipping Sodbury,	Roper, J. Norwich
Armstrong, G. A. Ratcliffe-high-	Gloucestershire	Rowley and Clarke, Stourport
way	Holmden, W. Milton, Kent	Roylance, S. Liverpool
Atkins, S. Great Portland-street	Howarth, E. Leeds	Ryde and Stewardson, Change
Atkins, W. Chipping Norton	Hudson, J. Birchlin-lane	Alley
Austin, T. J. Gregory, and J.	Hughes, R. Althney Woodhouse,	Ryhoft, F. Cheapside
Husson, Bath	Flintshire	Salmon, S. Regent-street
Avison, J. Kidwick	Humphreys, S. Portland place	Scarth, J. Morley, Yorkshire
Banbury, C. H. Wood-st. Cheapside	Hunter, J. Hawkhurst, Kent	Scott, J. Alley-field
Barratt, W. Old Broad-street	Hyde, W. Howford-buildings,	Sharp, G. W. and G. Thread-
Bates, T. Old Broad-street	Fenchurch-street	needle-street
Birch, R. Y. Hammersmith	Isherwood, J. Manchester	Sharpley, A. Binbrook
Boxby, R. B. Commercial-road	Johnstone and M'Pherson, Liver-	Silver and Co. Size-lane
Brewer, S. Alderton, Suffolk	pool	Smith, J. Cardiff
Brown, G. New Bond-street	Judd, G. Farnedon	Sparks, W. and J. Frome
Burn, J. Lothbury	Kelly, Messrs. Strand	Staff, H. A. Norwich
Canning, H. Broad-street	Ketcher, N. Bradwell	Steel, S. Rotherham
Chalk, J. Blackfriars-road	Kinving, F. Oxford-street	Taylor, H. and E. Manchester
Chambers, O. Upper Thames-st.	Lambeth, R. Manchester	Thomas, H. W. Wolverhampton
Chubb, W. P. Aldgate	Mackie, J. Watling-street	Thomas, R. S. Hanbury
Clarke, H. and F. Grundy, Li-	Marks, M. Romford	Thompson, J. South Shields
verpool	Mather, E. Oxford	Tippetts and Gethen, Basinghall-
Coldmare, J. New Kent-road	May, W. King's-head Tavern,	street
Courthope, F. W. Fenchurch-st.	Newgate-street	Trickle, E. Nuneaton
Cooper, J. Newport, Isle of Wight	Mellis, G. Fenchurch-street	Turner, J. Fleet-street
Collier, J. Rainow	Middlehurst, J. Blackburn	Turner and Comber, Manchester
Cooke, J. Fareham	Miarchin and Co. Portsmouth	Tyler, P. Haddenham
Cuff, J. Regent-street	Moorhouse, J. Chelsea	Underwood, C. Cheltenham
Day, R. H. Tovil, Kent	Moorhouse, J. Stockport	Vincy, J. Bristol
Denne, J. Lamb's Conduit-street	Pierce and Saunders, Birmingham	Voss and Essers, Crutched Friars
Diken, W. Portsmouth	Plumb, S. Gosport	Wagstaff and Baylis, Kiddermin-
Douthot, S. Liverpool	Porter, B. and R. R. Baines,	ster
Fisher, S. Wincomb, Somersets.	Myton, York-shire	Walker, J. jun. Axbridge
Forster, C. F. Margate	Potholier, F. Corporation-row,	Ward, J. Birmingham
Fraser, J. Swilkin's-lane	Clerkenwell	White, D. Lewes
Garrs, W. Grassington, Yorksh.	Potts, W. Sheerness	Wilkinson, J. Sculcoates
Gelsthorp, J. Mary-le-bone	Powis, J. Tottenham Court-road	Willington, J. and E. Wellington
Gliddon, A. King's-street, Covent	Pratt, J. Kennington	Willis, R. Bloomsbury
Garden	Pulmer, T. Cheapside	Wills, T. Portsmouth
Gooden, J. Chiswell-street	Purdie, J. Size-lane	Wilson, R. Birmingham
Gooden, J. Chorley, Lancashire	Raincock, G. Harlow, Essex	Wood, J. Bishopsgate-st. within
Hague, G. Hull	Reddell, J. H. Balsall-heath, Wor-	Wood, T. Trowbridge
Haffner, M. Cannon-street, St.	cestershire	Wood, W. Monythusloyne, Mon-
George's, East	Richards, W. Shoreditch	mouthshire
Hodges, T. Bristol	Richie, J. and J. Watling-street	Woolcock, J. Truro.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE storm and driving rains adverted to in our last report, had the further unfortunate effect of wetting the corn in stacks, and even in the barns. In consequence, it became necessary in many situations to move wheat so exposed, and thrash out much of it; whence an additional quantity of rough and damp grain has come upon the markets. The autumnal season has continued; to the last, most propitious, enabling the farmers universally to feed their stock abroad upon grass and turnips, and to economize with their hay and straw, the quantity of which, however limited, will be sufficient for the spring consumption, without reaching that excessive price which might otherwise have been expected. Never did autumn exhibit a more blooming verdure and full-grown luxuriance of the grasses, seeds, winter tares, turnips, and young wheats, than the late. The wheat-sowing, somewhat interrupted in the middle of the season, has been most successfully finished in every part of Britain; and the winter ploughing, somewhat backward on difficult soils, has, on those more favoured, been dispatched under very favourable circumstances. On very

few soils, a less breadth of wheat has, perhaps, been sown than in the previous season; but, on many, that breadth is considerably greater. Perhaps, too, much imperfect and blighted seed has been used, where want of money precluded the possibility of purchasing the best. Drill-sowing is making gradual, and somewhat more hasty, approaches to general use. The crop of potatoes varies both as to quality and quantity, in different districts; on the whole, it is not a large crop; in part blighted and defective in quality; nevertheless, great part of the yellow species, always the most substantial and nutritious, fully supports the character of superiority which the potatoe has attained of late years. Wheat has been a rising market during some weeks past; in fact, somewhat beyond our expectations; doubtless occasioned by still farther experience of the defective quality of the last crop. The general opinion has not, even yet, reached the extent of the mischief unavoidable from evil influence in the atmosphere. Wool is a rising market. Lean stock, pigs excepted, is slow in sale, indeed cheap, considering the value of fat meat. Smith-field

field market has lately overflowed its boundaries far beyond any former experience; yet the sales were in proportion, and the prices great; a true index of great national prosperity: in the mean time, no want of food in the provinces; on the contrary, vast consequent accession of employment and circulation; a substantial answer to those, who, in these latter days, drivel about an overgrown metropolis. Good horses for the saddle and quick draught continue in great request, and, beyond all doubt, will command extraordinary prices in the spring. In most counties, the farming labourers are fully employed, and might in probability be equally so in all, under a better system. The *Astræa* of British prosperity is re-

turning; and, under an honest government, this country might ensure a state of plenty, of freedom, of universal influence and happiness; such as no nation of the earth, has hitherto experienced.

*Smithfield*:—Beef, 3s. to 4s. 2d.—Mutton, 3s. to 4s. 2d.—Veal, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.—Pork, 2s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.—Bacon; Bath, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.—Irish, 4s. 2d.—Raw fat, 2s. 1½d.

*Corn Exchange*:—Old Wheat, 54s. to 70s.—New 38s. to 63s.—Barley, 26s. to 36s.—Oats, 21s. to 31s.—London price of best bread, 9½d.—Hay, 65s. to 110s.—Clover do. 84s. to 150s.—Straw, 33s. to 44s.

Coals in the pool, 35s. to 45s. 9d.

*Middlesex*; Dec. 22.

## POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN DECEMBER.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**T**RADER flourishes; agriculture improves; stocks rise; and the absence of irritation has created a general apathy on public topics. The feature of greatest novelty in our national concerns, is the system of money-lending to foreign governments, organized, within a few years, by companies of Jews residing in London and foreign countries, who play into each others' hands, and who, having no country, are regardless of the interests of all. In this manner above fifty millions have been lent since 1818 to the different members of the Holy Alliance, to enable them to perpetrate their policy. Half this sum, at least, is British capital, advanced by rapacious money-lenders, in the prospect of getting 6 or 7 per cent. though on the faithless security of despots, above the control of any law, but their own convenience. Usage prevents their buying our ships of war, and raising troops in Britain; but, if they are thus to be permitted to withdraw our capital, obtain the sinews of war, and transfer the strength of the country to their own dominions—and if avarice has no principle or public spirit, then the legislature ought to exert prudence enough to put an end to a system which, in every point of view, is so anti-national, pernicious, and dangerous. Privately considered, it is a species of South Sea bubble, and must end in like manner; thousands have already been ruined by some of these loans, and other thousands are committed on these rotten and intangible securities for all they are worth, and often for more.

### UNITED STATES.

The Speech of the illustrious President, JAMES MONROE, on opening the 18th congress of the United States, has reached Europe; and, although in the succession of these noble documents we know not which to admire the most, yet the last always appears to be the best, and the present one the finest of the series, in language, policy, and sentiments. Mankind at large must be so struck with the glorious example of the practical wisdom of these Presidents of a free Republic, that their despots, in pure shame, must take lessons from them, or be content to rank with the meanest things that can crawl the earth. We have been unable to make room for the lucid details of domestic finance, but have given every passage of general interest to the European and the intellectual world.

*Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives*.—Many important subjects will claim your attention during the present session, of which I shall endeavour to give, in aid of your deliberations, a just idea in this communication. I undertake this duty with diffidence, from the vast extent of the interests on which I have to treat, and of their great importance to every portion of our Union. I enter on it with zeal, from a thorough conviction that there never was a period, since the establishment of our revolution, when, regarding the condition of the civilized world, and its bearing on us, there was greater necessity for devotion in the public servants to their respective duties, or for virtue, patriotism, and union, in our constituents.

Meeting in you a Congress, I deem it proper to present this view of public affairs



affairs in greater detail than might otherwise be necessary. I do it, however, with peculiar satisfaction, from a knowledge that in this respect I shall comply more fully with the sound principles of our government. The people being with us exclusively the sovereign, it is indispensable that full information be laid before them on all important subjects, to enable them to exercise that high power with complete effect. If kept in the dark, they must be incompetent to it. We are all liable to error, and those who are engaged in the management of public affairs are more subject to excitement, and to be led astray by their particular interests and passions, than the great body of our constituents, who, living at home, in the pursuit of their ordinary avocations, are calm but deeply interested spectators of events, and of the conduct of those who are parties to them. To the people, every department of the government, and every individual in each, are responsible; and the more full their information, the better they can judge of the wisdom of the policy pursued, and of the conduct of each in regard to it. From their dispassionate judgment, much aid may always be obtained; while their approbation will form the greatest incentive, and most gratifying reward, for virtuous actions; and the dread of their censure the best security against the abuse of their confidence. Their interests, in all vital questions, are the same; and the bond by sentiment, as well as by interest, will be proportionably strengthened as they are better informed of the real state of public affairs, especially in difficult conjectures. It is by such knowledge that local prejudices and jealousies are surmounted, and that a national policy, extending its fostering care and protection to all the great interests of our union, is formed and steadily adhered to.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted at their last session, instructions have been given to all the ministers of the United States accredited to the powers of Europe and America, to propose the proscription of the African slave trade, by classing it under the denomination, and inflicting on its perpetrators the punishment, of piracy.

At the commencement of the recent war between France and Spain, it was declared by the French government that it would grant no commissions to privateers, and that neither the commerce of Spain herself, nor of neutral nations, should be molested by the naval force of France, except in the breach of a lawful blockade. This declaration, which appears to have been faithfully carried into effect, concurring with principles proclaimed and cherished by the United States, from the first establishment of their independence, suggested the hope that the time had arrived

when the proposal for adopting it as a permanent and invariable rule in all future maritime wars might meet the favourable consideration of the great European powers. Instructions have accordingly been given to our ministers with France, Russia, and Great Britain, to make those proposals to their respective governments; and when the friends of humanity reflect on the essential amelioration to the condition of the human race which would result from the abolition of private war on the sea, and on the great facility by which it might be accomplished, requiring only the consent of a few sovereigns, an earnest hope is indulged that these overtures will meet with an attention, animated by the spirit in which they were made, and that they will ultimately be successful.

The state of the army, in its organization and discipline, has been gradually improving for several years, and has now attained a high degree of perfection.

The usual orders have been given to all our public ships to seize American vessels engaged in the slave-trade, and bring them in for adjudication; and I have the gratification to state, that not one so employed has been discovered; and there is good reason to believe, that our flag is now seldom, if at all, disgraced by that traffic.

Many patriotic and enlightened citizens, who have made the subject an object of particular investigation, have suggested that the waters of the Chesapeake and Ohio may be connected together, by one continued canal, and at an expense far short of the value and importance of the object to be obtained. If this could be accomplished, it is impossible to calculate the beneficial consequences which would result from it. Connecting the Atlantic with the western country, in a line passing through the seat of the national government, it would contribute essentially to strengthen the bond of union itself.

A strong hope has been long entertained, founded on the heroic struggle of the Greeks, that they would succeed in their contest, and resume their equal station among the nations of the earth. It is believed that the whole civilized world takes a deep interest in their welfare.

It was stated at the commencement of the last session, that the great effort was then making in Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people of those countries, and that it appeared to be conducted with extraordinary moderation. In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded, or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries, or make preparation for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere, we are, of necessity, more immediately connected,

and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. We owe it, therefore, to candour, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and the allied powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But, with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States. In the war between those new governments and Spain, we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition; and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur, which in the judgment of the competent authorities of this government, shall make a corresponding change, on the part of the United States, indispensable to their security.

The late events in Spain and Portugal show that Europe is still unsettled. Of this important fact no stronger proof can be adduced, than that the allied powers should have thought it proper, on any principle satisfactory to themselves, to have interposed, by force, in the internal concerns of Spain. To what extent such interpositions may be carried on the same principle, is a question in which all independent powers, whose governments differ from theirs, are interested; even those most remote, and surely none more so than the United States. Our policy, in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early age of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same; which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government *de facto* as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy; meeting, in all instances, the just claims of every power—submitting to injuries from none. But, in regard to those continents, circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent, without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible; therefore, that we should behold

such interposition in any form, with indifference. If we look to the comparative strength and resources of Spain, and those new governments, and their distance from each other, it must be obvious that she can never subdue them. It is still the true policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course.

If we compare the present condition of our union with its actual state at the close of our revolution, the history of the world furnishes no example of a progress in improvement in all the important circumstances which constitute the happiness of a nation, which bears any resemblance to it. At the first epoch, our population did not exceed 3,000,000. By the last census it amounted to about 10,000,000; and, what is more extraordinary, it is almost altogether native—for the emigration from other countries has been inconsiderable. At the first epoch, half the territory within our acknowledged limits was uninhabited and a wilderness. Since then, new territory has been acquired, of vast extent, comprising within it many rivers, particularly the Mississippi, the navigation of which, to the ocean, was of the highest importance to the original states. Over this territory our population, has expanded in every direction; and new states have been established, almost equal in number to those which formed the first bond of our union. This expansion of our population and accession of new states to our union, have had the happiest effect on all its highest interests. That it has eminently augmented our resources, and added to our strength and respectability as a power, is admitted by all. But it is not in these circumstances only that this happy effect is felt. It is manifest that, by enlarging the basis of our system, and increasing the number of States, the system itself has been greatly strengthened in both its branches. Consolidation and disunion have thereby been rendered equally impracticable. Each government, confiding in its own strength, has less to apprehend from the other, and, in consequence, each enjoying a greater freedom of action, is rendered more efficient for all the purposes for which it was instituted. It is unnecessary to treat here of the vast improvement made in the system itself by the adoption of this constitution, and of its happy effect in elevating the character, and in protecting the rights of the nation, as well as of individuals. To what, then, do we owe these blessings? It is known to all that we derive them from the excellence of our institutions. Ought we not, then, to adopt every measure which may be necessary to perpetuate them?

JAMES MONROE.

Washington; Dec. 2, 1823.



## SOUTH AMERICA.

The attentions of the political world are specially directed towards the Spanish provinces in South America, because it is believed that the Holy Alliance stands pledged to restore them to Spain, and that this pledge was one of the bribes by which so many Spaniards were induced to betray their country to the foreign banditti. Already an expedition is fitting out at Cadiz, and negotiations are afloat for loans among the London Jews, to support the wicked enterprize.

Aware of their danger, BOLIVAR has headed an expedition into Peru, where a royalist party kept the field, and advices of various victories over them have reached Europe. The Columbian generals also have stormed and taken Porto Cabello, the last fortress held by Spain; and an invading army will, therefore, be without a resting place. The patriots of Mexico, Columbia, Peru, Chili, and Buenos Ayres, have, however, a delicate game to play, and nothing but energetic measures and councils will prevent their becoming a prey to the European despots. They must beware of the priests and of the party of the *moderées*, who, in such times, are wolves in sheep's clothing. It is this equivocating party who have ruined liberty in Naples, Spain, and Portugal. If BARRERE writes as he promises, the "History of the Committee of Public Safety of France," he will furnish an example to be consulted by all revolutionary governments.

The following dispatch from the illustrious Bolivar to the government of Columbia, explains the first benefit of his march towards Peru:

The insurgents of Pasto, commanded by the traitor Agustin Aqualongo, elated by the success they had obtained over the garrison, under the command of Colonel Flores, and the retreat of our vanguard under General Salom, marched upon the town, and advanced as far as Pantal. His Excellency's orders to this general were to avoid coming into an engagement; but to draw the enemy, if possible, into open ground, and to a distance from his resources in Pasto. This manœuvre succeeded, and, on the evening of the 12th, the insurgents occupied this town. Our forces marched towards Guayabamba, to unite with the columns of the vanguard, which were marching from Guayaquil. The whole being arranged in three divisions: the first composed of guides (*guías*) of the guard and the battalion of Yaguachi,

under General Salom; the second of horse-grenadiers and the battalion of Vargas, under General Barreto; and the third, composed of the artillery and the battalion of Quito, under Colonel Masa, marched on the 15th in the direction of Tabaciendo. Yesterday, at one P.M. we took up a position commanding that of the enemy, who amounted to 1500, of all arms, —ignorant of our movements, and employed in pillaging and in sending to their rear the booty they collected.

His Excellency the Liberator, in person, attended by his aides-de-camp and eight guides, reconnoitred the enemy. The latter, careless of every thing, only had, in the direction in which we approached, an advanced party conveying a drove of cattle. Our advanced guard soon lanced theirs; two only of them escaped, and these wounded, who gave the alarm to the enemy. His Excellency ordered the infantry to file off to the right and left of the road, and the cavalry to occupy the middle, and to take the town by a simultaneous attack. The insurgents, no sooner found themselves attacked than they endeavoured to retire to the other side of the river. That position would have suited them well, from its narrowness and the rugged ground, and they would have the bridge between; but our cavalry was ordered to attack them in the attempt, and they charged with such celerity, that the enemy were thrown into confusion in the streets, and numbers fell beneath our lances. Three times they rallied, and made a stand between the bridge and the heights of Aluburor, our troops being unable to advance with the rapidity they wished from the narrowness of the ground. The obstinacy of the Pastonians in charging and defending themselves was admirable, and worthy of a nobler cause; but all was useless. Our horse-grenadiers and *guías* marched with the resolution to exterminate for ever the infamous race of Pasto. The greater part of them have been killed, and those who succeeded in dispersing themselves will be unable to reach Guaitara without being taken by our cavalry, which pursues them, or falling into the hands of the patriots in the towns through which they must pass. Between this town and Chota the road is strewn with 600 of the enemy's dead; but the courage and the vengeance of Columbia has not been satiated with them. Their military stores and all they possessed have fallen into our hands.

It is impossible adequately to praise the intrepidity and daring of our chiefs and officers. The worthy General Salom behaved with desperate valour, and General Barreto with his usual courage. The conduct of those two brave generals is particularly commended: also that of Colonel Harra, first aide-de-camp to his Excellency;



lency; that of Lieut.-col. Medina, who performed prodigies; that of the other aides-de-camp, Alvarez and O'Leary; that of Capt. Santana; of the commandant of guides, Martinez; of the commandant of the horse-grenadiers, Paredes; of Major Herran; Captains Sandoval and Pio Dias; Lieut. Camacaro; Ensigns Sanoja and Jirons, of the guides, and the others of the subalterns of the cavalry. Although the whole of our infantry could not take part in the combat, they showed the utmost impatience to engage, and Major Arebala, of Yaguachi, distinguished himself. Colonels Chiriboga and Masa, and the commanders Farsan and Payares, did their duty,

as did also all the other officers and privates. We have only lost thirteen killed, and eight wounded; among the latter, Commandant Martinez, two subalterns slightly, and only one soldier severely. The miserable remains of the enemy who have escaped are pursued in all directions by the cavalry, and his Excellency followed them as far as the bridge of Chota. The infantry follows by the high road. Receive, Colombia, and in particular the department of Quito, the congratulations of the Liberating Army, which has for the third time, and under more trying circumstances than before, obtained your liberation.

Adj.-gen. VICENTE GONZALES.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON;

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

### CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

**NOV. 1.**—Subscriptions opened in London, for relief of Spanish exiles. Great numbers arrived in England. To the honour of the country, the list was headed by eleven noblemen, and twenty members of the House of Commons.

2.—Heavy gales of wind experienced at sea, which did considerable damage among the shipping.

4.—The Metropolitan Society for the opposition and prosecution of fraudulent insolvent debtors held their first anniversary meeting at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. Upwards of sixty gentlemen were present, Mr. Burbidge in the chair.

9.—Intelligence arrived of further great losses among the shipping in the Irish sea and German ocean, from a violent storm. Many vessels were cast on shore, and many totally lost, with part of their crews. The same storm extended to the north of England, and great damage was also sustained.

10.—A melancholy accident happened at Norwood; the scaffolding belonging to the new church now building, was broken to pieces by the falling of a heavy stone: one man was crushed to death, five were taken up apparently dead, and several others had their arms and limbs dreadfully bruised.

11.—A court of Common Council held, when Mr. Slade moved a resolution for erecting a monument in Moorfields to the memory of the late Spanish General Don Rafael del Riego. The motion was negatived, because it was alledged that its erection did not require the interference of the corporation.

—The inhabitants of Bishopgate at a public meeting subscribed fifty guineas towards the relief of Madame Riego.

12.—The annual Smithfield Christmas Cattle shew commenced in Sadler's Yard, Goswell-street. The cattle exhibited far surpassed those of former years; and the

company was much more numerous than on any preceding occasion. The Duke of Devonshire, Sir John Sebright, and most of the leading agriculturists, were present.

13.—The well-known Martins, the bankers of Lombard-street, appeared this day, as unsuccessful suitors, in the Court of King's Bench, to try a very extraordinary claim about seven guineas, alledged to have been paid in error to a Mr. Drew, a respectable law-stationer. From this transaction it would appear to be very hazardous to receive the amount of a check at a banker's counter without witness; for the clerk who paid the money, in this case, was by the plaintiff's adduced as valid evidence to prove that he paid Mr. Drew eleven instead of four guineas. The Jury, however, by a special verdict, acquitted Mr. Drew and the clerk of all blame in the affair. Without reference to this case, but to others of daily occurrence, we lament that some tribunal, of the nature of a Grand Jury, is not interposed in civil as well as criminal suits, to determine whether there is equitable ground of action before any wealthy or litigious plaintiff should have it in his power to harrass another by the expences and vexation of a suit, of the propriety of which, till its issue is tried before a Petty Jury, the plaintiff is allowed to be the sole judge.

15.—Meeting of the legal profession held at Lincoln's Inn Hall, when it was resolved to erect a statue in Westminster-hall to the memory of the lamented lord Erskine.

17.—A tremendous storm of wind happened, which did great damage in and about the neighbourhood of London.

Application is intended to be made to parliament next session, for leave to bring in a bill for erecting a patent wrought iron bridge of suspension over the Thames, for carriages, waggons, foot passengers, &c. in the several parishes of St. Botolph Aldgate,

Aldgate, and St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey.

The following is a statement of the number of persons committed to his Majesty's Gaol of Newgate in the year 1822, and how they have been disposed of:—

	Males.	Fems.	Tot.
In custody Jan. 1, 1822..	185	67	252
Committed Dec. 31, under 20 years of age ....	660	110	2185
Above that age .....	1134	281	

Of which there have been executed ..	23
Died .....	2
Removed to the Hulks at Gosport, preparatory to Transportation ..	8
Ditto, ditto, Portsmouth .....	123
Ditto, ditto, Sheerness .....	292
Ditto, ditto, Woolwich .....	55
Ditto to the Penitentiary, Milbank ..	51
Ditto to the Refuge for the Destitute ..	20
Ditto to Bethlem Hospital .....	1
Ditto by Habeas Corpus, for trial at the Assizes .....	17
Ditto to the Houses of Correction for London and Middlesex, pursuant to sentence .....	549
Discharged, having received his Majesty's pardon .....	21
Ditto having been acquitted at the Old Bailey Sessions .....	512
Ditto bills of indictment not having been found .....	219
Ditto not having been acquitted ..	41
Ditto having undergone their sentence of imprisonment .....	50
Ditto having been whipped .....	53
Ditto fined one shilling .....	104
Ditto upon bail and other causes ..	16

Remained in custody, Jan. 1, 1823  
—Males 195—Females 85 .....

Total 2437

### MARRIED.

F. H. Yates, esq. of Charlotte-street, to Miss Brunton, of the Bath Theatre.

Nathaniel Godbold, esq. of Bernard-street, to Mrs. Murray, of Dulham Lodge, Surrey.

Major S. Cowell, of the Coldstream Guards, to Euphemia Jemina, daughter of Gen. J. Murray.

At Greenwich; Major Jones, Royal Horse Artillery, to Miss C. H. Fisher, daughter of John F. esq. of Elford, Devon.

At Hampton, George White, esq. of the War Office, to Frederica Anne, daughter of the late Dr. Stevens, rector of Great Snoring, Norfolk.

John Wordingham, esq. of Kensington, to Hannah, daughter of Thomas Aldridge, esq. R.N.

Henry B. Kerr, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Edward Clarke, esq. of Cheshunt, Herts.

Mr. James Heath, of Blackheath, to Miss Sarah Pidding, of Cornhill.

Joseph Arden, esq. of Red Lion-square, to Miss Munro, of Palmer-terrace, Islington.

Mr. W. Dickinson, of Finsbury-square, to Miss Lydia Mary Jourdain, of York-place, City-road.

At St. George's church, Hanover-square, Jackson Muspratt Williams esq. of Elm Grove, Southsea, to Ann Belmade. daughter of the late ——— Houghton, esq. of the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. S. H. Shepherd, to Miss Sophia Miles, of Southampton-row, Russell-square.

At St. Mary-le-bone, New church, Thomas Compost, esq. of Whitehall, Kent, to Miss Diffill.

John W. Borradaile, esq. of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Ann Pullen, of Fore-street.

Mr. Frederick Augustus Bell, of Surrey-street, to Miss Caroline Cordell, of Dalby-house.

Edward Filder, esq. of St. James's place, to Miss Eliza Maria Jones, of Brithder-house, Montgomeryshire.

Robert Lumley, esq. of Blackheath, to Harriet, daughter of the late J. C. Ellis, esq. Ordnance Commissary.

Mr. John Sherborn, to Miss Sarah Holgate, both of Piccadilly.

Mr. Charles Berry, of Carlisle-street, Soho, to Miss Mary Ann Swan, of Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square.

At Mortlake, the Rev. John Thomas James, to Marianne Jane, daughter of Frederick Reeves, esq. of East Sheen.

James Barry, esq. of Mincing-lane, to Miss Ann Cundell, of Hoddesdon.

Joseph Heath, esq. to Susanna Mary, daughter of the late Charles Thompson, esq. of Mile End.

George Lucy, esq. M.P. to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Williams, bart. of Bodelwydden, Flintshire.

James Hornby, esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Miss Harriet Herring, of the Folly, near Hereford.

William Dobbin, esq. of the Army Pay Office, to Miss Rhode Summers, of Milford.

Charles Bolt, esq. of Edgeware-road, to Miss Caroline Patrick, of Petersfield, Hampshire.

John Everitt, esq. of Sloane-street, to Miss A. Kelly, of Portsmouth.

### DIED.

In Barnsbury-street, Islington, 76, A. Macauley, esq.

At Southampton, 47, Mr. Thomas Evans, solicitor of Hatton Garden.

In Brook-street, Holborn, 90, Mrs. A. Ducroz.

John Marsh, esq. 77, late chairman of the Victualling board.

In the Minories, Robert Brockholes, esq. of Chigwell-row, Essex.

At Greenwich, 77, *Mrs. A. Martyr*.

In Boreham, Essex, 67, *Rebecca*, widow of John Mellersh, esq. of Shalford, Surrey.

The *Right Hon. Thomas Steele*, aged 70, formerly a distinguished member of parliament, and a very active and celebrated member of Mr. Pitt's administration.

At Blackheath, 81, *Mr. Peter Young*.

In Gower-street, Bedford-square, *George Jourdan*, esq.

In Kentish Town, 72, *Mrs. Greenwood*, widow of Thomas G. esq.

At Ham Common, *Elizabeth Mary*, wife of Capt. Booth, 16th King's Hussars.

In Colebrooke-row, Islington, 67, *Mr. John Haydon*.

At Peckham, 63, *Mary*, widow of William Codner, esq.

In Ludgate-street, *Eliza*, widow of Gen. Keith Macalister.

At Wimbledon, *Mrs. Meyrick*, widow of James M. esq.

In Highbury-place, *Mrs. Smith*, widow of Jabez S. esq. of Stoke Newington.

*George Augustus Bouverie*, esq. Auditor of the Excise.

At Kensington-house, *Julia*, wife of Major Johnstone, 14th regt.

*Mr. Joseph Yellowly*, many years a respectable stationer of Gracechurch-street.

At Kew, *Miss Tunstall*, many years housekeeper to the King, at that place. This lady's clothes caught fire, and her person was so dreadfully burned, that she expired on the following day.

At Deptford, *John Mason*, esq. a magistrate for Kent and Surrey.

In Grafton-street, *John T. Vaughan*, esq.

In Brunswick-square, 84, *Hardin Burnley*, esq. father-in-law of Joseph Hume, esq. M.P.

In Great Prescott-street, 71, *M. L. Newton*, esq.

In Sydney-place, Camberwell, 28, *Caroline*, wife of J. H. Fletcher, esq.

In High-street, Mary-le-bone, at an advanced age, *Mrs. Blathwayt*, widow of William B. esq. of Dyrham-park; Gloucestershire.

*Charles*, son of Charles Barclay, esq. of Clapham Common.

In the Fleet Prison, *Mr. G. Picket*; he had been confined there since 1800, for pretended contempt of Court, a subject which calls for legislative interference.

In Aldermanbury, *Mr. W. Payne*, chief clerk to the magistrates of Guildhall.

In Upper Wimpole-street, *Mrs. Bridges*, widow of Lient. Gen. B.

At Twickenham, *Lady Catherine Marley*.

In Bolt-court, Fleet-street, 56, *Mr. William Walker*, late proprietor of the York hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

In Old Palace-yard, 63, *Frances*, widow of H. Banks, esq. M.P. for Corfe Castle.

In Queen-square, *Robert Raynsford*, esq. chief magistrate of the police office,

Queen-square.—*Mr. Raynsford* for many years acted at Shadwell office, and was removed to Hatton-garden, and lastly to Queen-square. He was related to some noble families, and highly respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was between sixty and seventy years of age.

At Port Elliot, Cornwall, 63, *John Earl of St. Germain's*. He succeeded his father, Edward, in 1804, and was twice married, but, dying without issue male, he is succeeded in his titles and estates by his brother, the Hon. Wm. Elliot. The present earl was member for Liskeard, in the representation of which a seat is vacant.

*Charles Grant*, esq. one of the directors of the East India Company. Mr. Grant was a native of Scotland, and, having by his parents been well educated, was sent to London to make his way in the world. Here he was taken into the counting-house of a gentleman of the same name, who had interest in the East India House, and procured Mr. Grant an appointment in the civil service of the company. In this Mr. Grant continued many years, and made an easy fortune. He also acquired such an extensive knowledge of the company's concern, and of the political economy of India, which was afterwards of great service to him in his future life. On his return, he found Mr. Pitt in power, and communicated to him such intelligence as was of service. By his interest he was elected, in the year 1794, one of the East India directors, a situation which (except during the years he was out by rotation,) he has held ever since. He served as a deputy chairman, and chairman, and was extremely active in both capacities. Soon after his return from India, he was elected member of parliament for one of the districts of Scots boroughs; and some time after, having purchased lands in the county of Inverness, he was elected representative for that county. In parliament he invariably voted with Mr. Pitt's friends. Mr. Grant left several children; his eldest son has filled several places under government, and is a member of the privy council; his second son is a barrister at law.

At Woolwich, *Lieutenant-general Bailey Willington*, after a service of fifty years in the royal artillery. He entered into that corps as second lieutenant in 1771, rose to be first lieutenant in 1779, a captain in 1782, major by brevet in 1791, and soon after major in the corps; lieutenant-colonel by brevet, 1794; and lieutenant-colonel in the corps 1799. In 1804 he attained the full rank of colonel. He was promoted to be a major-general 1810, and lieutenant-general 1819.

At his castle, at Amerongen, near the Hague, *Rynan Doderich Jacob de Girkill*, earl of Athlone, in Ireland. This noble-



man descended from a very ancient family in Holland. His ancestor, Godert, came over as a general officer with the Dutch troops, brought by king William. With that prince he embarked for Ireland, was present at the battle of the Boyne, and contributed much to the success of the day. He was left by king William in the command in Ireland, and by two signal victories near Athlone and Aghrim, contributed much to put an end to the war. He was by that king rewarded with the titles of Baron Ballymore, Viscount Aghrim, and Earl of Athlone, in Ireland. These titles have descended through seven generations, to the late earl, most of them have resided in Holland, where they have considerable estates, but the French conquering that country, Frederic, the sixth earl, came with his family to England. This son, Rynan, served in the English army during the war, when he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. His lordship was born in 1773. The family possess the baronies of Reide, Girkill, Amerongen, Livendant, Eist, Stersitt, &c. in Holland.

At Havre de Grace, *Caston Rohde, esq.* He was concerned with his brother in a considerable sugar-baking house, in Goodman's Fields, and was one of the first persons who engaged in the Phoenix Fire-office, and also in the Pelican Life Insurance Office. When those societies jointly built their fire-house at Charing-Cross, Mr. Rohde was induced to quit business and become their managing and resident director. In this situation he continued for many years, but quitted about two years ago, and retired to France, where he resided till his death. Mr. Rohde was twice married, and left children by both wives. He was a man of plain unaffected manners, and of a friendly disposition.

At his seat, Blackheath, *General Sir Anthony Farrington*, baronet, the eldest officer of artillery in his majesty's service. He entered as second lieutenant in 1755, and was promoted to be first lieutenant in 1757, when he was sent into foreign service at Gibraltar; he returned to England in 1759, and was promoted to be captain-lieutenant the same year. In 1765, with the rank of captain, he embarked for America, where he continued till 1773, serving at New York, Boston, and Halifax. The war of American Independence breaking out, Capt. Farrington was at the various battles of Long Island, Brooklyn, White Plains, and the Brandyvines. He served also in the expedition to the Chesapeake, and at the taking of Philadelphia. He was made major in 1780; on the peace he returned to England, and had the command of the artillery for some years at Plymouth. He was made lieutenant-

colonel in 1782, and colonel in 1794; major-general in 1795, and colonel-commandant in 1796. In 1799 he served under the Duke of York, in Holland. In 1804 he was made lieutenant-general, and in 1812 full general. At his death he had been sixty-eight years in his majesty's service, who, in 1818, created him a baronet.

At his apartments in Foley Place, *Michael Kean, esq.* He had been long afflicted with a pulmonary, which, in the end, carried him off. He was a native of Ireland, and bred a portrait painter, a profession he followed for many years, until he was called on to assist in the Derby china manufactory, in which he became a partner, under the firm of Duxberry and Kean. They opened a warehouse first in Bedford-street, Covent-Garden; and afterwards in Old Bond-street. On the death of Mr. Duxberry he married the widow, which did not turn out a happy connection, but involved him in a long chancery suit. He had by his wife a son and daughter, the latter of whom survives him. He was a man of genteel manners and a friendly disposition.

At his house in Beaumont-street, *Wm. Charles Collyear*, earl of Portmore. His lordship was born in the year 1745, and in 1770, when Lord Milsington, married Miss Mary Lesley, sister of the Countess of Rothes, by whom he had a son—Lord Milsington, who succeeds him. His lordship succeeded his father in 1785. The family of Collyear bore, for many years, the name of Robertson; and the first title conferred on them was that of baronet, in 1676. June 1, 1696, they were created barons by William III., and in 1703 Viscount Milsington and earl of Portmore, by Queen Anne. William Charles, the deceased lord, was the third earl of that title. His lordship's fortune being confined, he lived rather a retired life.

[The Rev. E. Cartwright, D.D. &c. (whose death was announced in our last Number.) His first masters were Mr. Clarke, of Wakefield, and the celebrated Dr. Langhorne. He first entered at University-college, Oxford, from whence he was elected a fellow of Magdalen-college. He was early distinguished for his literary attainments, and published in the year 1762 an ode on the birth of the present king. One of the most popular of his productions was "Armine and Elvira," a legendary tale, which has gone through several editions, and well deserves to be admired for its pathos and elegant simplicity. Another poem, in a higher style of composition, entitled "the Prince of Peace," also excited great attention at the time it appeared. It has been said, and we believe correctly, that Dr. Cartwright was the oldest living poet of the day. As a proof that his poetical talent remained unimpaired

impaired in his latter years, we insert the following spirited lines, which he composed at the age of seventy-nine:—

Since even Newton owns, that all he wrought  
Was due to industry and patient thought,  
What shall restrain the impulse that I feel;  
To forward, as I may, the public weal?  
By his example fir'd, to break away,  
In search of truth, thro' darkness into day?  
He tried, on venturous wing, the loftiest flight,  
An eagle, soaring to the fount of light!  
I cling to earth, to earth-born arts confin'd,  
A worm of science of the humblest kind!  
Our powers, tho' wide apart as earth and heaven,  
For different purposes alike were given:  
'Tho' mine the arena of inglorious fame,  
Where pride and folly would the strife disclaim,  
With mind unwearied still will I engage,  
In spite of failing vigour and of age,  
Nor quit the conflict till I quit the stage;  
Or, if in idleness my life shall close,  
May well-earned victory justify repose!

For several years he was a principal contributor to the *Monthly Review*, and some of its most interesting articles between the years 1774 and 1784 were of his composition. But he was more particularly distinguished for his genius in mechanical inventions, and his discoveries in that branch of science have greatly contributed to the commercial prosperity of the country. From them the manufacturers of Manchester are at this time reaping immense advantages. The application of machinery to weaving is of his invention, for which he took out a patent in the year 1786. The use of his machine for weaving formed a new epoch in the history of our manufactures; for, before that period, no other method was employed but the simple one which had continued from time immemorial. His invention also included the art of weaving checks, which the most skilful mechanics had till then deemed to be an utter impossibility. He had, however, to struggle against the clamorous opposition of the working mechanics, and the fears of the manufacturers, who were not only deterred by the threats of incendiaries, but by the actual burning down of a newly erected manufactory, for the reception of 500 looms. In consequence of these adverse circumstances, the patent elapsed before he reaped the benefit which he had reason to expect; and, notwithstanding its subsequent extension, and a liberal grant of 10,000*l.* by Parliament in 1810, the pecuniary losses to himself and his family, in bringing his machines to perfection, as well as in maintaining his inventions in the courts of law against piracy, have been incalculable. Dr. Cartwright also took out patents for combing wool and making ropes, and was, besides, the author of many improvements in arts and agriculture, for which he received various premiums from the Society of Arts and the Board of Agriculture. It being to be presumed, that the patent of a Mr. Hull, early in the last century, for a steam-boat which had long sunk into oblivion, was as unknown to him as it was

till lately to the public, we may affirm that the idea of propelling carriages on land, and vessels on the water by steam, was an original invention of his own. It is well known in his family that, thirty years ago, he communicated the plan of a steam-vessel to the American engineer, who afterwards introduced it into the United States. Until his last illness, which was not of long duration, he was occupied in a discovery which, if he had lived to bring to perfection, would have been one of the most extraordinary ever promulgated in mechanics. Till within only a few days of his death, he preserved unimpaired the vigor of his mind, and that unwearied zeal for improvement which characterized him from his earliest years. Dr. Cartwright was a younger brother of John Cartwright, esq. the father of reform, better known by the title of Major; he was also brother to Capt. George Cartwright, who, after residing sixteen years on the coast of Labrador, published in his journal, in the year 1792, the first authentic account that ever appeared in print of the Esquimaux nations. They were all sons of William Cartwright, esq. of Marnham, Nottinghamshire. —Dr. C. was twice married; first, to Alice, daughter of Richard Whitaker, esq. of Doncaster, by whom he has left one son and three daughters; and, secondly, to Susannah, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Kearney, a dignitary of the church in Ireland. —The following stanzas, written by Dr. Cartwright on his 72d birth-day, may not be unacceptable to our readers, as affording an idea of his habitual turn of mind.

To fame and to fortune adieu!

The toils of ambition are o'er;  
Let folly these phantoms pursue,  
I now will be cheated no more.

Resignation be mine, and repose,—  
So shall life be unclouded at last;  
And while I prepare for its close,  
I will think with a smile on the past.

But, as still to the world must be given  
Some share of life's limited span,  
The thoughts that ascend not to heaven  
I'll give to the service of man.

*The late Dr. Baillie.*—The father of Dr. Baillie was the Rev. James Baillie, sometime minister of the Kirk of Shotts (one of the most barren and wild parts of the low country of Scotland,) and afterwards professor of divinity in the University of Glasgow. His mother was the sister of Dr. William Hunter and of Mr. John Hunter. In the early part of his education, he enjoyed great advantages; and, finally, he was in the whole course of it peculiarly happy. From the college of Glasgow, he went to Balliol College, Oxford, where he took his degrees; and came under the superintendence of his uncle, Dr. William Hunter. By him he was brought forward into life; and, through his influence, was made physician to St.

George's

George's Hospital. While still a young man, and not affluent, his uncle William dying, left him the small family estate of Longcalderswood. We all know of the unhappy misunderstanding that existed between Dr. Hunter and his brother John. Dr. Baillie felt that he owed this bequest to the partiality of his uncle, and made it over to John Hunter. The latter long refused: but, in the end, the family estate remained the property of the brother, and not of the nephew, of Dr. Hunter. It was Dr. Hunter's wish to see his nephew succeed him, and take his place as a lecturer. To effect this, he united with him his assistant, Mr. Cruickshanks; and at his death, assigned to him the use of his collection of anatomical preparations during thirty years. Dr. B. had no desire to get rid of the national peculiarities of language; or, if he had, he did not perfectly succeed. Not only did the language of his native land linger on his tongue, but its recollections clung to his heart; and to the last, amidst the splendour of his professional life, and the seductions of a court, he took a hearty interest in the happiness and the eminence of his original country. He possessed the valuable talent of making an abstruse and difficult subject plain; his prelections were remarkable for that lucid order and clearness of expression which proceed from a perfect conception of the subject; and he never permitted any variety of display to turn him from his great object of conveying information in the simplest and most intelligible way, and so as to be most useful to the pupils. We cannot (says Mr. Bell) estimate too highly the influence of Dr. Baillie's character on the profession to which he belonged. I ought not, perhaps, to mention his mild virtues and domestic charities; yet the recollection of these

must give a deeper tone to our regret, and will be interwoven with his public character, embellishing what seemed to want no addition. These private virtues ensured for him a solid and unenvied reputation. All wished to imitate his life—none to detract from his fame. Every young physician, who hoped for success, sought his counsel: and I have heard him forcibly represent the necessity of a blameless life, and that, unless medical reputation be joined with purity of private character, it neither could be great nor lasting. The same warmth of feeling and generosity which prompted him to many acts of private charity and benevolence, were not without a powerful influence upon his conduct on more arduous occasions, and may well be supposed to have guided and sustained him in circumstances which might have shaken other men of less firm and independent minds. But I shall not dwell upon this view of his public character. The matters to which I allude are ill fitted for discussion in this place; they belong rather to the history of the period in which he lived, and will there be most suitably recorded. Dr. Baillie had not completed his 63d year, but his life was long in usefulness. In the studies of youth, in the serious, and manly occupations of the middle period of life, in the upright, humane, and honourable conduct of a physician, and, above all, in that dignified conduct which became a man mature in years and honours, he left a finished example to his profession. Dr. Baillie had two sisters, who survive him; one of whom is Miss Joanna Baillie, the authoress of "Plays on the Passions;" and he has left two children, a son and a daughter. Mrs. Baillie was the daughter of Dr. Denman, and sister of the Common Serjeant and Lady Croft.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

*Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last twenty-seven Years.*

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**A** SOCIETY has lately been formed in Sunderland, for the mitigation and gradual abolition of the state of slavery throughout the British dominions.

Mr. J. Raestrick, engineer, of Morpeth, has recently invented a safety-lamp for coal-mines, which he considers superior in safety to that of Sir Humphrey Davy, which now begins to be generally distrusted.

**Married.]** Mr. Fisher, to Miss J. Smart, of the Westgate, both of Newcastle.—Mr. S. Aydon, of Newcastle, to Miss A. Smith, of Lumley Forge.—At Gateshead, Mr. J. Hunter, to Miss M. Roxborough, both of the Team.—Mr. Fenwick, to Miss Mason,

both of Durham.—Mr. W. Dixon, to Miss J. Robinson; Mr. S. Frazer, to Miss M. Chicken: all of North Shields.—Mr. J. Pease, of Darlington, to Sophia Jewett, of Leeds, both of the Society of Friends.

**Died.]** At Newcastle, in the Hebburn Office, Quay-side, 31, Robert Rankin, esq.—In Newgate-street, 63, Mrs. H. Watson.—In Northumberland-street, 86, Mrs. James, greatly lamented.

At Gateshead; 35, Mrs. E. Fothergill:—52, Mr. T. Wales, deservedly respected.

At Sunderland, 65, Mr. J. Hogg.—78, Mrs. A. Dyer.—34, Mr. H. C. Liston.

At Alnwick, 25, Miss Hindmarsh, authoress of several respectable poems.

At Monkwearmouth, Miss A. S. Abbs.



At Blanchland, 78, Mrs. C. Ireland.—At Blackwell, 74, Capt. R. Milbanke, R.N.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

*Married.*] Mr. S. Campbell, to Mrs. E. Naylor; Mr. P. Graham, to Miss H. Ripley: all of Carlisle.—Mr. T. Plunkett, to Miss M. Gill; Mr. W. Sandwith, to Miss E. How: all of Whitehaven.—Mr. W. Mackinson, to Miss A. Bainbridge; Mr. R. Hetherington, to Miss E. Creighton; Mr. P. Dodgson, to Miss J. Thompson: all of Workington.—Mr. H. Dobson, to Miss A. Hall, both of Brampton.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, the Rev. John Wilkin, a respectable antiquary.—In the Abbey-street, 74, Mrs. Cox.—In George-street, 36, Mrs. J. Raiton.

At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Bowness.—80, Mr. W. Clementson.—87, Mr. S. Smith.

At Workington, 25, Mrs. J. Marley.

At Kendal, 76, Mrs. H. Bellington.

At Brampton, 41, Mrs. B. Wallace.

At Skelton, 64, Mr. D. Crozier.—At Longtown, Mrs. J. Turnbull.—At Wetheral, 91, Mr. W. Robinson.

#### YORKSHIRE.

A public meeting of the artisans and other tradesmen of Sheffield lately took place, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to repeal the Combination Laws, the bearing of which they considered peculiarly prejudicial to them; Mr. Sheldon in the chair. A series of resolutions was read by Mr. Evans, which stated that the combination laws had upon all occasions exposed the workmen to the lash of oppression, prevented them from obtaining a fair remuneration for their labour, and enabled the employers to reduce the price of labour so low as to render it impossible for the employed to support their families, and that on these grounds it was expedient that a petition to the House of Commons should be presented, praying for the repeal of the aforesaid laws. These just and proper resolutions were unanimously agreed to, and, we earnestly hope, will have their effect in the proper quarter. Their prayer ought to be supported by workmen of every denomination in the three kingdoms.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Batley, to Miss M. A. Brown; Mr. W. Hewitt, to Miss E. Frazer: all of York.—Mr. T. Senior, of Bowman-lane, to Mrs. Jubbs; Thomas Galleway, to Mary Linsley, both of the Society of Friends; the Rev. S. Crawford, to Miss L. A. Wood: all of Leeds.—Mr. J. Butler, of Stanningley, to Mrs. Lonsdale, of Meadow-lane, Leeds.—C. Ward, esq. of Halifax, to Miss Crabtree, of Peckham.—G. W. Dowker, esq. of Salton-hall, to Miss Tindall, late of the Cliff, Scarborough.

*Died.*] At Hull, 54, Mr. T. Scoffin, merchant.

At Leeds, 68, Henry Roche, a member of the Society of Friends.—Mr. N. Wallis.

At Sheffield, in Mulberry-lane, 70, Mrs. A. Chadburn.—In New-street, 73, Mr. S. Ashforth.—In Eyre-lane, 77, Mrs. Morvil.

At Halifax, 67, Mr. J. Jenkinson.

At Wakefield, 40, Mr. T. Barras.

At Pontefract, Mr. T. Travis.

At Shaw, near Hawes, Wensleydale, Mr. R. Pratt.—At Leppington, 60, Wm. Atkinson, esq.—At Hunslet, 67, Mrs. Mason.—At Yeadon, Mr. Kenion.

#### LANCASHIRE.

A numerous meeting was lately convened at Lancaster, for establishing a Mechanics and Apprentices' Library; Lawson Whalley, esq. M.D. in the chair. A number of resolutions was passed, and a handsome subscription entered into to carry this praiseworthy institution into effect.

At a meeting of the contributors to the late Spanish subscription in Liverpool, it was unanimously agreed, that the sum of fifty pounds should be offered to the widow of Riego.

Two hundred Irish labourers or navigators are about to embark at Liverpool for Buenos Ayres, for the formation of a canal from Ensenada to the city of Buenos Ayres. These men have bound themselves to serve that government for seven years, for which they will receive a certain consideration; and, at the expiration of that time, a quantity of land will be allotted to each.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Allen, to Miss H. Thompson; Mr. J. Baines, to Miss M. Moore: all of Manchester.—Mr. G. Gorton, of Pendleton, to Miss A. Fallows, of Manchester.—Mr. H. Hargreaves, of Manchester, to Miss A. Hulse, of Rusholme-green.—M. Harbottle, esq. to Miss M. Royle; Mr. W. Harrison, to Miss L. Threlfall: all of Liverpool.

*Died.*] At Manchester, 68, W. Byfield, esq.—Mr. H. Marsden.

At Salford, Mr. J. Collier; 27, Mr. J. Collier, his son.

At Liverpool, in Brunswick-road, 29, Mrs. E. Jones.—53, Mr. J. Hodgson.—In Bedford-street, Toxteth-park, 71, Henry Crouchley, esq.

At Hulme, 46, Mrs. M. Mather.—At Oldham, 36, Mr. A. Abbott.

#### CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Willett, of Chester, to Miss S. Farrall, of Aldford.—Mr. J. Jackson, to Miss S. Parrack, both of Nantwich.—Mr. J. Heald, of Disley, to Miss M. A. Wild, of Marple.—Mr. J. Yates, of Chance-hall, to Miss M. A. Hull, of Nantwich.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mrs. Walker,—68, Jane, wife of the Rev. W. Fish, A.B.—In Trinity-street, 85, Mrs. Newton.

At Knutsford, 33, S. Wright, esq. jun.—50, Mr. F. Sharpe.

At Tarporley, 24, Miss Newton.—At Wilmslow, Mr. J. Massey, suddenly.—At Beeston, 79, Mr. Joseph Bird.

## DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Thomas, of Ashover, to Miss Jones, of Chesterfield.—Mr. W. Lowe, to Miss M. L. Froggatt, of Chesterfield.—Mr. J. Oldfield, of Belper, to Miss F. W. Bardill, of Leicester.—Mr. Fox, of Ashborne, to Miss J. Fowler, of Alton Grange.—Mr. S. Massey, of Swarkstone, to Miss S. Smith, of Swarkstone Lowes.

*Died.*] At Derby, 32, Mrs. Walker.—Mr. Wilmer, house-surgeon to the Derby General Infirmary.—44, Mr. E. Davenport.

At Chesterfield, Mr. G. Dilks.

At Buxton, 76, Mrs. Cooper.

At Ashborne, 20, Miss G. Sowter.

At Dronfield, 94, Mrs. E. Heathcote.—

At Ashover, 95, Mr. R. Denham.—At Spondon, 77, Mrs. Hayhurst, widow of Robert H. esq.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. McCallum, to Miss M. Arnold; Mr. J. Knight, to Miss S. Brooks; Mr. S. May, to Miss M. Dilks: all of Nottingham.—Mr. Street, of Wollaston, to Miss E. Holland, of Nottingham.—Mr. J. May, of Oxten, to Miss A. Paethorpe, of Nottingham.—Mr. J. Haw, to Miss E. Ashmore; Mr. J. Newton, to Miss E. Palmer: all of Newark.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, in Bridlesmith-gate, Mr. S. Bird.—In South-street, Coal-pit-lane, 41, Mrs. M. Sponage.—In the Exchange, Market-place, 57, Mrs. Homer.

At Newark, 25, Miss M. Sutton.—82, Mr. J. Streets.—84, Mrs. A. Girton.

At Whatton, Miss F. Wheatley.—At Arnold, Mrs. Crowther.—At Holme Pierrepont, 55, Miss Wright.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

After an arduous and memorable struggle of ten days, between the partizans of Sir W. A. Ingleby, and Sir John Thorold, for the representation of this county, in parliament, in the room of Mr. Pelham, the former was elected by a considerable majority. At the close of the poll the numbers were—Ingleby 3,816; Thorold 1,575.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Kemp, of Utterby, to Miss E. Graves, of Bath.—Mr. J. Smith, of New Sleaford, to Miss Shaw, of Nottingham.—Mr. Goodwin, of Easton, to Miss Baines, of Great Easton.

*Died.*] At Stamford, 70, W. Bury, esq. of Ripon, formerly capt. 11th regt. foot.

At Asgodby, the Rev. W. Harris, an highly esteemed Catholic minister.

## LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

*Married.*] Mr. Madders, to Miss M. Hacket, both of Leicester.—Mr. S. Atkin, of Leicester, to Miss Charlton, of London.—Mr. T. Hewitt, of Leicester, to Miss E. Warrenton, of Market Harborough.—Mr. J. Orgill, to Miss M. Proudman, both of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.—Mr. Leader, to Miss S. Sawbridge, both of Lutterworth.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Mr. Glover.—In Shambles-lane, Mr. Roebuck, suddenly.—Mr. J. Robinson.

At Loughborough, 42, Mr. T. Ashby.

At Hinckley, 72, Mr. J. B. Appleby.—Susanna, wife of Lient. Scott, r.n.

At Narborough, Mrs. Eaton.—At Breckdon-on-the-Hill, 64, Mrs. Hackett.—At North Kilworth, Mr. J. Whiteman.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

An explosion of hydrogen gas lately took place in a coal-pit at Fenton Park, near Lane-Delph. Twenty persons, men and boys were considerably injured.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Allen, to Miss H. Brown, both of Wolverhampton.—Mr. T. Radford, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Tart, of Breewood.—Mr. T. Emery, to Miss J. Brindley, both of Trentham.—Mr. Strongitharm, of Daw End, to Miss Stanley, of Bloxwich.

*Died.*] At Stafford, Miss Chesswass, of Newcastle.

At Walsall, 59, Mr. W. Clarkson.—68, Mrs. Haughton.—35, Miss L. Bullock.

At Castle Bromwich, 61, W. Smith, esq. late an eminent attorney of Birmingham.

At Trentham, Miss M. Hutchinson.—At Hamington Old Hall, 70, Mr. J. Brown.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

An eye infirmary has lately been established in Birmingham.—A meeting has also been held there for the purpose of establishing commercial and news rooms.

The small-pox has existed within the month to a considerable extent at Birmingham: the working classes are prejudiced against vaccination, (says a late Birmingham Chronicle,) from several families having recently been afflicted by the disease who had been vaccinated by skillful operators.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Hill, to Miss E. Roberts, both of Mount-street, Birmingham.—Mr. E. Walton, of Birmingham, to Miss M. A. Brown, of Union-street, London.—Mr. W. Odell, to Miss M. A. Wall; Mr. T. Turner, to Miss Westrap: all of Coventry.—Mr. P. Gailiard, of London, to Miss M. D. Pratt, of Coventry.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, in Temple-row, 32, Mr. Goodwin.—In Whittall-street, 39, Mr. W. Allport.—In Deritend, Mr. D. Pears.—79, Mrs. M. Johnson.—37, Mrs. E. Scott.

At Bordesley-park, 72, Mr. T. Hooper.

## SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. E. Vaughan, to Miss A. Richards, both of Shrewsbury.—Mr. E. Keysell, of Shrewsbury, to Miss J. Elsmere, of Upton Magna.—W. Roberts, esq. of Oswestry, to Miss E. Mansell, of Ystymceolwyn, Montgomeryshire.—Mr. R. Bagley, to Miss Williamson, both of Bridgnorth.—Henry Wilding, esq. of All Stretton, to Miss S. Lewin, of Womaston, Radnorshire.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, on Claremont-hill, Mrs. Gadd.—In St. Julian's Friars, Miss A. Whitford.—Miss Pritchard.

At Ludlow, Mrs. E. Case.

At Wem. Mrs. Ratcliff.—At Ruyton, Mr. E. Foulkes.—At Newport, 48, Francis Eginton, esq. of Meertown-house.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

G. Bulstrode, esq. of Foregate-street, Worcester, by his will bequeathed 1000l. each to the Worcester Infirmary and to the British and Foreign Bible Society, payable upon the death of his sister, Mrs. Bulstrode, whose demise has just taken place.

*Married.*] S. Ashton, esq. of Rowington, to Miss E. R. Streeton, of Kempsey.—The Rev. G. W. B. Adderley, of Fillongley-hall, to Miss Caroline Taylor, of Moseley-hall.

*Died.*] At Dudley, 36, the Rev. Charles Hulme.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Thomas Beale, esq. to Miss S. B. G. Lane, of Hereford.—At Hereford, Henry Lawson, esq. to Amelia, daughter of the Rev. T. Jennings, rector of Dormington.—J. Tomkins, esq. of the Weir, to Miss M. A. Clark, of Upper Lyde.—Mr. E. Griffith, of Norton, to Miss J. Hodges, of Monkton.

*Died.*] At Hereford, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. S. Beavan.

At Ross, 79, Mr. James Evans, the original proprietor of the pleasure-boats on the Wye.

At Great Malvern, Mrs. Plumer, much esteemed for her general benevolence.

At Ledbury, 71, Mr. Nott, a much respected solicitor of that town.—At Kingston, 76, Mr. J. Fisher.

#### GLoucester and MONMOUTH.

Gloucester and its neighbourhood were within the month visited by a violent thunder-storm and rain. It raged with considerable fury also at Bristol, Carmarthen, Cheltenham, and in almost every other surrounding direction.

The struggle between the Burgesses of Monmouth and the Patron of the Borough, is about to be renewed. The Burgesses, have published a spirited appeal to the friends of Independence for procuring pecuniary assistance.

*Married.*] J. W. Wilton, esq. of Gloucester, to Mary Anne Cholmondeley, daughter of Lieut.-col. Mason, of the Sparrow, near Gloucester.—Mr. J. Houston, to Miss E. Eaton; Mr. J. Brock, to Miss M. A. Portch: all of Bristol.—Mr. T. Haines, jun. to Miss J. Sadler, both of Cheltenham.—W. Nettleship, esq. of Cheltenham, to Mary, daughter of John Bert, esq.—Mr. T. Prew, to Miss Baylis, both of Tewkesbury.—Mr. T. Frankis, of Up-ton St. Leonard's, to Louisa, daughter of Capt. Folkes.

*Died.*] At Bristol, in Hilgrove-street, 88, Mrs. E. Wilson.—In Marlborough-street, 78, Mrs. E. Southcott.—52, Mrs. M. Edinson.—Mrs. Chaddock.

At Cheltenham, T. Roberts, esq. fellow of King's College, Cambridge.—Mr. Taylor, a respectable miniature-painter.

At Cirencester, 90, Mr. S. Barley, a much-esteemed member of the Society of Friends.—Mr. D. Masters.—Mrs. Adams.

At Blakeney, 63, Mrs. White.—At Horsley, 57, Edward Wood, esq.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. C. W. Chambers, to Miss S. Watkins, both of Banbury.—The Rev. Dr. Mavor, rector of Woodstock, to Miss H. Seagrave, late of Castle Ashby.—Mr. J. Smith, to Miss Bowerman, both of Ensham.—T. Lewes, esq. to Miss A. E. Harris, both of Nettleber.

*Died.*] At Oxford, in St. Giles's, 31, Mrs. H. Swallow, of St. James's-street, London.—In St. Elbe's, 42, Mr. B. Alder, suddenly.—70, Mr. G. Young.—In St. Clement's, 33, Harriet, wife of Lieut. Roads, Oxfordshire militia.

At Banbury, Mrs. Watson.—Mr. Garrett, sen.—Mr. T. Gibson.

At Thame, 76, Mrs. Gray.

At Yarnton, 56, Mrs. Osborne.—At Bicester, 67, Mrs. E. Kirby.

#### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE.

Considerable disturbances lately took place at Buckingham, by the outrageous brutal conduct of a detachment of the 58th regiment of foot. From some unexplained cause they commenced a sanguinary attack on several of the inhabitants, who were severely wounded. By spirited resistance they were overpowered, and an account of their conduct transmitted to the commander-in-chief.

The Aylesbury Book Society lately celebrated their tenth anniversary, and was numerously attended.

*Married.*] At High Wycombe, Mr. J. Prestage, jun. to Miss Havergale.—The Rev. Rd. Battescombe, M.A. of Wind-or, to Miss A. Marshall, of Lawhitton, Cornwall.

*Died.*] At Reading, 54, Mrs. A. I. Bath.—73, Mrs. Gilbertson, wife of Mr. Alderman G.

At Salt-hill, 32, Mr. C. H. Curtis, of Oxford.—At Taplow, Miss Eliza Neate.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

At the late assizes for Hertford, there were thirty-four prisoners for trial. The trial of Thurtell, Probart, and Hunt, for the murder of Mr. Weare, was postponed until the 6th of January, by representation of Mr. Andrews of the injury the case of the prisoners had sustained from premature disclosure of facts and evidence, and of the necessity of time for the removal of that extraordinary prejudice which had been raised on the subject.

The Duke of Bedford lately generously gave one hundred pounds for distribution among the poor of Bedford, who had sustained injury from the late hurricanes.

*Married.*]



*Married.*] The Rev. J. Roy, vicar of Woburn, to Miss Hanson, of Regency-square, Brighton.—The Rev. W. Acton, rector of Ayatt and St. Lawrence, to Henrietta, daughter of Sir Charles Watson, bart. of Wrathling park.

*Died.*] At Bedford, Mr. Leech.—Mr. Thompson, regretted.

At Princes Risborough, 82, Richard Meade, esq.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Thomas Francis Lucas, esq. of Long Buckby, to Miss S. Howes, of Northampton.—Mr. W. Satchell, of Kettering, to Miss Brampton, of Weekly.—Mr. S. Tester, to Miss M. Pendered, both of Wellingborough.—Mr. W. Watts, of Naseby Lodge, to Miss E. Sharpe, of Guelborough.

*Died.*] At Northampton, 48, Mr. Harris. At Wellingborough, 75, Mrs. Mary Broughton.

At Rushden, 29, Miss S. Chapman.—At Harpole, 51, Mrs. S. Garner.

#### CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

At Cambridge, the Norrison prize, (the subject of the Essay was, *The Office and Mission of John the Baptist*;) is decided in favour of James Amiraux Jeremie, scholar of Trinity College.

*Married.*] J. S. Henslow, esq. M.A. professor of mineralogy, University of Cambridge, to Miss H. Jenyns, of Bottenham-hall.—Mr. E. Elam, to Miss J. Wray, both of March.—Mr. J. Ross, to Mrs. C. Bateman, both of Chatteris, and of the Society of Friends.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, 21, Mr. S. Rowley.—In the Market-place, Mrs. L. Reed.

At Steeple Morden, 60, Mr. Sim. Lente.—At Chatteris, 58, Mrs. Lyon.—55, Mrs. Downs.—99, Mrs. Veasey.

#### NORFOLK.

An association has been lately formed at Norwich for preserving the lives and property of shipwrecked seamen, making provision for the widows of the lost, and rewarding those who rescue the lives of others from shipwreck.

A man of the name of North was lately executed at Norwich, on the evidence principally of a boy, who proved insane, and who afterwards hung himself at Shadwell.

*Married.*] Mr. L. Fiddey, to Miss Edwards, both of St. James's; Mr. B. Scott, to Miss R. Sussans; all of Norwich.—Mr. J. Thompson, of Norwich, to Miss S. Ward, of Wood Dalling.—Mr. H. Chamberlin, of Norwich, to Miss H. Tye, of Ashwelthorpe.—Mr. F. Forest, to Miss Robinson, both of South Lynn.—Mr. R. Savage, of Felthorpe Lodge, to Miss M. Lamberts, of Buxton.

*Died.*] At Norwich, 85, Mrs. Calver.—In King-street, Mrs. Smith.—Mr. J. Dring, suddenly.

At Yarmouth, 86, Mrs. S. Morris.—65, Mr. J. Wilkinson.—At Lynn, Mrs. S. Harris.

At Blundeston, 81, Mr. H. Church.—At Skimpling, 78, Mr. W. Etheridge.—At Swaffham, 34, Mr. W. Wright, late of Fleet-street, London, bookseller.

#### SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Ridley, of Ipswich, to Miss M. A. Ridley, of Bury.—Mr. R. Fell, to Miss M. Nunn; Mr. J. King, to Miss P. Critten; all of Ipswich.—Mr. W. May, of Ipswich, to Miss Marianne Simon, of London.—John Shafto, esq. to Miss J. Stannard, both of Framlingham.—Mr. J. Trott, of Woodbridge, to Miss M. Jobson, of Ipswich.

*Died.*] At Bury, in Risby-street, 46, Mr. E. Drew.—In Northgate-street, Mrs. Higgs.—29, Mr. J. Love, jun.

At Ipswich, Mrs. M. Meadows.—37, Mrs. Lloyd.—55, Mr. M. Davis.

At Woodbridge, 94, Mrs. E. Woodinough. At Saxmundham, 52, Mr. Thos. Taylor.

—75, Mr. G. Brooks.—At Little Bromley Grove, James Eagle, esq.—At Hunton, Miss M. Bear.

#### ESSEX.

*Married.*] The Rev. Robert Burls, of Maldon, to Miss M. Death, of Hunsdon.—Mr. J. Pepper, to Mrs. E. Coleman, both of Maldon.—Mr. D. A. Green, of Gosbeck Stanway, to Miss Timson, of Monk-wick, Berechurch.—The Rev. George Ireland, M.A. of Foxearth, to Miss S. Rossiter, of Keyford.

*Died.*] At Colchester, Capt. Bell, many years Adjutant of East Essex militia.—32, William, son of the Rev. Dr. Moore, of Kempstone manor-house, near Redford.

At Harwich, 48, Mr. W. Scott.

At Maldon, 73, Hannah, widow of John Piggott, esq.

At Foxburrows, 80, Ann, widow of Ralph Ward, esq.—At Great Oakley, Mr. G. Salmon.

#### KENT.

A meeting is about to take place at Maidstone, for the purpose of establishing a Society for facilitating the apprehension and conviction of persons committing depredations and offences in the town.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Bridges, to Miss F. A. Pearson; Mr. J. Rogers, to Miss M. A. Spice; Mr. T. Foreman, to Miss M. Martin; all of Chatham.—John Matson, esq. of New Hydes, Eastchurch, to Miss H. Swift, of Borstal-hall.—Mr. J. Hatch, of Leeds-castle farm, to Miss S. Chambers, of Deal.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, in St. George's-place, 69, Richard Halford, sen. esq. alderman.

At Chatham, Mrs. Symons.—40, Mrs. Bland.

At Deal, 30, Mr. T. Petley, of Ash.

At Margate, Mr. J. Bull, of Baker-street,

street, London.—In Cecil-square, Miss J. Milner, of London.

At Tonbridge Wells, 70, J. P. Hobbs, esq.

At Sittingbourne, Miss E. Tracy.—At Biddenden, 24, Mrs. Roots.—At Halstow, 25, Mr. G. Smith, jun.

#### SUSSEX.

A meeting lately took place at Chichester, attended by the philanthropic Mr. Clarkson, when a committee was formed for the purpose of preparing a petition to parliament, in the next session, for ameliorating the condition of the slaves in the British colonies.

The Chain Pier at Brighton was opened within the month, and presents one of the most beautiful marine ornaments in Europe. Its appearance is light, and, notwithstanding, possesses great solidity.

A public meeting lately took place at Brighton, the Dean of Hereford in the chair, to consider the propriety of establishing an Infant School in that town, on the plans of Westminster and Spitalfields. The meeting were of an opinion that Infant Schools, under proper management and superintendence, would prove highly useful nurseries for the infant poor, and be made subservient to training them in the very first instance to obedience and regular habits. It was accordingly resolved:—1. That this meeting views the subject of Infant Schools as one of great importance to society. 2. That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the best means of carrying into effect the objects of the preceding resolution, and to prepare the details which they may consider necessary to submit to a future meeting, to be called at as early a period as possible.

*Married.*] Capt. Gillum, E. I. Co.'s Service, to Miss Augusta Challen, of Sherburn-place.—Robert Weale, esq. of Midhurst, to Miss Morey, of Moor-house.—Mr. G. Wilson, of Berwick-court farm, to Miss J. Saxby, of Westdean.

*Died.*] At Chichester; Mr. T. Forster.—Mrs. Lacey.

At Brighton, in North-street, Mr. Jos. Chittenden, jun.—Miss E. Gregory.—In Lower Grenville-place, Mrs. Harmer.—In Dorset-gardens, Mrs. Davis.

At Horsham, William Sandham, esq.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Palmer, to Mrs. Green, widow of Capt. G. R.N. both of Southampton.—Thomas Townsend, esq. of Winchester, to Frances, daughter of Capt. Becher, R.N.—T. Brady, esq. R.N. to Miss Ann Atkins, of Barton.—Charles Knight, esq. of Hall-place, Yately, to Miss T. Taunton, of Axminster.

*Died.*] At Southampton, 64, Mrs. F. Newlyn.—In French-street, Mrs. Cornish. At Gosport, 83, Mrs. March.

At Portsea, Ann, widow of Capt. W.

Collis, R.N.—In Mile End, 37, Mr. T. Treckell.

In Gloucester-street, Queen's-square, 55, Charles Taber, esq. of Portsea, chamberlain of the borough of Portsmouth. He went to London for surgical assistance, but the complaint under which he had so long laboured proved to be of too complicated a nature to be removed by the operation which he underwent. For several years before his death, he scarcely enjoyed a single hour free from pain; yet, possessing a fortitude of mind, with a mild and kind disposition, he endured great bodily affliction with a degree of calmness which was most remarkable. He was a man of considerable attainments in practical and useful knowledge: there were few subjects within the scope of those who seek to be well-informed for the general purposes of life, which he was unacquainted with, or on which he could not communicate. To an intelligent mind, was added a cheerfulness of temper, which rendered him at all times an agreeable companion; and, in his general intercourse, his affability and gentlemanly deportment, his rigid probity, and the information he possessed, procured him respect and esteem. There was a playfulness of manner, a facetiousness, a love of *badinage* about him, and particularly in the company of young persons, which often created much mirth and amusement. He was the steady friend of the principles of the Constitution, and his sentiments on all subjects were of the most liberal character; and, when occasion required, he maintained them with ability, and great good temper and candour.

At Portsmouth, 69, Sir Samuel Spicer, mayor.

At Cowes, 90, Mr. Maynard, R.N. who was at Quebec with General Wolfe.

At Whitechurch, Mrs. Lucy Allen.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] Y. Sollinjan, esq. of Salisbury, to Miss C. Brent, of Bath.—J. R. Mullings, esq. of Wootton Bassett, to Miss M. Gregory, of Cirencester.—Mr. T. Bruges, to Mrs. Rumsey, both of Melksham.—H. A. Hardman, esq. of Old Park, to Miss Armstrong, daughter of Edmund A. esq. of Gallen King's County, Ireland.

*Died.*] At Marlborough, 94, Mrs. Hollick. At Devizes, 60, Mr. J. Westmacott.

At Melksham, Mr. G. Lucas.

At Maiden, 93, Mr. R. Hayward.—At Milford-hall, John Phelps Geary, esq.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

A fire happened lately at Frome, which destroyed the house and premises of Mr. Fricker, pastry-cook. Two children of Mr. F. were burnt to death.

A young man named Samuel Voke, was executed at Ilchester lately, for shooting at a gamekeeper of Lord Glastonbury.

*Married.*] Mr. S. Blatchly, to Mrs. Coombs;

Coombs; Mr. G. Batt, to Miss H. Brittin: all of Bath.—T. A. Gapper, esq. of Touthill-house, Wincanton, to Miss J. Mead.—At Walcot, Capt. C. Campbell, R.N. to Elmira, widow of Lient. Gen. R. Gore.—At Bathford, Capt. H. S. Olivier, 32d regt. to Mary Miligan, daughter of Rear Admiral Daceres.

*Died.*] At Bath, 58, Col. Lyon.—84, Dr. Smith.—Mrs. Thomas, wife of the Rev. Walter T.—33, Mrs. Tudor, suddenly.—In Laura-place, 85, Mrs. Avis Justice, widow of Philip J. esq. of Market Drayton.

At Wells, Miss Lock, of Mount Ray-house. At Frome, 22, Miss S. Frampton.—Mrs. Wiltshire.

At Taunton, 35, Gen. Barclay, R.M. At Bridgwater, T. Allen, esq. alderman. At Kingston-house, 47, Mr. Moody.—At Woodchester, 75, Mrs. M. Quarington.

## DORSETSHIRE.

For the honour of our laws, the reputation of professing Christians, and the credit of the king's name and reign, we are grieved at reading of the treatment which, for a series of years, RICHARD CARLILE has received for rashly publishing polemical tracts against the Christian religion. It appears, by his own printed statements, that for a long period he was allowed to leave his room only for half an hour per day, and that, after sundry concessions, the time even now is but three hours, during which he is watched; though, having suffered the sentence, he is detained only for his fine, while his property is in the hands of the sheriff. We lament all this as a dangerous exercise of power and law, and as calculated to defeat its own object, as far as concerns Carlile's conversion, or an increase of respect for the religion of the land. We have in our possession an autograph letter of Peter Annett, the Carlile of his day, addressed to the then Archbishop of Canterbury, thanking him for the annuity with which he blessed the old age of an unbeliever. This was genuine Christianity, and, in promoting it, worth all the Smithfield fires and *Auto de Fés* that ever were lighted.

*Married.*] Mr. M. Baker, to Miss S. Allen, both of Dorchester.—The Rev. G. C. Frome, to Miss M. Pleydell, of Whatcombe-court.

*Died.*] At Sherburne, 90, Mrs. Crutwell, widow of Mr. William C. original proprietor of the Dorchester and Sherburne Journal.

At Charmouth, 74, Lient. Gabriel Bray, R.N.

## DEVONSHIRE.

At a general meeting of the subscribers in this neighbourhood in aid of the Spanish patriots, it was resolved to apply subscriptions to the relief of meritorious Spaniards who had suffered in the cause;

among whom the widow of General Riego was particularly specified.

*Married.*] J. Gidley, esq. of Exeter, to Miss E. C. Cornish, of St. David's Hill.—Mr. J. Lendon, to Miss R. Moore: Mr. J. Crocker, to Miss A. Hinks: all of Bideford.—Mr. S. Phillips, of Bideford, to Miss Elson, of Swansea.—At Brixham, Capt. Smith, to Miss Furneaux.

*Died.*] At Exeter, Mrs. M. Denham.—In Dix's field, 18, Charlotte Caroline, daughter of the Rev. J. Palmer, dean of Cashel.

At Plymouth, in Treville-street, 35, Mr. J. Reep; Mrs. Ingram.—In Morice-square, James Baker, esq. Purser, R.N.

At Sidmouth, 79, the Rev. J. Bernard, rector of Cambisflory, and of the Stoodleigh.

At Cornwood, 72, the Rev. Duke Yonge, vicar of that parish, and of Sherlock, Cornwall.

## CORNWALL.

A packet will in future sail from Falmouth to Buenos Ayres.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Thomas, jun. of Penzance, to Miss M. A. Hickford, of Bath.—Edward Jago, esq. to Miss A. D. Trellawney, of Coldrenick.

At Truro, Miss Perrow.

At St. Anstall, Mrs. Merrifield.

At Kenwyn, Mrs. Hicks.—At Helston, 90, Miss Codd.—At Newport, 51, Mr. J. Spettigue.—At St. Ensdor, 83, the Rev. W. Hocker, A.B. in the 57th year of his incumbency.

## WALES.

A regular post has been lately established on the road from Brecon to Merthyr-Tydvil. This will be a source of great convenience; and, as it will communicate with the Cardiff and Swansea mails, it will afford a ready intercourse between Glamorgan, Brecon, and other counties.

*Married.*] Robert Foster, esq. to Miss H. Lewis, both of Milford.—R. A. Poole, esq. recorder of Carnarvon, to Miss E. Yate, of Northwich.—Mr. Lee, of Wrexham, to Miss Jones, of Talwrn Cottage, near Wrexham.—Benjamin Hall, esq. of Hensel Castle, Glamorganshire, to Miss A. Waddington, of Hanover.

*Died.*] At Swansea, the Rev. J. Williams, a respectable Calvinistic minister.—20, John, son of the Rev. J. Harris, he was the founder of the Cymreigyddion Society of Swansea, and a zealous promoter of Welsh literature.

At Narberth, the Rev. S. Moore, rector of Kŷrhedyn and Maenochlog-ddu, and a justice of the peace for the county of Pembroke.

At Kidwelly, 98, Mrs. Mary Keymer.

## IRELAND.

The Society for the Encouragement of the Mechanical Arts and Inventions among the labouring classes, lately offered premiums



premiums for the best imitation of Leghorn plait: twenty-four specimens were exhibited; for three of which medals were awarded. A person stated that he had seen at Paris a Leghorn straw hat, plaited for the Duchess of Berri, the value of which was estimated at 1000 francs; and that, in his opinion, the straw hat to which the Society had adjudged the first premium was of a texture equally fine and curious.

#### DEATH ABROAD.

At Lipsick, *M. Brockhaus*, the celebrated bookseller. His death is considered as a severe loss, even by those worthless writers who exist by imposing on booksellers, and whose frauds he constantly resented, not only to the city of Lipsick, where he gave employment to numerous persons, but to literature in general. Some persons pretend, that his otherwise strong constitution was overcome by the increasing rigour of the Prussian censorship. If the apologetical memorial, which he addressed a few months ago to the respectable Count Von Lottum, president of the Council of Ministers, could be generally read, it would certainly excite compassion for a man, who had such immense property deteriorated, and such noble plans frustrated. He first settled in Amsterdam in 1796 as a French and German bookseller. In his visits to the Lipsick fair, he formed connexions with German authors of the first class, found himself peculiarly circumstanced on account of Massinbach's Memoirs, and removed his business to Altenburg; where, under the immediate patronage of Field-marshal Prince Schwarzenberg and the Allies, he published, in 1813 and 1814, the journal called "*Deutsche Blätter*." Here he purchased, from a Lipsick bookseller, the first very meagre edition of the *Lexicon of Conversation*. The work, which, in the progress of five complete, constantly enlarged, and improved editions, has increased to twelve volumes, closely printed in the smallest type, has been raised, by an uncommon union of talents, to the rank of a national work; and its immense sale enabled Brockhaus to venture on literary speculations, which no other German bookseller, except Cotta and Reimer, would have ventured upon. A short time before his death he had engaged new and

able editors for his "*Zeitgenossen*" (Contemporaries,) and his "*Litteraresche Conversations blatt*." Both those publications were the cause of much vexation to him, as it was hardly possible to avoid many errors. His quarterly critical journal, "*Hermes*," contained capital articles and Reviews, by men of great talent in their respective departments. It is a mistake to consider it as in opposition to the "*Annals of Literature*," published at Vienna. Brockhaus, who was a man of various knowledge, promoted the success of his journal by his extensive connexions with the ablest writers in Germany, and by liberal remuneration; so that the nineteen volumes, which have already appeared, are most interesting to all persons, in particular, whose studies relate to political economy, legislation, politics, and *Belles Lettres*. The favourite pocket-book *Urania*, for 1824, will be published in a few weeks. Brockhaus has provided by his will, that his extensive business, for which (calculating, indeed, on a longer life,) he was building a real palace, in one of the suburbs of Lipsick, shall be continued undivided, for six years after his death; and Mr. Reichenbach, one of the first bankers in Lipsick, having voluntarily taken on himself the administration of the whole, his distant commercial friends will feel perfect confidence; which may be justly expected; for the two worthy sons of a man, who, having been obliged some years ago, by untoward circumstances, to suspend his payments; fully satisfied all his creditors four years ago, when he had the means in his power. The eldest son is an excellent printer; and, at the last Easter fair mission, the booksellers assembled in his father's house, to see a new improvement of the Stanhope press. Henry, the younger, has been brought up by his father to his own business. Death overtook this enterprising bookseller, who often worked for sixteen hours in a day, just as he was on the point of taking a journey to Bavaria for relaxation, and was going to marry again. Indefatigable activity, great knowledge of mankind, acute understanding, and philological knowledge, cannot be denied him even by his bitterest enemies, of whom he made enough, by his resentment of fraud, both in and out of Lipsick.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An elegant and vivid Comet may at this time be seen between four and seven in the morning, in the south-east, near the constellation Hercules.

Our usual Supplement will appear on the 1st of February.

The Editor having retired from his commercial engagements, and removed from his late house of business in New Bridge-street, communications should be addressed to the appointed Publishers; but personal interviews of Correspondents and interested Persons may be obtained at his private residence in Tavistock-square.

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER  
TO THE FIFTY-SIXTH VOLUME OF THE  
**MONTHLY MAGAZINE.**

No. 391.]      FEBRUARY 1, 1824.      [Vol. LVI.

**TRAVELS,**

Comprising Observations made during a Residence in

**THE TARENDAISE,**

*And various parts of the*

**GRECIAN AND PENNINE ALPS,**

And in

SWITZERLAND AND AUVERGNE,

In the Years

1820, 1821, and 1822.

*Illustrated by Coloured Engravings and Numerous Wood Cuts, from Original Drawings and Sections.*

By R. BAKEWELL, Esq.

Two Volumes, Octavo.

[Mr. Bakewell is of the class of philosophical travellers, superior alike in the objects of their researches and their information. He has, moreover, rendered his work acceptable by treating of a portion of Europe seldom visited, and on subjects, in parts often visited, beyond the scrutiny of less accomplished observers. His reputation as a mineralogist and geologist has been so well established in his native country, that curiosity was awakened at the first announcement of his Travels among the Alps. This expectation has not been disappointed, and the author has produced two volumes, replete not only with scientific information on the construction and component materials of these regions, but with various anecdotes and political discussions, which will recommend his performance to general attention. He has indeed succeeded in giving so popular a character even to his mineralogy, that few persons will find it necessary to pass over those pages, while the bulk of his work is altogether in the most amusing style of modern travels.]

SAVOY.

**A**CCORDING to its present limits, the duchy of Savoy is bounded on the north by the Lake of Geneva and the Rhone. It is separated on the east, from the Swiss canton of the Vallois, by a range of mountains, extending south from St. Gingoulph, near the upper end of the Lake of Geneva, to the Col de Ferret, in the central range of the Alps. This central range, from the Col de Ferret to Mont Cenis, forms the southern boundary, separating Savoy from Piedmont. Savoy is partly separated from

France by the Rhone, which forms the western boundary, soon after it issues from the Lake of Geneva, until it reaches St. Genix, where it leaves the confines of the two countries, and enters France. From Genix the line of demarcation is carried along the river Guiers, and then on the south-western side of the mountains that bound the valley of the Maurienne, until it joins the central range of the Alps near Mont Cenis.

ALPINE DISTRICTS.

As modern writers on the continent, as well as ancient historians, use the Roman appellations to designate certain parts of the Alps, it may be proper to state that the Romans, who made military roads to pass over these mountains into Gaul and Germany, denominated different portions of this range from the people who inhabited the country near these roads, or from the heroes, by whom, according to the tradition, the Alps had been first crossed. See Plin. Nat. Hist. lib. iii. cap. 23.

The Ligurian, or Maritime Alps, and the Cottian Alps, separate France from Italy on the south-east. The ancient nation of the Ligurians inhabited the Italian side of the Alps. The Cottian Alps, so called from Cottius, the friend of Augustus, extended to Mont Cenis, comprising also the lateral valleys that branch from that mountain.

The Grecian Alps extended from the east of Mont Cenis to the Col de Bon Homme, beyond the little St. Bernard: Pliny says they were so called from Hercules, who first passed over them.

The Pennine Alps, or Summæ Alpes, comprised the mountains and valleys from the Col de Bon Homme to the Great St. Bernard, and eastward to the mountains of the Haut Vallois. On the Great St. Bernard, the inhabitants of the country are said to have adored the god Pen, under the form of a young man. The Romans afterwards converted this god into Jupiter Penninus. The word Pen, or Ben, was the name of a high mountain among many of the northern nations of Europe: thus we have, in England, Pennygent, Pendlehill, Pengaen, &c.; and in Scotland, Ben Lomond, Ben Nevis, &c. &c.

The Lepontine Alps extended from

St. Plomb to St. Gothard, along the Haut Vallois.

The Rhaetian Alps comprised the country of the Grisons, the Tyrol, and Trient.

The Julienne, or Noric Alps, comprised the chain of mountains extending through Friuli, the lower Austria, and Istria.

#### VEGETATION AT DIFFERENT ALTITUDES.

The following table of the height at which different vegetables and trees are cultivated, or will grow, may serve as an index of the temperature of the Haut Vallois and of Savoy. The two countries adjoin; a great part of both are in the same parallel of latitude, and they are both bounded on the south by the central chain of the Alps. In the Vallois, the line of vegetation has been attentively examined, and is given below, in English feet. It must be observed, that where the extreme height is given at which plants and trees can grow, it should be understood to imply in situations exposed to the southern and western sun, and sheltered from the Bise, or north-east wind, as the extreme line of vegetation in the same latitude varies with the aspect very much in an alpine country.

	English feet above the level of the sea.	Lat. $45\frac{1}{2}$ to $46\frac{1}{2}$ .
Vines will grow	- - -	2380
Maize	- - -	2772
The oak	- - -	3518
The walnut-tree	- - -	3620
The yew-tree	- - -	3740
Barley	- - -	4180
The cherry-tree	- - -	4270
Potatoes	- - -	4450
The nut-tree	- - -	4500
The beech-tree	- - -	4800
The mountain maple	- - -	5100
The silver birch-tree	- - -	5500
The larch-tree	- - -	6000
The fir le sapin	- - -	6300
Pinus cembra	- - -	6600
The Rododendron	- - -	7400

The line of trees extends to the height of 6700 feet above the level of the sea, and the line of shrubs to 8500 feet. Some plants on a *granitic* soil, grow at the height of 10,600, above which are a few lichens; and vegetation ceases entirely at the height of 11,000 feet. In the garden of the inn, kept in summer at the Schwarrenbach, on the passage of the Gemmi, carrots, spinage, and onions, are cultivated at the height of 6900 feet.

In the southern part of Savoy we may estimate the height at which vines will grow at 2600 feet, but near this elevation I observed the crops had all failed in the cold summer of 1821.

I believe the greatest height at which oats are cultivated in England does not exceed 1200 feet: sheep graze on the summit of Helvellyn, which is 3052 feet above the level of the sea, and is covered with herbage.

#### DEFINITIONS.

There are a few words used by the natives of the Alps, or by geologists, to denote certain forms or accidents of mountains, which are very expressive; but they cannot be translated without circumlocution, or the substitution of English words which do not convey the same idea. A previous explanation of such words may be useful.

*Aiguille*, or *Dent*, Fr.; and German, *Horn*, are synonymous; they denote a sharp and lofty pinnacle of rock, throughout Savoy and Switzerland.

*Col*, Fr., literally signifies the neck, but is used in Savoy and Piedmont to denote a depression in a mountainous range or ridge, considerably lower than the other parts. It is over these cols that the roads pass from one alpine valley to another, as the Col de Balme, the Col de Ferret, &c.

*Eboulement*, Fr., denotes a falling down of a mountain or mass of rock, and consequent covering of the lower grounds with its fragments; when an immense quantity of stones are suddenly brought down from the mountains by the breaking or thawing of a glacier, it is also called an *eboulement*.

*Escarpment* of a mountain denotes the steepest side or declivity. Almost every mountain, or mountain-range, rises more gradually on one side than the other; the side opposite to the escarpment is called the back of the mountain. Matlock High Tor, in Derbyshire, presents a good illustration of a mountain with an escarpment, nearly perpendicular; it faces the river Derwent. Some of the summits of the calcareous mountains in Savoy have perpendicular escarpments on every side; they resemble castles placed upon a hill.

*Gorge*, Fr. literally the throat, denotes a narrow straight or passage in a valley, where the rocks on each side approach near to each other.

The highest part of mountain ranges from whence the descent on each side begins, has no appropriate term to designate it, either in our own or the French language. By the Romans it was called *juga montium*. The word ridge, the top of a furrow, or rig, the top of a roof, might be sufficiently expressive,



pressive, were they not appropriated to diminutive objects.

At the bottom of most valleys there is a flat, or plain, more or less broad; this the Germans call the *Thalweg*, or valley-way. Some valleys in the Alps have no plain; but the hills on each side slope down to the river which traverses them. We have no word to denote the thalweg, but use the bottom of the valley to designate the lowest part of every kind of valley.

*Thal*, in the Swiss Alps, as well as in Germany, designates a valley, but is always written after the name, as *Simmen-thal*, or the valley of the Simmen, &c. In Auvergne the summits of the volcanic mountains are called *Puys*; they are generally dome-shaped, or conical. The word is probably Celtic. The rough and broken currents of lava that rise above the surface of the country are called *cheres*, probably a contraction of *sieras*.

#### A SAINT AND HIS RELICS.

St. Francis de Sales was descended from the noble family of de Sales, in Savoy; he was born in 1567. Having devoted himself to the church and evinced great zeal and eloquence in its defence, he was ordained Prince and Bishop of Geneva by Pope Clement the Eighth; for the popes assumed the right to confer these titles, long after the reformed religion had been established at Geneva; Annecy being made the bishop's seat when the Gevenese expelled the chapter from their city. St. Francis de Sales died at Lyons in 1622, and was buried at Annecy. His canonization took place in 1665; but before that event, his remains were so highly valued by the inhabitants, that when this city was taken by the French in 1630, one of the six articles of capitulation stipulated, "that the body of the venerable Francis de Sales should never be removed from the city." In the year 1806, his bones were translated with great solemnity from the church where they were first deposited, to a chapel in the cathedral, and are much resorted to by devotees.

Never having seen the genuine relics of a saint, we made application at the cathedral to be admitted to the beatific vision. The service was just over, and we were ushered into an apartment where the holy things belonging to the priesthood are deposited. Here one of the priests was upon his knees performing his secret devotions. When he rose and was informed what we were come for, he immediately put on a peculiar dress, and taking a lighted taper walked

before us to the shrine. On entering the chapel, he crossed himself; and made two profound reverences; he then advanced, and, lighting two tapers, undrew the curtain which screened the body from vulgar gaze; he again repeated his genuflections and crossings, and withdrew, leaving us to gratify our curiosity undisturbed. While this ceremony was going on, we endeavoured to preserve a becoming gravity, for it would have been both ungenerous and cruel to have wounded the feelings of our reverend conductor, particularly as he seemed somewhat ashamed of having to perform such a ceremony before English heretics. The glass case that held the relics was the full length of the saint, but all that we could see, on a close inspection, was the scarlet robe that enveloped the body, and a silver mask that covered the face. The relics of La Mere Chantal, or Saint Jane Frances Fremiot de Chantal, are deposited in a neighbouring church, and may be seen, together with the chemise of that pious lady; but our curiosity was sufficiently satisfied.

Pious Catholics regard the friendship of St. Francis de Sales and La Mere Chantal, as an edifying example of mutual affection spiritualized and refined from all admixture with the infirmities that flesh is heir to; but as they lived at a period when the animosity between religious sects had no bounds, the character and memory of St. Francis de Sales were attacked with much bitterness by the protestants, who described his attachment to the young widow as partaking of the frailty and consequences of earthly passion. It is reported, that a demon which had taken possession of her person, was exorcised and cast out of her in the visible form of an infant. This little imp, the protestants assert, was no other than the natural offspring of her spiritual friend and guide. Had such been the fact, we may be almost assured that the secret would have been better guarded from the knowledge of heretics, than by the flimsy veil of a Romish miracle.

#### LAKE OF ANNECY.

The Lake of Annecy is about ten English miles in length, and varies in breadth from one to two miles. The lowest part of the lake, between Annecy and Duing, is about seven miles in length, and ranges N.N.E. to S.S.W.: but the upper part, after passing the island, ranges due south. The lake is surrounded by steep calcareous mountains, which approach very close to it, except on the north, near Annecy, where they

they recede, and form an extensive plain.

#### TOURNETTS.

The highest mountains are on the eastern side; the Tournetts, opposite Chateau Duing, I found by admeasurement to rise from 5560 to 5637 English feet above the lake, and as the lake is, according to Saussure, 1460 English feet above the level of the sea, the absolute elevation of the Tournetts is about 7000 feet, or about 1000 feet below the line of perpetual snow. The snow, however, remains near the summit till the commencement of July, and even in the month of August I saw large masses of snow on the western side of the mountain, in shaded situations.

The next most remarkable mountain here is the Dent d'Alençon; its summit is composed of a perpendicular wall or ridge of limestone, the remains of a calcareous stratum, ranged like the turrets of an ancient castle, and standing on a detached steep and narrow slope, which is partially covered with verdure. The height of this mountain I found to be 3840 feet above the level of the lake, and the height of the perpendicular wall or ridge is from 400 to 500 feet.

#### OPPRESSION OF THE CORVÉE.

We had here an opportunity of witnessing the oppressions of the *corvée*, or levy, by which all proprietors, or even peasants, who have one or more horses, mules, or oxen, are obliged to bring them, and work themselves also at the road, three or four days in every week, for two months, without any wages or recompense whatever. In case of failure, their goods are seized, or soldiers are quartered on them in proportion to the extent of their defalcation. The misery and dissatisfaction expressed in the famished countenances of these poor labourers, whom we frequently met returning of an evening, I shall never forget. Great numbers of them came from a distance, and nearly one-third of those who worked on the road were women, who helped their husbands or sons.

One day we passed the cottage of a widow; who appeared in great distress; on enquiring the cause, she told us that her only son had absconded to avoid working at the *corvée*, and she was every moment expecting the officers to come and take away the little furniture she possessed. Such are the blessings of the legitimate and paternal governments which the allied powers bestowed on Savoy and the Italian states, in 1814;

when they replaced them under the dominion of their ancient rulers, without any regard to the feelings, the wants, or the wishes of the inhabitants, and then, as if in mockery, they styled themselves the liberators of Europe. With as much truth might the emperors of Fez and Morocco be styled the liberators of Africa.

#### THONES.

The town of Thônes is situated higher up the vale. There appears no carriage road to it, but I was surprised to find, on entering the gate, that it was a handsome town for Savoy, containing above 2000 inhabitants, with a spacious market-place, and a well-built church in the centre of it.

The persons at the inn where I alighted were surprised to see a stranger, and still more so to find that I had no other object in view but to explore the valley, at which, however, they seemed much pleased. They endeavoured to persuade me to sleep there, in order that I might visit some mountain-lakes the following morning, which they represented as highly curious. It may appear extraordinary that there should be so considerable a town in a situation apparently so secluded, but Thônes is the capital of a number of valleys which open into the main valley, and have no other outlet. Each of these valleys contain several villages and hamlets, and it would be scarcely possible for the inhabitants of these remote villages to attend the market at Annecy, in order to dispose of their produce. It is therefore brought to Thônes, and purchased by agents from different parts of Savoy, and even from Geneva.

The whole population of the valley of Thônes, including the mountain valleys that branch from it, amounts to nearly 12,000 persons. It forms a canton in Savoy. There is a glass-house, tanneries, and various manufactures at Thônes, to supply the inhabitants of the district with articles of indispensable necessity. Fairs for cattle and cheese are held here four times a year.

On the eastern side of the valley, about two miles from the town of Thônes, there is a rock which presents an appearance of double stratification, not uncommon in the calcareous mountains of the Alps, and which has frequently induced Saussure to suppose that vertical strata were placed in junction with other strata nearly horizontal; an error into which he has been led, by mistaking very distinct vertical cleavages for stratification. On approaching this rock,

I had

I had little doubt that the strata were vertical; but when I came in front of it, I perceived the true strata-seams forming curves, which were intersected at one end by a vertical cleavage.

Sometimes it happens that the strata-seams are entirely concealed in a perpendicular escarpment of rock, by a calcareous incrustation deposited over the face of the rock, and, in such instances, the cleavages often project and resemble strata so much that it requires great care to avoid error in tracing the true line of dip in the stratification.

#### PEASANTRY OF SAVOY.

Though the peasants in this part of Savoy are generally poor, yet, the land being much divided, most of them possess a little portion of ground, sufficient to supply their families with potatoes, which is their principal food. This gives them a feeling of equality and independence among themselves, and they are very courteous to strangers. Unlike the inhabitants of Chamouny, who have been spoilt by the influx of visitors, and who are continually following you wherever you go, and begging under the specious pretence of offering fruits, flowers, or milk, the peasantry here greet you civilly as you pass, but rarely obtrude themselves further on your notice, though they are very ready to answer any enquiries you may wish to make.

The numerous little flocks, consisting of a few sheep and goats, and one or two cows, returning home in the evening, winding down among the rocks, form the most picturesque pastoral groups imaginable. The women or girls who conduct them are always busily employed, either knitting, platting straw, or spinning wool or flax with the distaff.

The distaff, the first of all spinning machines, was used, in its present form, in the remotest antiquity, and has been the only instrument employed in many countries for some thousand years; even a few years since it was used in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, by the country people, for spinning worsted for the manufacturers of Norwich. Its execution is susceptible of greater perfection than might have been expected from the extreme simplicity of the operation; and it has this advantage, that it may be used by the spinster in the fields. From the distaff to the cotton-mill of Arkwright, the progress of mechanical improvement appears almost immeasurable; but the distance be-

tween these two extremes is less than might be imagined on the first view.

Almost every article of dress worn by the peasants in Savoy, is of domestic manufacture. The wool of their little flocks is dressed and spun by themselves, and wove by the village weaver. Black sheep are very general in Savoy; and by mixing the black and white wool together, a sort of greyish brown cloth is produced, which saves the expense of dyeing. The flax is also dressed and spun by themselves, and wove in the neighbourhood. Itinerant tailors and shoemakers make the clothes and shoes of the peasantry under their own roofs, as was the case among the farmers in England half a century ago, when the tailor was the travelling gazette of the village, and brought to the good house-wives of those days all the important histories and anecdotes that were known concerning the king and the queen upon the throne, or the vicar and the vicar's wife of the adjoining parish.

#### WALNUT HARVEST.

I have frequently mentioned the immense number of large walnut-trees that grow around the Lake of Annecy, and in the valleys of this part of Savoy. The walnut is the natural olive of this country, supplying the inhabitants with oil for their own consumption, and also a considerable quantity for exportation to France and Geneva. The walnut harvest at Chateau Duing commences in September; they are beaten off the trees with long poles; the green husks are taken off as soon as they begin to decay; the walnuts are then laid in a chamber to dry, where they remain till November, when the process of making the oil commences. The first operation is to crack the nuts, and take out the kernel: for this purpose several of the neighbouring peasants, with their wives and elder children, assembled at the chateau of an evening, after their work was done. The party generally consisted of about thirty persons, who were placed around a long table in the kitchen; one man sat at each end of the table, with a small mallet to crack the nuts by hitting them on the point: as fast as they are cracked they are distributed to the other persons around the table, who take the kernels out of the shell, and remove the inner part; but they are not peeled. The peasants of Savoy are naturally lively and loquacious; and they enliven their labour with facetious stories, jokes, and noisy mirth. About ten o'clock the



the table is cleared to make room for the *gouté*, or supper, consisting of dried fruit, vegetables, and wine; and the remainder of the evening is spent in singing and dancing, which is sometimes continued till midnight.

#### WALNUT OIL.

In a favourable season the number of walnuts from Mr. B.'s estate is so great, that the party assemble in this manner every evening for a fortnight, before all the walnuts are cracked; and the poor people look forward to these meetings, from year to year, as a kind of festival. They do not receive any pay; but the *gouté* and the amusements of the evening are their only reward.

The kernels are laid on cloths to dry, and in about a fortnight are carried to the crushing-mill, where they are ground into a paste; this is put into cloths, and undergoes the operation of pressing, to extract the oil. The best oil, which is used for salads and cooking, is pressed cold; but an inferior oil, for lamps, is extracted by heating the paste. Thirty people, in one evening, will crack as many walnuts as will produce sixty pounds of paste; this yields about fifteen wine-quarts of oil. The walnut-shells are not lost among so frugal a people as the Savoyards, but are burned for the ashes, which are used in washing. Two pounds of these ashes are equal in strength to three of wood-ashes; but the alkali is so caustic that it frequently injures the linen. The paste, after it is pressed, is dried in cakes, called *pain amer*; this is eaten by children and poor people, and it is sold in the shops in Savoy and Geneva.

The best walnut oil, pressed cold, has but very little of the kernelly taste; but it may be easily distinguished from the best olive oil, which it resembles in colour. If the peel were taken off the walnuts, the oil would probably be quite free from any peculiar flavour; but this operation would be too tedious.

#### RELIGION.

The Savoyards are more religious than their neighbours the French; and if a Catholic wished to show his religion under its most attractive form, he should lead us to the remote villages of Savoy. The curés, or parish priests, have a house and garden, and from seventy to a hundred Napoleons per annum, which is paid by the government out of taxes raised for the purpose, tithes having been abolished since the French Revolution. As the priests have no families, this income is sufficient to provide them with all the

comforts of life. They are seldom translated or removed from one parish to another, and have no temptation to be cringing to the great, and hunting after preferment; but being once fixed in the cure, where they expect to spend the remainder of their days, they generally devote themselves to the instruction and edification of their flocks, or to visiting the sick, and offering advice and consolation to the afflicted. On many of their countenances, benevolence and simplicity of character were strongly marked; and the conversation I had with some of the Savoyard curés tended to confirm the favourable opinion I had formed of them. Their influence and authority is, however, very great. It is necessary to obtain permission of Monsieur le Curé, before a Savoyard can have a little dance, even in his own house; and in many parts of Savoy, dancing is entirely prohibited.

The religious fêtes and processions, which are more strictly observed here than in France, form an innocent amusement and an agreeable variety to so simple a people as the Savoyards: these fêtes must also tend to civilise them and soften their manners; perhaps there may not be much religious feeling connected with such observances, but this may be said of ceremonial worship of all kinds, in every age and country.

But it is not from their public processions that we can judge of the religious feelings of the Savoyards. The churches here, as in other Catholic countries, are left open for private worship. The Savoyard, before going to his labour, generally visits the church, if it be near, to offer up his orisons. Often, when I have entered one of these retired churches, either from curiosity or to rest myself after a walk, and supposed I was alone, as my eyes became accustomed to the gloom, I have discovered a peasant on his knees, absorbed in serious meditation or prayer, after which he would rise, cross himself, and retire.

#### EMIGRATION.

The young men in these valleys emigrate into various parts of Europe to find employment, in the winter months. The migration takes place at the end of October. Mons. Grillet, a Savoyard clergyman, has given the following interesting description of the migration from the vicinity of Faverges and Marlens, which he witnessed when residing in that neighbourhood.

“An old trader from St. Ferrol, who, by the frequent journeys he had made, had acquired an exact knowledge of the country

country he had traversed, and of the money that might be gained by migrating during the winter months, collected from the neighbouring hamlets and villages 'all the young people who wished to follow him. The fathers eagerly presented their children to him, praising their intelligence, health, and acquirements. The old man, like a skilful recruiter, examined attentively the shape and limbs of the boys, and interrogated them on their knowledge of business, or their capacity for service or labour, and finally he fixed the sums that he would engage to give to the respective parents, for the services of their children during the time of their absence. Boys, from eighteen to twenty years of age, were to have thirty-six francs, those from fourteen to sixteen, twenty francs, and the fathers of those who were only twelve years old, were to receive twelve francs. When the terms were agreed on, all the boys were put under the authority of this travelling merchant, and were commanded by their parents to obey and respect him, and to give him an exact account of all the money they gained. The parents also exhorted their children to practise the duties of religion, and to return to their native villages, free from reproach, in the spring.

"The person who takes the charge of the boys lets them out by the week or day, and receives their wages. When they are in large towns, like Paris, the wages go to a common fund, and a strict system of police and subordination is maintained. The necessary expences of travelling are paid out of this common fund, and after the parents have received the stipulated sums, the residue is the property of the leader or contractor."

Mons. Grillet also gives the following account of their return home.

"The return of the boys was announced to the villages by the repeated firing of pistols: the caravan, out of their moderate gains, had bought an ornament for the parish church; they presented themselves and their offering, first to the curé, who received it with the most lively gratitude, and on the following Sunday it was displayed upon the altar, and became an object of emulation to the children who were yet too young to migrate. In this manner the churches in the mountains are supplied with ornaments and sacred vessels for their altars."

#### CHAMBERRY.

We arrived at Chamberry late in the evening, and lighted at the Hôtel de la Poste, one of the dearest and worst inns

we met with on the continent. On a second visit to Chamberry, we were at the Hôtel de la Parfaite Union, opposite the cathedral, and were well satisfied with our quarters. The next morning, at four o'clock, I heard much noise and bustle in the streets, and, on looking out of the window, I was surprised to see the shops open, and the streets thronged with people, all eagerly engaged in talking with their neighbours. No cause can be assigned for opening the shops at so very early an hour, unless it be to enable the inhabitants to discharge a portion of the talking fluid, which may have accumulated to a painful excess during the silence of the night. The Savoyards are certainly the greatest talkers in Europe. Volney tells us that the French settlers in America do not thrive, for instead of building their houses on their farms, to be near their work, they pack them together for the convenience of talking: he adds, that a Frenchman will rise at four o'clock in the morning, in order to go round to his neighbours, and talk about it all the rest of the day. The shopkeepers at Chamberry cannot be actuated by this species of vanity, for where all do the same, there can be nothing to boast of.

#### AIX LES BAINS.

Aix les Bains, in Savoy, has been celebrated for its thermal waters from the time of the Romans. It was called *Aquæ Allobrogum*, and *Aquæ Gratiana*. The latter is said to be from the emperor Gratian, who is supposed to have repaired these baths during his abode in the country of the Allobroges, when he also built Grenoble.

Aix being a name given to many different places in Europe where there are mineral springs, we cannot doubt that it is a contraction of the Latin accusative *Aquas*, probably pronounced as the moderns pronounce Aix.

The two thermal springs rise within about 300 yards of each other. The upper spring, or Source de St. Paul, improperly called the Alum Spring, gushes from the rock beneath an antique archway. It has nearly the same temperature as the lower or sulphur spring, and is taken by some of the patients as a gentle aperient. It is occasionally used for douches. It flows in a stream, sufficiently large to turn a mill, and supplies a large bath or reservoir below, now used for the purpose of douching horses that have the lumbago or stiffness of the joints. The poor animals stand very quietly under the stream, which falls

falls from a considerable height on their bodies, and the warmth of the water is evidently grateful to them. The sum paid each time is fifteen sous. This bath was formerly called *le Bassin Royal*, from Henry IV. of France having bathed in it when he had possession of Savoy, in 1600.

The lower spring is called *le Bain de l'Eau de Souffre*, or sulphur bath. The source is very abundant; its temperature is from 37 to 38 Reaumer, or 117 Fahrenheit; but in rainy seasons, by an admixture with the surface waters, or cold springs, it is not more than 35, or 111 of Fahrenheit. It is nearly tasteless, and emits the odour of sulphur, not that of sulphureted hydrogen. This spring is peculiarly eligible for the operation of douching, the water being precisely of the requisite temperature as it comes from the rock, and, owing to its elevated situation, it can be made to fall with different degrees of force from the requisite height, and in any quantity, without the trouble of pumping; whereas at Aix la Chapelle, the water is too hot, and the temperature must be reduced before it can be used. At Bath the douching is done by pumps, and the water issues from one small aperture; whereas, at Aix, in Savoy, there are two copious streams, constantly pouring into each douching cell, and two douchers to direct its application, who continue a brisk friction during the process, which is altogether different from the douching at Bath, and far more powerful.

Till the year 1772 the sulphur bath was merely a large cave, cut in the rock, and divided by a wall into two apartments, one for the men, the other for the women, with an iron balustrade in front. At that period the king of Sardinia caused the present handsome building to be erected and fitted up, expressly for the operation of douching. The apartments for douching, to the number of fifteen, are placed in a semi-circular corridor, and in a lower story are two other rooms, for douching, into which the water falls with greater force.

#### DOUCHING.

To persons who take the douche for the first time, the process is rather formidable. On entering the cell, when the door was closed, I seemed in darkness, and involved in dense vapour and sulphurous odours; but as my eyes became accustomed to the gloom, I could discern a feeble glimmering of light,

entering by a little wicket above the door, covered with canvass; I then discovered two silent and nearly naked figures, whom I had not before perceived, standing with their bare arms extended, as if ready to seize me the moment I was undressed. It would have required no powerful aid of the imagination, in such a place, amid the gloom and sulphurous vapours, to have transformed these figures into demons or tormentors of the inquisition; and the horrid yells of the douchers, in the neighbouring cells, to call the porters, might have confirmed the belief. On approaching the flight of steps, where I was to descend to take the douche, I drew back my foot, as I could not see where to set it down. This they attributed to fear, and cried out, "N'ayez pas peur; soyez tranquille; nous vous ménagerons doucement comme un enfant gâté." They then brought me under one of the streams of water that issue from near the top of the cell, and told me to extend my hands, in order to break the column of water, and distribute it gradually over my body, as it would be too painful and scalding if received at first in one stream. When I had stood under the water a little time I became accustomed to the heat; I then sat down, and the process of douching commenced. The water is made to pass through long jointed tin tubes, which are fixed on the two apertures where the streams enter. Each doucher takes one of these tubes, which they direct to different parts of the body, with one hand, while the other hand is employed in rubbing the part on which the water falls. The first morning the douching only lasted five minutes, but the time was increased each succeeding morning, till I was able to bear the operation for twenty minutes or half an hour. When the douching was finished, the douchers set up the most horrid yell I ever heard, as a signal for the porters to enter, to whose care I was then consigned. They immediately enfolded my arms and body in a linen sheet, without drying the skin: over this they put a thick woollen wrapper, or blanket, tying up my feet: and, lastly, they bound my head round with a napkin. Thus equipped, you are precisely in the costume in which the ancients used to bury the dead, as may be seen in the pictures of the raising of Lazarus. You are then placed in one of the chairs above described, and the porters run with you through the streets, and up the



the stairs into your bed-room. This is the most terrific part of the ceremony: the stairs are generally very steep and narrow, and, as the porters ascend with great swiftness, it is difficult to preserve a balance. Should you fall, you must roll down like a log, as your hands and feet are completely confined; but such is the dexterity of the porters, that accidents of this kind are unknown. The bed being previously warmed, the porter's take off the woollen wrapper, leaving the wet sheet round your body; one man takes you by the shoulders, the other by the feet, and you are lifted like a corpse into bed. They wish you good morning, and depart. Your servant or attendant then covers you over with the bed-clothes, and leaves you for a longer or shorter time, according to the directions of your physician. A profuse perspiration immediately succeeds, and generally continues till your attendant comes to release you from your confinement; warm your linen, and assist you to dress. Half an hour was considered sufficient in my case, but for rheumatism or palsy, the patients sometimes remain in bed three or four hours.

The operation is somewhat painful, and very exhausting; it may be aptly compared to purgatory, where all the peccant humours are to be expelled, by the continued modified agency of fire.

The whole expence of douching, including the porters, is only a franc and a half each time. Out of this the douchers and porters have four sous, or only one sou each; the remainder belongs to the government, and it is calculated that the king of Sardinia receives a clear revenue of about 1500*l.* per annum from these baths. The season for taking the douches is from the middle of June to the latter end of September. Before or after that time douching is considered dangerous, the mornings and evenings being frequently cold. The annual number of patients varies from 1500 to 1800. A list, with the names and residences of all the visitors who arrive at Aix, is published by the government every week. It is seldom that patients remain at Aix more than three weeks or a month at one time, the process being too severe to be continued for a longer period without an intermission; but, in obstinate cases, the physicians generally recommend their patients to go away to recruit, and then to renew the douchings before the season is over.

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The waters are particularly efficacious in palsey, gout, rheumatism, sprains, and rigidity of the joints; also in scrophulous complaints and glandular swellings.

I have been more particular in the account of these baths, as their merits are not generally known in England, and I believe there is no place in Europe, where douching can be practised with so much advantage. There is water sufficient to douche a thousand persons a day, if the upper source were employed in the same manner as the lower or sulphur spring.

#### THE LAKES.

That the lakes in Savoy, in Switzerland, and in our own country, are gradually lessening, must be obvious to any attentive observer, though the progress of their diminution may, in some instances, be very slow. On the lake of Geneva we have fortunately a chronometer to mark the progress of the diminution. The upper Rhone enters the lake at the north-east end, and brings down the débris from a line of Alps of nearly one hundred miles in length, on each side the valley through which it passes. The immense quantity of sand and stones thus brought down, and deposited near its entrance, must occasion the land to advance into the lake; in proof of which Port Valois, the ancient *Portus Valesiæ*, which is now situated about two miles from the mouth of the Rhone, was a port at the head of the lake, in the time of the Romans.

The waters of the lake of Geneva are said to be gaining on the land in some parts of the southern shore. A gentleman residing at Colligny, immediately above the lake, informed me that there were formerly quarries at the bottom of the hill, which supplied Geneva with building-stone. They are now covered by the water of the lake, and may be seen under its surface.

It has been supposed that the submersion of these quarries was occasioned by the land on the opposite side having been increased by débris, carried there by the Rhone or currents, thus throwing the water back on the southern bank; but this explanation cannot be admitted, unless the quarries had been always lower than the level of the lake; for the water could not rise on the southern side, without the general level of the lake had also been raised, which is not the case.

A subsidence of the strata seems required to explain the submergence of

these quarries,—a subsidence which was probably so gradual as to escape notice, except by its effects on the banks.

Accurate observations on the relative levels of different parts of the earth's surface are of too recent a date, and have been too seldom repeated or verified, to enable us to ascertain whether the strata have sunk down to any considerable extent since the world has been inhabited by man. There are many facts, however, in our own country, which might lead us to infer that a gradual subsidence in certain parts is now going on. Be this as it may, the changes that are taking place in many lakes, can be satisfactorily accounted for by visible causes. Thus, the lake of Bourget is diminishing at the southern end by the débris, brought down by the river Lysse, and on the eastern side by the débris from smaller rivers, which flow into it, and the lake of Annecy is diminishing at the southern end, and on the western side, from similar causes; but I could not learn that the water is gaining on the land, in either of these lakes.

#### LES CHARNETTES.

On returning from *Le Bout du Monde*, we ordered our *voiturier* to drive us to *Les Charnettes*, once the residence of *Madame de Warrens* and of *J. J. Rousseau*. We had visited the place when we passed through *Chambery* to *Aix*; but I wished to see the house again, as the upper rooms were locked up, when we were there before.

My principal object, however, was to re-examine the mill-stone quarries at the foot of the hill leading to *Les Charnettes*. The stone at these quarries is of a brownish gray colour; hard and frangible, with a flattish conchoidal fracture. The first time I saw it, I supposed it to be a chert or horn-stone, similar to some I had seen interstratified with limestone, at the head of the lake of Geneva; but on examining a specimen which I had taken with me to *Aix*, it proved to be limestone; and, as I was not then aware that limestone was ever used for grinding corn, I imagined that I must, by mistake, have broken the specimen from an upper or under stratum, instead of the mill-stone stratum. On this second visit, however, I found that it was true limestone; and I was informed that these mill-stones answer the purpose very well for grinding corn, but they are not so durable as those made of mill-stone grit. In countries where siliceous mill-stones cannot

be procured, but at a great expense, perhaps the knowledge that hard limestone may be used instead, will prove useful. The mill-stones at this quarry are cut out of the rock upon the spot. The strata are of the proper thickness, and nearly horizontal. A circle is drawn of the diameter required, and the surrounding parts are chipped away. Wedges are then driven in between the strata, and the stone is raised by levers.

Under a climate like this, amid the grandest and most beautiful scenery, we need not wonder that the ardent and intensely susceptible mind of young *Jean Jacques* caught the inspiration and enthusiasm, which breathe through all his descriptions of Nature. On the hill, behind the house, there is a still more extensive view; it was there that *Rousseau*, as he informs us, was accustomed to take his early morning walk, to observe the rising sun, and offer up his oraisons.

On the front of the house is an inscription, placed there by *Herauld De Sechelles*, when he was commissioner from the Convention in 1792. The poetry has nothing to recommend it; but it gives a tolerably correct picture of the extraordinary character who once resided here.

Reduit, par Jean Jacques habité,  
Tu me rappelles son génie,  
Sa solitude, sa fierté,  
Et ses malheurs et sa folie.  
A la gloire, à la vérité,  
Il osa consacrer sa vie,  
Et fut toujours persécuté,  
Ou par lui-même, ou par l'envie.

“Retreat, inhabited by *Jean Jacques*,—thou recallest to my mind his genius; his solitude; his pride; his folly, and his misfortunes. He dared to consecrate his life to truth and glory: and was always persecuted either by himself or by envy.”

#### NAPOLEON'S ROAD.

About ten miles from *Chambery*, the road passes over a handsome stone bridge, resting on a rock of sandstone; the upper part of the rock is distinctly stratified, dipping to the river, but the strata are singularly intersected at an acute angle, by very regular cleavages, which might be mistaken for stratification, were not the strata here well defined and accessible.

After crossing the bridge, the road turns suddenly, and is carried westward along a deep ravine for several miles, called *la Défile de la Grotte*. The limestone rocks now overhang both sides of the road. Just before entering this ravine,

vine, I observed the lime-stone strata on the left were perpendicular. The limestone here is subcrystalline, and extremely hard, but it is as much shattered as some of the chalk rocks in Kent. The road, after continuing a few miles between rocks of limestone, through which it appears to have been cut, is suddenly closed by a natural wall of rock, at least 800 feet in height, which seems to bar all farther progress. It is through this rock that an archway has been perforated, 27 feet in breadth, as many in height, and 960 feet in length. We were five minutes in passing through it, but, instead of the bare and rocky ravine we had just left, a rich extended vale, surrounded by magnificent mountains, burst in an instant on our view, as if by enchantment.

The galleries cut through the rocks on the Semplon route produce no surprise; for, before entering them, you discover what the scene will be when you are passed through, but the traveller who arrives at the passage of les Echelles from Chamberry, sees nothing on his approach but barren precipices, that seem the confines of the habitable world; when, after a few minutes of gloomy twilight, villages, churches, cornfields, vineyards, and forests, are all before him, bounded by a range of mountains, whose sides are covered with verdure, though their summits are capped with perpendicular walls and turrets of limestone of amazing height. On the farthest of these mountains, the monastery of the Grand Chartreuse is situated, but it cannot be seen from the road. The western opening of the passage is considerably above the bottom of the valley; and we descended gradually for two miles before we arrived at les Echelles, a frontier town on the borders of Savoy, where we dined. On our return, I examined the passage and the rocks with more attention. The gallery, or archway, is cut through a very indurated limestone, susceptible of a high polish; it was perforated by blasting. Both ends were opened at the same time, and the labour was continued by different relays of men, working day and night for three years, until the excavations on each side were united. Near the entrance of the passage I met with a very intelligent man, superintending the repairs of the road. He had worked at the gallery, and he informed me that when the excavations from each end nearly met, and the thin partition of rock between them was

first broken through by the stroke of the pick, a deep and loud explosion followed, resembling thunder. The cause of this explosion is easily explained. The air on the eastern side of the mountain, or rather wall of rock, through which the passage is cut, must frequently be many degrees colder, and of course denser than that on the western side, as it is sheltered both in the south and west from the sun's rays in the afternoon. The mountain rises full one thousand feet above the passage, and at least fifteen hundred feet above the bottom of the valley, forming a partition between the hot air of the valley and the cool air in the ravine, or *Cul de Sac*, on the eastern side. Now a sudden opening being made for the dense air to rush into a rarer medium must necessarily produce a loud report, on the same principle as a report is made by the bursting of a bladder in the receiver of an air pump, when the air that surrounds it is rarified. The sound of the explosion would be greatly increased by reverberation through the long archway on each side.

The rock is so firm that the archway appears to be in no danger of injury from any natural cause, less powerful than an earthquake: it will long remain a monument of the genius of Napoleon. Travellers who visit the passage of les Echelles for the scenery, should approach it from Chamberry, and not from the western or Lyons side. On the one side you emerge from the earth to behold a sudden vision of glory; on the other you leave a splendid valley to plunge into a cave, that opens only on barren rocks. I have mentioned that the rock through which the perforation is made, appears to bar all farther access, and the inhabitants of this valley and the adjoining parts of Dauphiny had, in early ages, no direct natural communication with the other parts of Savoy. On the left, or south side of the ravine, just before you arrive at the gallery, there is a deep fissure between the rocks, which extends for half a league, and turns round towards the valley. Formerly persons on foot were accustomed to pass along this fissure, till they came to a natural cavern, or series of caverns, which lead to an aperture looking into the valley, and a communication was formed with it by steps and ladders, made for the purpose of descending from this opening down the perpendicular face of rock into the valley; hence the road obtained its name,



name, *le Passage de la Grotte*, and *les Echelles*. A zigzag road for mules was afterwards cut in the rocks, so as to join the natural fissure, and this remained till 1670, when Charles Emmanuel the Second, undertook to make a wider road along the bottom of the fissure, and by a series of terraces, rising from the valley, a practicable descent was formed for all kinds of wheel-carriages. This road, till the time of Napoleon, was considered a miracle of art, though it was far from affording an easy communication between Chambery and France, for a voiture with four horses was obliged to hire eight oxen, from the village below, to ascend.

## GEOLOGY.

The strata of sandstone and limestone in the valley going to the town of Echelles must have undergone a great disturbance, as is proved by their occurrence in a vertical position at the lower end of the valley, though they are nearly horizontal at the upper end. Hence I should be inclined to believe, that this extraordinary valley was formed by a subsidence of the ground.

The masses of limestone that form the castellated summits of the mountains in this part of Savoy, range generally from 3000 to 4500 feet above the level of the valleys, and are all probably parts of one vast stratum, that once was continuous; but this can only be determined by an actual examination, which, in many instances, would be difficult to make. The calcareous strata here, have not the same regularity of dip over a considerable extent, as the upper calcareous strata in England, but they very frequently dip in opposite directions on the opposite sides of the same mountain, and are nearly flat on the top; and, as the dip on each side is often very considerable, to this cause we may attribute the occurrence of caps of limestone remaining on the tops of the mountains, when the strata on the sides of the mountains have nearly or entirely disappeared. Where the dip is less considerable, they remain unbroken, forming what the Wernerians call a mantle-shaped stratification; which, however, is always more or less broken. Now, it is evident that those strata of limestone which contain marine organic remains, were formed under the waters of the ocean, and their original position must have been nearly horizontal; at least, it is impossible they could have been deposited at an angle of sixty or seventy degrees, or nearly vertical; in which positions they very frequently oc-

cur in this part of the Alps. It is equally obvious, that strata of sandstone, or sandstone intermixed with rounded boulders, could not have been originally deposited at angles exceeding forty-five degrees, or nearly vertical; in which position they are also found extending from the bottom to the top of a mountain, and preserving nearly the same thickness throughout their whole extent. In such instances, and they are of frequent occurrence, we must admit that the strata have changed their original position, and have been elevated either by a subsidency of one part of the strata, or by the action of some power from beneath, upheaving the whole mass with a force which was most intense, near the present centre of the mountain. The latter appears the more probable supposition, in all those cases where the strata dip in opposite directions on the opposite sides of a mountain, and are nearly flat at the top. To this breaking up of the strata, when the mountains were first raised, and to diluvial currents which have in remote periods passed over them, I am persuaded, we must resort to explain their present appearance in this part of Savoy. Water-courses, or atmospheric agency, however considerable their effects in the course of ages, appear altogether inadequate to occasion the changes the strata have obviously undergone; at least it will be admitted that no atmospheric action could bend strata of vast thickness into deep curves, or change their position from horizontal to vertical.

Whether the caps of limestone on the summits of the mountains in this part of Savoy are all parts of one vast bed, or of different beds, I will not pretend to determine, as there is more than one considerable bed of sandstone interstratified with this limestone, and the mineralogical characters of the upper and lower beds of limestone are frequently so similar, that they are not to be distinguished.

I am not aware that any geologist has hitherto adverted to the alternation of hard and soft strata, as offering an explanation of the formation of these mountain-valleys. To me it appears satisfactory. I am far, however, from believing, that all valleys were formed by the excavation of soft strata; many of the valleys in this part of the Alps appear most evidently to have been formed by a violent derangement of the strata, which has elevated them in one part and depressed them in another; but I must refer the

reader

reader to another part of my work, for the further consideration of this subject.

#### MOUNTAIN FALL.

What has been said of the structure of the mountains, in this part of Savoy, may serve to explain the cause of those great eboulements that sometimes occur. I shall, therefore, proceed to describe the present appearance of Mont Grenier, about five miles south of Chamberry, which we visited the day after our journey to les Echelles. A part of this mountain fell down in the year 1248, and entirely buried five parishes, and the town and church of St. André. The ruins spread over an extent of about nine square miles, and are called *les Abymes de Myans*. After a lapse of so many centuries, they still present a singular scene of desolation.

Mont Grenier is almost isolated, advancing into a broad plain, which extends to the valley of the Isere. It is several miles in length, and is connected with the mountains of the Grand Char treux; but it is very narrow.

It rises very abruptly upwards of 4000 feet above the plain. Like the mountains of les Echelles, with which it is connected, it is capped with an immense mass of limestone strata, not less than 600 feet in thickness, which presents, on every side, the appearance of a wall. The strata dip gently to the side which fell into the plain. This mass of limestone rests on a foundation of softer strata, probably molasse; but I could only examine it with my telescope from below. Under this molasse are distinctly seen thin strata, probably of limestone, alternating with soft strata.

There can be little doubt that the catastrophe was caused by the gradual erosion of the soft strata, which undermined the mass of limestone above, and projected it into the plain; it is also probable, that the part which fell, had for some time, been nearly detached from the mountain by a shrinking of the southern side, as there is at present a rent at this end, upwards of 2000 feet deep, which seems to have cut off a large section from the eastern end, that now

“Hangs in doubtful ruins o’er its base,”  
as if prepared to renew the catastrophe of 1248.

Notwithstanding a great part of the *Abymes de Myans* is planted with vines, they still present a most impressive scene of wide-spreading ruin, far exceeding in magnitude any of the eboulements that I saw elsewhere in Switzerland or Savoy.

The ancient chronicles which preserved the record of this event, do not inform us whether the fall of the mountain was preceded by any forewarnings, that allowed the inhabitants time to make their escape. To form some idea of the quantity of matter that fell, if we calculate only what covered the part now called *les Abymes de Myans*, the average depth of which cannot be estimated at less than six yards, spread over an extent of nearly nine square miles, this would amount to upwards of one hundred and fifty million cubic yards; and we may suppose an equal quantity of earth and smaller stones to have fallen near the foot of the mountain; these, together, would be more than four hundred million tons in weight. Such an immense quantity of matter, precipitated from the height of three quarters of a mile into the plain, must have produced a shock, inconceivably vast and awful.

#### MOUTIERS.

Though Moutiers is the capital of the Tarentaise, there are only two inns in the place for travellers. The fact is, few strangers pass this way into Italy, to encourage improvement in the inns, and the Savoyards are contented with their present accommodations. This town contains about two thousand inhabitants.

Moutiers is badly supplied with water; the inhabitants are obliged to make use of the water of the Isere, which, by passing over gypsum and limestone, is generally white and turbid.

The mountains that surrounded Moutiers are very precipitous, and subject to eboulements. Two years before we were there, the upper part of a mountain of limestone fell down with a prodigious noise, and its ruins spread across the Isere, and formed a sort of dam over which persons might pass, but in a short time the river forced a passage through.

The salt-works at Moutiers are particularly deserving attention, being, perhaps, the best conducted of any in Europe, with respect to economy. Nearly three million pounds of salt are extracted annually from a source of water, which would scarcely be noticed, except for medical purposes, in any other country.

#### VALLEY OF THE ISERE.

The valley of the Isere, from Moutiers to the Bourg St. Maurice, is awfully wild and gloomy. Vines are cultivated in sheltered warm situations, as far as Bel- lentres, a village twelve miles beyond Moutiers; and rye, maize, and hemp, are grown on the lower slopes, near the river;

river; but the mountain-pastures are the principal resource of the inhabitants, and large quantities of cheese, similar to the Gruyere, are made for exportation.

#### BOURG ST. MAURICE.

The road from Moutiers to the Bourg St. Maurice being very bad for a carriage, it was past nine o'clock when we arrived at our inn in the latter place, though we left Moutiers at half-past two: the distance is about sixteen miles. We had heard a good character of our host and his inn, and were not disappointed; he was a respectable looking man, much like a substantial English farmer. Though we were now on the extreme confines of the cultivated world, immediately under the central range of the Alps, the accommodations were much better than in many of the more fertile parts of Savoy. Bourg St. Maurice being the last market-town in the Tarentaise, on the road to Piedmont, all persons who cross the Little St. Bernard must sleep here, and start from hence early in the morning.

Nothing can be more dreary and desolate than the general appearance of the country in the upper part of the valley of the Isere, beyond Bourg St. Maurice to Mont Iseran, where the valley terminates. Black and frowning mountains, with a few firs on their lower slopes, and their bases covered with bare stones, brought down by eboulements, and here and there a few scattered habitations, and a marsh along the bottom of the valley, offer no allurements to the traveller, to visit the source of the Isere.

#### BATHS OF BRIDA.

On the first evening of our arrival at Moutiers, we proceeded to the newly-established baths at Brida, in the valley of the Upper Doron, where we resided several weeks, making excursions to different objects in the vicinity. The baths are situated among the most remarkable mountains in the Grecian Alps, and the accommodation provided at the boarding houses for visitors, made this village a convenient station. The excursion to Bourg St. Maurice, above described, was made on our return to Moutiers. From Moutiers to Brida the road is narrow and dangerous, being carried along the side of a precipice, at a great height above the river, and unprotected by any parapet-wall or fence.

We alighted at the hotel where we had been recommended: here we dismissed the voiturier, who had brought us from Aix, and whom we had ordered to follow us from Moutiers, expecting to re-

turn the next day, but we were so much struck with the singular appearance of the valley, that we determined to remain here some time, and examine a country hitherto undescribed.

Five or six houses are already fitted up for the reception of company, and others are building, as the baths are rapidly rising in reputation.

The house at which we were, had been the summer residence of a large landed proprietor, a range of new lodging-rooms being added to it for the company; the charge for each person was four francs and a half per day for apartments, dinner, supper, and wine. A separate charge was made for coffee. These terms may be considered moderate, as almost every article of consumption, even the bread, was brought each day from Moutiers. The table was as well supplied with beef, veal, poultry, and ham, as this part of Savoy could furnish; we had also a desert, and plenty of strawberries and ice from the mountains; the wine was better than at the public table at Aix.

As these waters were as yet but little known out of the dominions of the king of Sardinia, the company at Brida consisted almost entirely of Piedmontes, and natives of Savoy, among whom were several of the nobility from Chambery and a number of the clergy. We were, excepting one gentleman, the first English who had visited these baths, and we found the company, both at our own hotel and the neighbouring houses, disposed to shew us all the civilities that lay in their power to make our residence agreeable.

The unfortunate situation of Piedmont, prevented any political conversation at the public table, but in private they spoke freely; and here, as well as in other parts of Savoy, there is but one feeling, which is that of indignation, at being transferred to their old rulers, without any stipulation for their liberties, contrary to the universal wish of the whole nation.

The season for visiting the baths of Brida commences about the middle of June, and terminates near the end of September.

#### MOUNTAIN VILLAGES.

There are several mountain villages at a great elevation on each side of the valley. As nearly as I could estimate by the eye, some of these villages were from 2000 to nearly 3000 feet above the river, and therefore from 4 to 5000 feet above the level of the sea; few villages in



in the Alps are placed higher. The village of Murren, above Lauterbrun, in the Canton of Berne, is stated to be 5466 feet above the sea, and 2700 above the vale of Lauterbrun; but it did not appear to me to be so high above the valley, as some of these villages near Brida.

Several of the mountain villages, with the white spires of their churches, form pleasing objects in the landscape, but on entering them the charm vanishes, and nothing can exceed the dirtiness and want of comfort which they present, except the cabins of the Irish. Yet habit, and a feeling of independence, which the mountain peasant enjoys under almost every form of government, makes him disregard the inconveniences of his situation and abode.

The mountain pastures, situated above the line of cultivation, are the property of rich individuals in the valley, or belong to whole parishes and communes. In the former case, the proprietor has chalets on the mountains for his servants, who go there with the cattle soon after the snow is melted, and remain in these elevated situations during the summer months, being employed in taking care of the cows and in making cheese. The proprietors visit them occasionally, to examine the state of their cattle and dairies. When we had travelled a considerable way up the valley, we met a party in their holiday suits, and their heads decorated with Alpine flowers.

The party consisted of an elderly female, mounted on a mule, her son and two daughters, on foot, and a servant girl on an ass. The mother, as we were informed, was a considerable proprietor, and was returning with her family from the mountains, where they had passed two or three days to inspect the progress of their dairy. I confess there was something peculiarly pleasing in the sight of this family group: it recalled to mind the simplicity of the patriarchal age. The young people evinced much hilarity; by them this visit to the mountains was evidently regarded as an excursion of pleasure. The ass, in ascending, had been laden with their wine and provisions; for, on such occasions, the proprietors and their families are obliged to sleep in the chalets.

#### VILLARD GOITROU.

Returning to the village of Villard Goitrou, we saw a number of the most miserable objects collected round our char, which was quite a novel sight to them, as there is no road for a carriage

of any kind beyond this place. Villard Goitrou owes its latter appellation to the goitres with which the inhabitants are affected: perhaps there is no other village in the Alps, where so large a proportion of the population have either goitres or are cretins. Both these calamities are often united in the same person.

After all that has been written by eminent medical men on the causes of cretinism and goitres, the subject is still involved in much uncertainty and obscurity. It is said that the inhabitants at the extremities of valleys are most liable to be affected with these complaints. This has been attributed to the stagnation of warm air in such situations; but though Villard Goitrou is at the extremity of a larger valley, two smaller ones open into it, which must produce constant currents of air. It is placed also on the sunny side of the valley, which is supposed to be less productive of cretins and goitres, than the side which is in the shade. It is apparently beyond the range of the calcareous strata, and therefore the water is not likely to be charged with carbonate of lime, which has sometimes been thought to produce goitres; there may, however, be gypsum on some of the mountains above this village. The surgeon at Brieg, at the foot of the Simplon, told me, that he attributed the prevalence of goitres and cretinism, in the mountain villages in the Haut Vallais, to want of cleanliness, and to their sleeping in cabins, from which the air was almost entirely excluded, in order to keep themselves warm. A deficient or unwholesome diet, has also been supposed to increase the effect.

That none of the causes here enumerated will satisfactorily explain the origin of goitres, or cretinism is obvious; for goitres occur where these causes can scarcely be supposed to operate in any sensible degree. Thus, at Geneva, though the streets are narrow, and the areas of the houses are close, yet the situation is dry, the air may be called salubrious, and the streets are kept clean. In personal and domestic cleanliness also, the Genevese are by no means deficient; yet they are often affected with goitres; and even the children of English families who reside at Geneva for a short time, are not unfrequently attacked with an enlargement of the neck, or with incipient goitres.

In various parts of our own island, the natives are affected with goitres; but it is, I believe, always in hilly or mountainous

tainous districts. Soon after our return from the continent, we visited Monmouth; and, to my astonishment, I saw that a great number of the country people who attended the market, had goitres of a monstrous size, that rivalled the goitres of the Alps. Many of the people thus affected with goitres came from the forest of Dean, which is table-land, covered with sandstone strata of the coal formation, and the limestone on which they rest, is at too great a depth to affect the water.

One fact must be generally admitted, viz. that it is the inhabitants of mountainous or hilly countries who are principally affected with goitres, for they rarely or ever occur among the natives of low or level countries, at a distance from the mountains. But we cannot ascribe the existence of goitres to the action of carbonate of lime alone, as the natives of mountainous districts are sometimes affected with goitres on siliceous, as well as on calcareous soils.

Were I to hazard a conjecture on the subject, it would be that goitres are produced by almost any kind of mineral matter, finely comminuted and suspended in water. We are scarcely aware of the extreme degree of minuteness to which the particles of mineral matter may be reduced by continued falls of water; in this state the mineral matter may afterwards remain chemically or mechanically suspended in the water, without affecting its transparency. The extreme minuteness of the particles may enable them to pass into the vascular system, and ultimately occasion obstructions in the smaller vessels.

An English gentleman at Geneva told me, that his children began to be affected with goitrous swellings after a few months' residence in that city, and the physician who attended them, ordered the water which they drank to be boiled, and remain to deposit its earthy contents. By following this advice, the swellings were removed; but, when the children went afterwards to Lausanne, the servants neglected to boil the water, and the goitrous appearances returned, but they were again removed by boiling the water as before.

With respect to cretinism, the cause seems distinct from that which produces goitres; all cretins have not goitres, neither are all who have the external appearance of cretins deficient in intellect. Cretinism, when once generated, appears to be hereditary. The guide who conducted us from Villard Goitrou to a coal mine in the vicinity, was, in appear-

ance, a dwarfish boy of about fourteen years of age, broad shouldered, with a flat, frog-shaped head and face, and an expression of countenance which indicated a mixture of cunning and intelligence. He was evidently of the race of the cretins, though he seemed no way wanting in sense. A little child of the same race was running after him; I said, "That is your younger brother, I suppose?" He replied, "*Pardon, Monsieur, c'est mon fils.*" I could scarcely believe he was serious; but on further enquiry, we learned that our dwarfish guide was thirty years of age; he had been married eight years, and the child who followed us was seven years old. He bore a strong resemblance to his father.

To return from this digression: the persons round our char à Villard Goitrou, presented the most melancholy picture of the physical degradation of our species I had ever beheld, united with an extreme degree of poverty and destitution, equalled only by that of the poorest wretches in Ireland, with goitres so large, as to bear a considerable proportion to their dwarfish bodies; with heads, features, and forms scarcely human, many of them unable to speak, but expressing their wants by grating noises and uncouth signs; they exhibited all the horrors of deformity, combined with idiocy and extreme wretchedness. It was impossible not to feel compassion for beings so degraded by nature, whose misery was unmerited by any moral crime. It is, however, some consolation to believe that they are not sensible of their degradation, as they appear cheerful, and are said to evince much affection towards those from whom they receive kindness.

#### AGRICULTURE.

In most part of Savoy, the land is divided into very small farms, and is occupied by the proprietors or paysans, who live in an exceedingly frugal manner, and cultivate the ground with the assistance of their wives and children; for in Savoy, as in many other parts of Europe, the women do nearly as much field labour as the men.

In the neighbourhood of towns, the land is chiefly the property of the rich, who let it on certain conditions, which derive their origin from feudal institutions, and were formerly prevalent all over Europe, and have not entirely ceased in some parts of Great Britain.

The lands belonging to the monasteries were sold during the French Revolution, when Savoy was annexed to France. The gradual abolition of the monasteries had been begun by the old government



government of Sardinia before the Revolution, for the monks were prohibited from receiving any new brethren into their establishments, in order that the estates might devolve to the crown, on the extinction of the different fraternities. This measure, though wise in the abstract, was not unattended with inconvenience, and perhaps we may add, injustice. The poor, who had been accustomed to fly to the monasteries for relief in cases of distress, were left without any support, except the casual charity of their neighbours, who had little to spare from their own absolute necessities. The situation of the poor is therefore much worse in Savoy, than before the abolition of the monasteries.

On the establishment of tithes in England, they were expressly stated to be for the maintenance of the clergy and the poor. Such I suppose to have been the case in other countries; but the rich regular clergy, have long since forgotten the claims of the poor to a portion of the tithes, and abandoned them to the care of the monks. On the lay appropriation of the revenues of the monasteries, the poor found no defenders to enquire into the original intentions of the founders, or to assert their claim to a portion of the property.

Though the peasantry in Savoy are very poor, they cannot be called miserable. In the neighbourhood of towns, their situation is worse than at a distance, and not far from Chamberry, I have seen a few families, that might almost vie in squalid misery, rags, and filth, with the poor of Ireland: but the general appearance of the peasantry is respectable.

The annual wages of a farming man varies from three to six louis. A day-labourer receives from twenty-five to thirty sous, or from one shilling to fifteen-pence English, per day, if he keeps himself; or from ten to fifteen sous, (or five-pence to seven-pence halfpenny,) if he is fed; but these wages vary according to the season. A carpenter or wheelwright receives forty sous per day, or twenty sous if he is fed. The price of a pair of oxen, for agriculture, varies with the nature of the soil. Near Rumilly it is from eighteen to twenty-five louis; but three leagues nearer Geneva the land is stiffer, and requires stronger oxen for the plough, and a consequent augmentation in the size and price. The price of a horse, for agriculture, is from twelve to twenty louis, and of a mule from ten to fifteen louis.

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The wages of female servants in those families that are sufficiently opulent to keep them, are from fifty to sixty francs, or from forty-two to about fifty-two shillings a year, but in some cases they are as high as seventy-two francs, or three pounds. The wages of a cook are from 100 to 120 francs. In the year 1821, when the above answers were given me, the price of provisions in Savoy were as under.

Wheat, 120lbs., of 18oz., fifteen to sixteen francs, viz. twelve shillings and six-pence to thirteen shillings and four-pence English. Beef, three-pence to four-pence; mutton and veal, two-pence halfpenny to three-pence halfpenny; pork, four-pence to five-pence.

The inhabitants of the mountains are richer and more industrious than those of the plains, the land being chiefly occupied by the proprietors; and those who are tenants occupy on more liberal terms than in the neighbourhood of towns. The riches of a mountain peasant, are estimated by the number of cows he can keep during the winter. An old peasant from the mountains at the head of the lake of Annecy, was pointed out to me as remarkably rich; he kept twenty-five cows. This implied that he had a quantity of land in cultivation, sufficient to supply them with fodder during the winter months, when they are kept entirely in stables.

The vineyards in Savoy are cultivated for half the produce of the wine. The cultivator pays the whole expence, except the taxes, which are paid by the proprietor.

Walnut-trees, of immense size and great beauty, enrich the scenery of Savoy, and supply sufficient oil for the consumption of the inhabitants, and for the adjoining canton of Geneva. Walnuts have been called the olive of the country. The trees belong principally to the larger proprietors. They are planted by nature, being scattered over the fields, and in the woods and hedge-rows, intermixed with chesnut and forest trees of various kinds. The walnut harvest has been already described. Sixty pounds of kernel, of 24oz., equal to 90lb. avoirdupois, I was informed by M. Berthel, yield from 20 to 24 quart bottles of oil.

#### THE GLACIERS.

Descending on the valley of Chamouny, we passed a rivulet, which we scarcely noticed; but on our return, after a few hours rain, it was become a powerful stream. In this rivulet the

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father of Dr. Pacard, of Chamouny, who first ascended Mont Blanc, was drowned when crossing it to visit a patient. The road soon after turns to the east, and enters the valley of Chamouny, which is near twelve miles in length, and in most parts exceed a mile in breadth at the bottom, but, owing to the great height of the mountains which bound it on each side, the valley appears much shorter and narrower. Pines and larches clothe the lower parts of the mountains, and give a sombre appearance to the western end of the valley, which is rendered still more so by the unvaried snows of Mont Blanc, which hang over it; but, after passing the priory of Chamouny, the scene changes, and to this dreary magnificence succeeds a series of majestic pyramids or aiguilles, of astonishing height, and too steep to admit the snow to rest upon them in any season.

What constitute the chief interest of Chamouny, are the numerous glaciers which descend from Mont Blanc and the mountains on the south, to the very bottom of the valley. No where in the Alps, are they of such magnitude, or approach so far into the regions of cultivation as here; the glaciers in the Berneze Oberland are not to be compared with them, nor can any description or graphic representation give an adequate idea of the scene.

Could we suppose a torrent, nearly a mile in breadth and several hundred feet in depth, to be descending down the side of a mountain, rolling waves over each other, more than fifty feet in height, and the whole to be instantly consolidated and split into angular fragments on the surface, we might have a tolerably correct notion of a glacier, but without seeing it, we should still have but a feeble conception of the impression that such an object would excite.

The first glacier that descends low into the valley is called the Glacier de Boissons. The ice of this glacier is more pure and unsullied by the fall of earth and stones from the mountains above, than that of any of the others. Among the singular forms of the ice upon its surface, one resembled the steeple of a church. Our guide said it was about fifty feet in height; it had been observed fifteen months, and would probably fall down the following summer.

Nothing respecting the glaciers is more extraordinary or better attested, than the progressive motion of these

enormous masses of ice. In order to prove it, marks have been fixed on some of them. Our guide told me that the block of granite, that had fallen on the Mer de Glace, had been observed to move about three-quarters of a league in twenty years; hence the progressive motion of this glacier may be stated at one hundred and eighty yards in a year. It will easily be conceived, that a mass of ice descending into a warm valley, would disappear in the course of time, and the valley would be free from ice did not other ice advance to supply its place. The process may be thus briefly stated: the glaciers are principally formed in the high mountain valleys in the Alps, the bottoms of which slope down towards the lower valleys. As the ice at the lower end of the glacier, which is exposed to a warm temperature is dissolved, the ice above, as it rests upon an inclined plane, is pressed forward by the force of gravity, and thus the whole is put in motion. By this motion, the ice is often rent with surprising noise. Fissures are made many feet or yards wide, and of vast depth, and the surface of the descending glacier is broken into irregular masses, that project a great height above the surface. A newly made fissure may be known by the emerald colour of the ice. The ice of the glaciers is formed by the consolidation of the snows lodged in the mountain valleys: as the surface of the snow thaws and percolates through the mass, it is again frozen, and acts as a cement, and by a repetition of this process, the whole mass is converted into solid ice; not so compact, however, as that of rivers or lakes, for it is full of air bubbles, owing to the mode of its formation. As the ice descends from the higher into the lower valleys, there is a certain point at which the equilibrium between the two forces, heat and gravity, that act on the glacier, is established—the heat diminishing as much of the ice, as descends into the valley in a given time, the lower termination remains nearly stationary; I say nearly, for after a series of cold seasons, the glaciers enlarge and advance further into the valleys, and after a series of warm summers, they diminish and recede; but, as far as observations have been carried, we are warranted in the conclusion—that on the average of a great number of years, the quantity of ice and snow in the Alps remains the same.

One day I walked round the bottom  
of

of the Glacier de Bois, at Chamouny, to examine its structure more attentively. Where this glacier terminates, it is formed of three distinct beds of ice, with seams of earth between, comprising a total thickness of ice, above the Moraine, of about 200 feet in height, ending in three perpendicular precipices behind each other, over which a very considerable water-fall was passing down into the valley. The length of this glacier is more than seven miles. It divides into two branches above, and is connected with other glaciers. In some parts it is more than a mile in breadth. On the edge of the precipice of ice were several large masses of rock, partly projecting over it, and while I was attentively viewing the glacier, a stone fell from it, and passed me with great force. We had scarcely removed to the western extremity, when a crash like thunder was heard close to us; our guide returned to see what had taken place, and informed us that one of the masses of rock, which we had seen on the edge of the glacier, had been projected from it, and had fallen close to the place where we had been standing. This glacier has lately been advancing, and had covered an orchard in the valley the preceding spring. A pear-tree was growing almost in contact with the ice.

The spires or pinnacles called *aiguilles*, which rise to such an amazing height above the valley of Chamouny, are composed of nearly vertical plates or beds of granite; and it is most probable that they derive their present form from this structure. That these beds have been raised by some violent convulsion into their vertical position, may, I think, be demonstrated, as I shall endeavour to show in the following chapter. The same force by which the beds were upheaved would, it may be easily conceived, break their edges or summits into irregular forms; and the moisture of the atmosphere, which subsequently penetrated between the perpendicular fissures, would split and disintegrate the masses on their sides, without diminishing much of their height. Perhaps in this manner we may satisfactorily account for the existence of these narrow perpendicular ridges and pinnacles, or *aiguilles*, that occur in the valley of Chamouny; whereas we may suppose Mont Blanc to have been raised in one vast mass, less broken than the other parts of the Pennine range; and thus its broad summit

admitted the snow to rest upon it, and cover it to a vast depth: this covering protects it from disintegration, at least on the northern side. The southern side of Mont Blanc, facing Italy, is a nearly perpendicular escarpment of bare rock, which must be constantly exposed to the destructive effects of atmospheric agency.

The most striking object in the valley of Chamouny, next to the glaciers, and far better worth the labour of the journey to see than Mont Blanc, is the *Aiguille de Dru*, a taper spire of granite, which shoots up to the height of eleven thousand feet above the level of the sea, and is apparently detached from all the surrounding mountains. The upper part, or spire, rises nearly to a point, in one solid shaft, more than four thousand feet: it is utterly inaccessible; its sides are rounded, and are said to have a polish or glazing, like that which is sometimes seen on granite rocks exposed to the action of the sea, but this I could not discern with my telescope. It appeared composed of perpendicular plates of granite. By what means it has been shaped into its present form is difficult to conceive. When approaching the Glacier de Bois, it is impossible to view without astonishment this isolated pinnacle of granite, shooting up into the sky to such an amazing height. I have neither seen nor have I heard of any pinnacle of granite in the Alps than can be compared with it, for the elegance of its form, or for the length of its shaft. The Geant, it is true, is nearly equal to Mont Blanc in height, but it does not rise so far above its base as the *Aiguille de Dru*, and, when seen at a distance, its form is like a bended finger.

#### GLACIER DE BOIS.

In approaching the Glacier de Bois from the inn at Chamouny, after passing through a wood of pines and larches, the glacier is seen descending from the *Mer de Glace* into the valley, and over it, in the back ground, rises the *Aiguille Vert*. The latter nearly rivals Mont Blanc in height, and presents a very striking escarpment of bare rock towards Chamouny, while its back, which is rounded, is covered with snow.

The upper part of the Glacier de Bois is several thousand feet above the valley, and after a warm day in August, avalanches from it are very frequent. In the course of one hour, we saw four considerable avalanches, and heard several from the other side of the glacier.

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The masses of ice may be observed in motion for a little time before they detach themselves, and when they fall upon the rocks below, the noise resembles the distant discharge of heavy artillery, followed by a succession of echoes. When the ice was once in motion, it would fall in a continued stream for a considerable time, which, seen at a distance, resembled a cataract: with the ice were intermixed large blocks of stone, which had long lain upon the glacier. I counted several seconds between the first motion of the ice and the time when it struck against the rocks, and some seconds more before the sound reached the ear. I could have waited for hours to observe these avalanches, but as the sun declined they were less frequent, and ceased before evening.

Beyond the *Glacier de Bois*, there are two other considerable glaciers; the first, that of *Argentière*, has a large cavern at the bottom; the other is called the *Glacier de Tour*. The little village of *Argentière*, with its church and glittering spire, and the two lofty *Aiguilles* above it, form a most pleasing and sublimely picturesque scene. The cheerful appearance of cultivation, with a village and village church, is always gratifying amidst lofty precipices and snow-capped mountains.

#### GENERAL PROSPECT.

Having ascended the summit of the *Col de Balme*, we saw on the eastern side below us the upper valley of the *Rhone*, and the mountains which border it, as far as *St. Gothard*; but the outline was not well defined, owing to a slight degree of haziness in the eastern horizon, though the atmosphere was uncommonly transparent on the western side of the *Col de Balme*. We descended a little below the summit to be screened from the wind, while we took our dinners on the grass; there was a mass of snow immediately beneath us, though the mountain is below the estimated line of perpetual snow. Looking to the west, *Mont Blanc* is seen in profile, from its summit to its base, and its different parts rise above each other in their just proportions. The summits of the principal *Aiguilles*, those of *Charmos*, the *Aiguille Vert*, the *Aiguille de Dru*, *d'Argentière*, and *de Tour*, are seen nearer, and in the same range. These peaks rise from eleven to thirteen thousand feet above the level of the sea, and would in any other position be regarded with astonishment, but

the effect of their amazing height is diminished by the superior elevation and magnitude of *Mont Blanc*. On the north side of the valley are seen a lower range of mountains, which, from their red colour, are called the *Aiguilles Rouges*; beyond these is *Mont Bréven*, and nearer, on the north-west, rise the mountains of the *Valorsine*. The valley of *Chamouny* appears deep and narrow, and is seen from one end to the other, with the *Arve* winding along it. The *Col de Balme* on which we stood closes the eastern end of the valley, and a mountain called the *Vaudange* closes the western extremity. The length of the valley is about fifteen miles: when viewed from hence, there can be little doubt of its having once formed a lake, before the waters of the *Arve* escaped, as at present, through a lateral chasm to *Pont Pelissier*. The occurrence of valleys closed in at both ends is not unfrequent in *Savoy*. I have before remarked that such valleys could not have been formed by submarine currents, or by rivers running through them; this is evident from their present structure.

#### FORMATION.

The base of the mountain of the *Col de Balme* is granitic, but the north and the north-west side of the mountain are composed of nearly vertical beds of sandstone, puddingstone, micaceous sandstone, nearly resembling mica-slate, dark soft schist, schisty grey limestone, and slate. The sandstone, puddingstone, and micaceous sandstone alternate; they range nearly north-east by north. Standing on the summit of the *Col de Balme*, one of these beds, of vast thickness, is seen plunging down into the valley to the north-west, and is nearly vertical and uncovered by any other bed, to the depth of fifteen hundred or two thousand feet. Were any decomposition, or erosion of the lower part to take place, the whole bed must fall into the valley.

The beds of which I obtained specimens, are greyish or reddish schist; with rather a fine paste, and containing particles of mica, and would, in the *Wernerian* nomenclature, be denominated a grey-wacke schist. In the paste are imbedded numerous boulders and fragments of gneiss, mica-slate, and quartz, varying in size from that of a pea, or smaller, to seven or eight inches in diameter; some are perfectly rounded, others are angular, and some have a rhomboidal form, derived from the cleavage of the rocks, from whence they were originally broken. Many of these beds are



are absolutely vertical, others have a slight inclination; they alternate with sandstone, and thin beds of schist, in which are few or no fragments. The total thickness of the beds of schist and puddingstone is about 620 feet, and they may be traced along their baset edges to the distance of a league, where they are covered by earth. They are succeeded by sandstone and slate. That these beds of puddingstone contain the true fragments of other rocks, cannot be doubted; had they been all of quartz, we might perhaps have supposed them contemporaneous with the bed in which they occur; but it would be contrary to all probability to believe that rounded pebbles, and holders of gneiss and mica-slate, together with angular fragments of other rocks, were originally formed in a bed of soft schist, and whilst it was in a vertical position. Indeed, such a mode of formation appears impossible; we have therefore a satisfactory proof, that these beds have been raised from an horizontal position, or nearly so, to their present vertical one; and, as all the other beds in the same mountain, even the lower slate and granitic rocks, have the same range and position, we are compelled to admit, that they have all been elevated at the same time, and by the same cause. The mountains on the opposite side of the valley, present also the same vertical beds, and Saussure observes, that it would be absurd to deny, that they owe their elevation to a similar cause.

The range of the beds in the whole chain of Alps in Savoy and the Haut Vallais, is generally conformable to that of the beds in the Col de Balme and the Valorsine; I therefore think we should not extend the inference too far, were we to admit that the vertical, of highly-inclined beds, in the whole of this range, owe their elevation to the same cause, whose operation is so manifest in the position of the strata of the Col de Balme. It is true we find nothing analogous to such a case in present operation, except the very extended, but less intense agency of earthquakes. We have however only to conceive a similar force to that which shook the mountains, the earth, and the sea, over one-third of the surface of the globe, in 1754 and 1755, to be more concentrated in its action; and we cannot doubt that it would be adequate to break a portion of the crust of our planet, and elevate its beds to the height of the loftiest mountains in the Alps.

One important fact may be deduced

from these elevated beds of puddingstone, sandstone, and other strata, ranging conformably with beds of granite and gneiss; namely, that the granite did not acquire its highly-inclined or vertical position, till after the formation of secondary strata, which are comparatively modern, as I believe I shall be able to shew those in the Valorsine and in the valley of Chamouny to be. This opinion is, I know, at variance with that of many geologists. Daubuisson, as if he had been present at the time, states, "that the beds of granite in the Alps were raised into their present vertical, or highly-inclined position, soon after their formation," an opinion opposed by the position of the secondary strata, both here and in every part of the Alps that I have examined, unless we admit the granite to be also of recent formation. In England, the lower secondary strata appear to have been elevated by the same cause that raised the rocks on which they repose; but this elevation took place before the deposition of the upper strata consisting of magnesian limestone, lias, oolite, and chalk, and the intervening sandstones; for all these strata lie nearly flat over the edges of the inclined under strata. On the contrary, in Savoy, strata of similar formations occur nearly vertical, and frequently conformable to the range and dip of the granitic formations. These facts would prove that the causes which elevated the granite, have acted at different epochs on various parts of the globe, unless we are prepared to admit, that calcareous formations, containing similar organic remains, were not contemporaneous in different countries; a supposition not altogether void of probability.

#### RED SNOW.

It will be recollected that, on the return of Captain Ross from Baffin's Bay, much surprise was excited by the account of the red snow (as it was called) covering some of the snow mountains near the coast in those high latitudes. It is a little remarkable that it should have escaped public attention at the time, that the same phenomenon occurs every year in the Alps, but at a season when it is not often exposed to the view of travellers. Our guide said that its appearance was like that of minute red grains scattered on the snow; they were to be seen in March, and generally disappeared about the end of May or the beginning of June. Several persons informed me that they had seen this red snow, and, on referring to Saussure, I find

find he has given a very full account of it, as occurring in Mont Breven, and also on the great St. Bernard. The powder or grains penetrate two or three inches into the snow, and are of a very lively red colour: it occurs chiefly where the snow lies in a concavity, it is deepest near the centre, and very faint upon the borders, as if it had been, carried down from the edges towards the lower parts, by a partial melting of the snow. On the return of Captain Ross, the residue of some of the red snow from Bassin's Bay, after the water was evaporated, was examined, and the substance was said to be oily, and the product of some vegetable. Saussure had come to the same conclusion in 1788, from a series of experiment on forty grains of this powder. See *Voyages dans les Alpes*, tom. ii. p. 44. to 48. Saussure was inclined to believe, that the red powder was the pollen of some alpine plant, but it is a subject still involved in obscurity, as there is no plant known in Switzerland which yields such a powder.

## CHAMOUNY.

As the valley of Chamouny is the only part of Savoy which is much frequented by the English, the two inns here are more like English inns, than those in any other part of the duchy; the charges are also very reasonable, considering the distance from whence most of the articles of consumption are brought expressly for the use of the company; indeed, they are cheaper than in most of the other parts of Savoy or in Switzerland, where the accommodations are much inferior.

As the winters commence early, and last till late in the spring, there is little employment for the men during that season; and the guides being accustomed to a wandering life in the summer, and to a certain degree of intellectual excitement, by associating with well-informed foreigners from every part of Europe, they would sink into a state of torpor, were it not for the dangerous resource of gambling, with which they are said chiefly to occupy themselves in the winter months. It would be extremely difficult to remedy the evil here; in England the substitute for gambling would be smoking and drinking, or politics; but under the paternal government of his Sardinian Majesty, great care is taken, by the prohibition of books, that the peasants shall neither read, nor think, if it be possible to prevent them. The Chamouniards, however, from their summer intercourse with the world, are less under the influence of the priests, and less superstitious

than the peasants in other parts of Savoy. We asked our guide whether they did not amuse themselves with dismal stories of ghosts in the winter evenings, to which he replied, as if a little piqued, "*Nous ne croyons pas aux revenans ici.*"—We don't believe in ghosts here.

## GENEVA.

After leaving our passport at the gate, we proceeded along a gloomy street, to *les Ballances*, the principal hotel. The next morning I sallied forth to reconnoitre the streets in the vicinity; a quarter of an hour's walk brought me to *la Place St. Antoine*, which overlooks the lake, when I was surprised to discover that I had made the circuit of more than half the city. Geneva had, from my earliest recollections, occupied a large space in my imagination, as the metropolis of Protestant Europe, placed in opposition to the mighty papal Rome: I was, therefore, rather disappointed to find that this celebrated city covered only a quarter of a square mile of the earth's surface, or about four times the extent of Russell-square in London.

Geneva, as a city, possesses few objects to recommend it to the notice of those travellers who view only "the surfaces of things." The public buildings are devoid of beauty, the streets are dull, and the houses, though lofty, appear massive and heavy; they are built of sandstone, and covered with dark tiles. There has been only one new house built in the city during the last forty years; the fortifications prevent its extension on each side.

Many families live under the same roof, as at Paris, each family generally occupying one story, or what, in Edinburgh, is called a flat; but, among the poorer citizens, one room often serves for a whole family.

The streets of Geneva generally feel cold, as from the height of the houses the sun's rays rarely shine into them.

The number of inhabitants in the city is about twenty-two thousand. Before the accession of territory, granted by the allied powers, in 1816, the population of the whole republic scarcely exceeded thirty thousand; at present it amounts to forty-two thousand, and Geneva forms a canton of the Helvetic confederacy.

Geneva may be compared to a bone placed before the mouths of three growling mastiffs, each one ready to seize it, but fearing an attack from the other two.

The lower classes of citizens, at Geneva, with their wives and children,  
are

are generally neatly dressed, and the labourers have their clothes well mended, and appear clean and comfortable. Beggars, or persons in rags, are rarely seen in the streets, unless it be a few stragglers from Savoy. The very respectable appearance of the female servants, speak strongly in favour of the morality of the higher classes.

Geneva is surrounded by what may be styled a level country, slightly diversified with gently sloping hills of low elevation, and richly adorned with neat country houses, cheerful villages, and groves of the horse-chestnut.

Perhaps no city in Europe has a greater variety of fine drives around it than Geneva; the roads are excellent, and sufficiently broad for any kind of English carriage. Another advantage is, that the view of the country is not obstructed by high walls, as is the case in the neighbourhood of Vevay and Lausanne.

#### THE NECKARS.

A few miles east, on the side of the lake, is situated the chateau of the late Madame de Stael at Copey. It contains the body of her mother, Madame Neckar, full dressed, and preserved in brandy, by her own particular request. In this singular state it was shown to visitors for several years, but the vault which contained it, was closed a little before we were there. The early attachment of our historian Gibbon to this lady, will preserve her memory much longer than brandy can preserve her body; and the austerity of her temper and singularity of her disposition are sufficiently known by the writings of her daughter. The memory of M. Neckar will also remain a striking instance of talents egregiously overrated by his countrymen, and, at one period, by all Europe.

M. Rocca the young and handsome second husband of Madame de Stael, did not long survive his wife: he died of a decline in Italy, after lingering some time in his native place, Geneva.

#### POLITICS.

Of the present state of political feeling in Geneva I had some opportunity of judging, in the winter of 1821, when the Austrians were invading Naples and Piedmont, and restoring despotism with the bayonet. I was both grieved and surprised to find that many of the opulent Genevese took part with the unjust aggression of the Austrians, and rejoiced at the extinction of liberty in Italy. Their joy appeared to me perfectly insane, for the independence of the Swiss

republics can only be secured by the existence of other independent free states in Europe; and, whenever the allied sovereigns have fully succeeded in their impious design to crush the liberty of larger states, so surely will they, soon after, stamp out the liberties of the Swiss cantons, and that with as much ease as an elephant would crush an ant-hill with its ponderous foot.\* Many of the citizens at Geneva have their treasures in foreign funds, and where the treasure is, there their hearts may be also, and they may prefer a high price of *French rentes* to all the free constitutions in the world.

#### EDUCATION.

With respect to the eligibility of Geneva, as a place of temporary residence for families, or for the education of British youth, I must leave parents to make what inferences they please from what I have already stated. It may, however, be right to say something respecting the expense of education. Those who wish to economize should not send their children to Geneva for education: the terms for respectable boarding-schools for boys or girls under fourteen years of age, are eighty Napoleons and upwards per annum. Young men received as parlour boarders, or as pupils, into the houses of professors who take only from four to five pupils, pay very high. I have heard of three hundred napoleons *per annum* being given. Parents who have large families, and who educate their daughters at home, may save something in the expense of masters; the price *per hour* for attendance is from two to five francs. There are excellent drawing-masters; but the music-masters are regarded by the English as inferior to our own. In every respect Geneva may be considered as dearer than other towns on the continent; but it possesses the advantage of being

\* I was informed by a senator of Berne, that soon after the marriage of Napoleon with the Archduchess, the house of Austria earnestly solicited him to suffer the Austrians to take permanent possession of Switzerland, which he sternly refused. The fact was well known at Berne. We may be assured that the object is not lost sight of; and, should the crusade against liberty in Spain prove successful, Austria will find no power able or willing to preserve Switzerland from her grasp, and a grand *Te Deum* will be sung, for the destruction of republicanism in the centre of Europe.



being a Protestant city, and of being free from the immorality and dissipation that prevail in many cities, which might in other respects be more eligible.

The facilities for studying natural history are greater at Geneva than in England, but they are by no means equal to those in Paris.\*

There is an excellent botanical garden, well arranged, under the superintendence of M. de Candolle. A public museum is forming, intended to comprise the animal and mineral kingdoms, and a considerable number of animals and mineral specimens are already collected and arranged. To the museum is attached a library for the use of subscribers, and also a reading-room and news-room, in which all the periodical scientific journals in Europe are taken in, with the French, Italian, and German newspapers. To this room, strangers, properly introduced, are admitted gratis. Annexed to the reading-room, is a room for conversation and chess. These rooms are open from nine o'clock in the morning to ten or eleven in the evening, and are a most agreeable accommodation to those who may spend a few months in Geneva.

#### RELIGION.

The Sundays are more strictly observed at Geneva than in most of the towns on the continent; during the hours of service the city gates are shut, and carriages are not permitted to drive through the streets. The churches are

well attended; but when the morning and afternoon services are over, the Genevese, like the other inhabitants of the continent, whether Catholic, Calvinist, or Lutheran, indulge in their common recreations; and the places of public amusement are open, but they close at an early hour. The majority of Catholics and Protestants (except in Great Britain) agree that the sabbatical observance of the first day of the week, farther than by devoting a part of it to public worship, is not enjoined either by the precepts or the example of the earliest Christians; and even since the Reformation in England, royal proclamations were fixed upon our church-doors, commanding the people to play at foot-ball and other pastimes, after the service was over.

#### BERNE.

The country round Berne is highly cultivated, varied, and rich; and the city, being considerably elevated above the river Aar, has an imposing aspect. The public walks and grounds are kept in excellent order, and every thing here presents an appearance of neatness, comfort, and opulence. The most striking feature in the landscape is the northern range of the Swiss Alps, that separates the canton of Berne from the Vallais, extending in a north-easterly direction above the valley of the Rhone, and running nearly parallel with the chain of the southern Alps that separate the Vallais from Italy. These two great chains, which comprise the loftiest mountains in Europe, seem to blend confusedly into each other, as they advance farther eastward, in approaching the Tyrol. The northern chain is seen from Berne, along a line of about sixty miles; and all its highest summits are most distinctly conspicuous, the bases of the mountains being more detached from each other than in the southern chain. Fifteen of these magnificent mountains are seen at once, with their snowy summits towering from ten to twelve thousand feet above the surrounding country, without any intervening object to obstruct the view. The sublimity of the view, in the evening, when all these colossal masses are splendid with the rosy tint of the setting sun, resembling pyramids of ruby, is not to be described. The walks in the church-yard, or on the trenches, at Berne, are good stations for observing the effects of sun-set on the Swiss Alps; and the scene would richly reward the labour of a long journey to behold, were there

\* The facilities for the study of natural history at Paris are truly enviable; beside the lectures which are accessible to the public, the museums are arranged according to the most approved systems, and every thing has its name affixed. The student, with Cuvier's *Règne Animal*, or with Haüy's *Mineralogy* in his hand, may gain what information he requires. Where the labels are only partially affixed, and no well-known arrangement is followed, a public museum, however rich in specimens, is little better than a splendid toy-room. Some of the professors at Geneva have private collections, and give lessons in mineralogy. M. Andrew de Luc has also a very extensive collection of shells, both recent and fossil; and those who wish to study conchology, may take private lessons in his museum, where they may gain a knowledge of the system of Lamarck, and cannot fail to be pleased with the agreeable manners and intelligence of their instructor. M. De Luc is advantageously known by his able illustration of Hannibal's passage over the Alps, published about four years since.

there is no other object worth notice in the canton of Berne. The rose-coloured tint on the snowy Alps, continued about fifteen minutes in the clear evenings in October, remaining the longest on those mountains which had the greatest elevation, and were situated on the western end of the line.

#### OBERLAND.

We remained a month in the Bernese Oberland, as the autumn was uncommonly mild. To the delight received from the scenery, was added the satisfaction of observing the neatness, comfort, and enjoyment, of the people. I could not compare their situation with that of the Savoyards, without reflecting on the cause whence this difference arose. It certainly is not from the soil, or climate; for in both these respects Savoy has the advantage. The superiority of condition of the Bernese peasantry must be sought in a feeling of independence, an exemption from all oppressive services or taxes, and a just government. If history does not sufficiently convince us, that national misery is the invariable result of a despotic government, we may contemplate the actual condition of the people under the domination of Austria and Naples, or of Tunis or Constantinople, and we shall be fully sensible of this truth. On the other hand, the superiority which England has long enjoyed, and still enjoys, over all despotic European states, is only owing to the superior degree of freedom we possess. With these striking facts before our eyes, it is passing strange that writers are still to be found in Britain, who revile with bitterness nations struggling to be free, and who would make the interests, the happiness, and the unalienable rights of the people, yield to the arbitrary claims of a few imbecile families. I was partly led into this train of thinking, by the conversation we had frequently at the public table with travellers returning from Italy: the oppressive and atrocious conduct of the Austrians to the people, was on every tongue. When the Austrians were on their march to Naples, they displayed all the hesitation and fear of felons about to break into a house; but when treachery had made every thing easy to them, their extravagance of joy knew no bounds. From that moment the combined despots saw themselves independent of Britain, or regarded her only as an humble agent, ready to forward their further attacks on the liber-

ties of Europe; and well might they think so, for we had aided them most essentially in the subjugation of Naples, and had willingly thrown away the opportunity of securing the peace of Europe. At that period, a single, sincere, and spirited remonstrance would have kept the Austrians at home. But the evil genius who then directed our councils, was too much infatuated by the smiles of despots, to perceive that the power of England would be diminished by extinguishing the free states on the Continent, who alone would be our sincere friends.

#### ALPINE SCENE.

From Grindelwald there is a mule-road on the north, leading over a mountain, called the Scheideck, to Meyrengen, in the valley of Hasli. This road lies under the west side of the Wetterhorn and Wellhorn, and presents some astonishing views of those mountains. Another road conducts the traveller over the Wengen Alp, into the valley of Lauterbrun. This passage, sometimes called that of the *Wengen Alp-Scheideit*, is stated to be 6840 feet above the level of the sea. It is a day's journey over; the road is little frequented, and in some parts is trackless without a guide; it is occasionally difficult, and very rough. We were five hours in ascending, including an hour we rested at a cattle shed, in the neighbourhood of a spring, and we were four hours in descending. The sky was without a cloud, and the air was of a delightful temperature, genial and invigorating. The highest mountains of this Alpine range were immediately above us, on our left, and the dazzling whiteness of the snow, contrasted with the deep azure of the heavens, was too powerful for the eyes long to rest upon. The pines became stunted in their growth as we ascended, and disappeared entirely before we gained the summit of the pass, which is above the zone of trees. The first part of the ascent may be said to be on the side of the Eiger, and is directly under the lofty walls of limestone, that form the middle region of that mountain, below the line of perpetual snow. When we had gained the ascent, the three giants of the Swiss Alps, the *Monk-Eiger*, the *Silver Horn*, and the *Jungfrau*, were only separated from us by a narrow chasm, or valley, nearly a mile in depth, into which the avalanches were falling, in rapid succession, from one or other of these colossal masses. The noise was indescribably deep and

awful, reverberating in long and repeated echoes, which might truly be called the music of the mountains, and was in perfect harmony with the vast sublimity of the scene. To these deep echoes succeeded a solemn silence, till again an appalling crash, from another part of the range, was repeated by louder echoes, responding from mountain to mountain. It would have required no very poetic imagination to have heard amid these sounds the mighty genii of the Alps, holding converse together in an awful language, that spoke of the feebleness of human power, compared with the force and immensity of nature.

All that I had hitherto witnessed in the Alps, sunk in comparison with the scene before me. Nowhere, in that vast range, can the two senses of sight and hearing receive a more powerful combined impression of the sublime; but to experience this fully, certain conditions are required. To the clearness of the atmosphere must be conjoined the proper season, and hour of the day. The latter end of summer, when the sky is clear, every day, between the hours of two and four, the avalanches begin to fall, and are greater and more numerous in proportion to the warmth of the weather.

#### AVALANCHES.

Few persons who have not visited Alpine countries, have a correct idea of an avalanche. It is not, as frequently described, snow set in motion, and accumulated by rolling, for the noise cannot be produced by snow rolling over snow. An avalanche is a mass of snow, sliding from the upper part of a mountain, and falling over a precipice, and then striking against the base of the mountain, or upon the rocks below. To compare great objects with small, the snow falling from the roof of a house upon the pavement, is an avalanche on a small scale: judge then of the effect, when many tons, or hundreds of tons, of snow fall from the height of several thousand feet upon the solid ground. The snow on the Alps is much consolidated, being partly changed into ice, by partial thawing and repeated freezing.

It may be briefly stated, that a sloping bed of snow, over a precipice, like the roof of a building above a wall, are essential conditions for an avalanche, or, at least, for producing an avalanche which will be attended by those loud and appalling sounds, that break in on

the silence of Alpine regions. There may be, and often is, a sliding down of snow, from the upper to the lower part of the mountains, without the snow falling over a precipice; but such avalanches can produce but little noise.

#### PUBLIC PRESS.

The newspapers published in the Swiss republics contain scarcely any political information. As the governments of the different cantons are afraid of offending their powerful neighbours, the editors avoid any comments on passing events. Even the Genevese are content with publishing, twice a week, a single sheet of advertisements called *Feuille d'Avis*, without any political news whatever.

#### GRAPE DIET.

The physicians at Geneva send some of their patients to Vevey, during the vintage, to take what is called a regular course of grapes, that is, to subsist for three weeks entirely on this fruit, without tasting any other food or drink. The quantity recommended to be eaten is, in many instances, about seven English pounds per day. The patients generally dislike the grape diet at first, but in a few days it becomes agreeable; and they feel no inclination for other food. An English gentleman, who had been at the same *pension* where we boarded at Geneva, was sent to take a course of grapes, near St. Saphorin; he was in a state of great debility, after an attack of the measles, and was declining rapidly; he had eruptions over his body, and his recovery seemed doubtful. After three weeks he returned to Geneva much improved in appearance, and in good health and spirits. In certain cases of insanity, a grape diet is said to be very efficacious in restoring the patient to a sound state; and so far as an entire change of food can effect a material change in the constitution of the patient, it may be readily admitted that subsisting entirely on grapes, for several weeks, may have a powerful influence.

#### TOUISSANT.

The unfortunate negro chief, Touissant, died at Vevey. The seizure and removal of Touissant is one of the deepest stains in the history of Napoleon; and it was as impolitic and ruinous to the interests of France, and of St. Domingo, as it was flagrantly unjust; but it does not appear that Touissant was kept in the painful state of durance that has been generally believed.

#### CANTON OF VALLAIS.

The mountains on each side of this



valley are the highest of any on the Old Continent, except the Hemmleeh in Asia, for on one side are the loftiest summits in the southern range of the Alps, and on the other the loftiest summits of the northern range. They form two walls of rock, much shattered and intersected, and varying in height, from nine to twelve thousand feet above the valley. The central mass on each side is granitic, divided into beds which are nearly vertical, and their general range is N. E. and S. W. or nearly in the direction of the valley. The bottom of these mountains in the valley are generally covered with secondary strata, except near its upper part, and also for a short space in its lower part near Martigny, where a deep section is made through the secondary strata, and has laid bare the granitic rocks. From each of the ranges on the right and left, numerous deep ravines, besides the lateral valleys, open into the great valley, and bring their tributary streams to the Rhône.

Vast eboulements are every year falling from the enormous precipices that overhang the lower ground; many of these are recorded which have destroyed entire villages. Avalanches have also sometimes fallen of such vast size as to occasion dreadful inundations of the Rhône; and on the 18th of February, 1720, the village of Obergestelen, with eighty-eight of its inhabitants, were overwhelmed by an avalanche.

In such a situation as the Vallais, man seems to be placed amid the ruins of nature, in a state of warfare with the elements, and he is compelled to be incessantly on his guard against the powers that threaten his destruction.

The air at the bottom of the valleys is often hot and suffocating, when the cold is severe upon the mountains. From various causes, but principally from the stagnation of air in the valleys, from the mineral impregnation of the water, and from want of cleanliness and wholesome diet, cretinism, in its most horrid forms, is more prevalent in this canton than in any other part of the Alps. The places most subject to cretinism are where the lateral valleys enter the valley of the Rhône, and the torrents are most charged with minute particles of mineral substances, and also where the air is most stagnant. It is observed that in the villages that are situated about 3800 feet above the level of the sea, the inhabitants are not affected with this malady. Intermittent fevers are also frequent in the marshy parts of the valley, and the

inhabitants are affected with cutaneous disorders, from living on cheese and salted meat: indeed the general appearance of the peasantry is indicative of poverty and misery.

Though nature appears to have dealt unkindly with the Vallaisiens, they suffer much less from natural than from moral evils, or rather the former are greatly increased by the latter. Superstition, ignorance, and indolence, deprive them of the comforts and security which an enlightened industry might procure. For instance, the valley might be rendered far more healthy and productive by draining.

Many parts are extremely fertile, and the warmth is sufficient to favour the growth of the vegetable productions of more southern latitudes. Round Sion and Sierre, fig-trees, almond-trees, pomegranates, and mulberry-trees, flourish abundantly, and the grapes are rich in flavour.

The vegetable productions of this canton comprise those which grow between the latitudes of Marseilles and of Greenland. On the rocks facing the south, the thermometer is said to be frequently at 48° Reaumur, or 140° Fahrenheit, while on the heights above are growing the lichens of the arctic circle. Its zoology is rich and varied, comprising several animals seldom found in the other parts of the Swiss Alps. The lynx infests the valleys of Conches, of Viege, of Bagnes, and of Herens. The lammergeyer has its nest in the inaccessible rocks above Conches, Brieg, and Viege.

The deep intersections made in the central range of the Alps, by the gorges and lateral valleys, have disclosed a great variety of mineral substances, some of which are rare: but many of these valleys have never been explored by the naturalist or mineralogist.

The Vallaisiens are said to be extremely superstitious, and to trust much to supernatural power for the remedy of evils, that require only prudence or industry to avoid. It was customary to exorcise the maladies of the sick, or even a rock that was in danger of falling, or any natural calamity, by which they were menaced. They retain some fêtes and processions of pagan origin, which the church does not approve.

I have often reflected on the misery that exists in this canton, compared with the Oberland of Berne, which is only divided from it by the same range of mountains, and is less fertile. I am inclined to attribute the misery of the Vallaisiens chiefly to the circumstance of

of the land belonging to a few great proprietors, who let it to the peasantry; and they being merely tenants, feel but little interest in its improvement.

The Vallais, though wanting men for the proper cultivation of its soil, yet, like many of the other cantons of Switzerland, still submits to a disgraceful traffic in human flesh, by agreeing to furnish a certain number of mercenary troops to any government that will pay for them. The Vallais supplies the French government with 1000 men.

#### SEMPLOU ROAD.

October 13, 1820, we left Briegg, at nine o'clock, to ascend the Semplon, taking two additional horses to the chariot we had hired at Lausanne.

It is truly remarkable, that the most striking object which is seen in ascending the Semplon has not hitherto been noticed; that I know of, by any tourist: this is the view of the southern side of the Swiss range of Alps, that divide the Vallais from the canton of Berne. Every one who has been at Berne knows the conspicuous figure these mountains make from thence, but on ascending the Semplon, you are almost four times nearer them than at Berne, and all the most lofty summits of the Swiss range, with a host of snowy pinnacles on this side of them, and the glaciers from whence they rise, are immediately before the eye of the traveller, if he will turn back to look at them: a more sublime spectacle cannot be imagined.

The road up the Semplon, and along its summit, is surmounted by mountains that rise much above it; some of them are covered with perpetual snow. Near the top of the road is a large unfinished building, intended for an hospice, by Napoleon. We passed several scattered cottages, with gardens, orchards, and pastures, before arriving at the village of Semplon. This village, though 1700 feet below the highest part of the road, is one of the highest large villages in Europe, being 4836 English feet above the level of the sea. The descent from the Semplon, on the Italian side, is far grander and more striking than that on the side of the Vallais: Precipices of granite, of amazing height, hang immediately over the road, and dark profound chasms open beneath it, on the right, through which the torrents are roaring and foaming, and rushing on to the plains of Italy. The Semplon road is forty-two miles in length from Gliss to Domo d'Ossola, and about nine yards wide; it is every

where as safe and commodious as the roads round London. A mail coach would cross it in six hours. The ascent is nowhere more than one foot in twenty-nine feet. There are ten houses of refuge built by the road side; to afford shelter to travellers, in case of sudden storms. Twenty-two bridges are thrown over the ravines and torrents, and ten galleries are pierced through the rocks. The largest gallery, that of Gondo, is 157 yards long. This road cost the French government twelve million livres, or about four hundred and eighty thousand pounds sterling.

The view of the rich valley of D'Ocella, in descending into Italy, is inconceivably fine. Such is the extraordinary fertility of the soil, that the earth seems over-burthened with produce; the scene forms a most striking contrast to the sterile grandeur of the overhanging rocks in the defiles of the Semplon. The change of climate, too, is almost like enchantment; for you descend in a few hours from the vegetation of Lapland, to a country abounding with vines, figs, and pomegranates; nor can the traveller see for the first time, without deep emotion, a land rendered interesting to him by so many early associations with history and poetry.

#### LYONS.

Approaching to Lyons the soil was more highly cultivated: barley was in full ear, (April 17,) and ready to bloom; the foliage of the trees was expanded, and numerous nightingales were singing in the bushes by the road side.

Many gentlemen's houses, with extensive gardens and vineyards, announced our proximity to an opulent city, as we proceeded. As Lyons is one of the principal manufacturing towns in France, I shall state the advantages of its situation, and other circumstances, which may enable the reader to compare it with the large manufacturing towns in Great Britain. The magnificent rivers, the Rhône and the Saône, which flow on the north and south side of this city, offer natural facilities for commerce, which are possessed by few towns so far removed from the sea. Lyons is built at the extremity of an extensive and fertile plain, but immediately under a range of mountains that shelter it from the north and north-east. Their sides are richly adorned with wood; and thus form a beautiful back ground to the view of this city seen from the south. Numerous villas, placed on the different eminences, afford

delightful

delightful summer retreats to the opulent citizens. The winter at Lyons is less severe and of shorter duration than at Paris; but the heat of the summer months is unfavourable to manufacturing industry. In respect to climate, therefore, Manchester and Glasgow have greatly the advantage over Lyons, as manufacturing towns, except that Lyons enjoys two hours more daylight in the winter months. Coal of a good quality is found at no great distance from Lyons; the nearest pits are about seven miles below the city, not far from the Rhône. The Lyonese are, however, only beginning to avail themselves of its use in their manufactures.

The inhabitants of Lyons and its suburbs formerly amounted to 160,000; they are now estimated at 150,000, their number being diminished during the revolution. The principal manufactures are that of silks and gold and silver tissues, for which this city has been long celebrated; the manufacture of galloons, ribbons, and bindings; and, thirdly, of hats, bonnets, and stationery wares, to which must be added gold and silver wire-drawers, dyers, &c.: these different manufactures are said to employ eighty thousand persons.

I had an opportunity of seeing a large portion of the manufacturing population of Lyons amusing themselves in the fields on a fête day. There were several thousands playing at bowls and other diversions; their wives and children were also present. I was highly gratified in observing the quiet cheerfulness, sobriety, and good temper, which prevailed, and the respect and civility with which the lowest classes of citizens addressed each other. It was altogether different from the vociferous brawling, swearing, and quarrelling, which would have been heard among the same number of English people collected in any of our manufacturing districts.

The quais and buildings facing the Rhône are very magnificent. The square called *Place Bellecour*, is spacious, and worthy of a great city. At each end are two very handsome buildings; they are exactly similar. On one side is a public promenade, planted with rows of trees. The quais and buildings, and bridges on the Saône, have also an imposing appearance; but in the interior of the city the streets are narrow, dark, and intricate, like those in all very ancient towns.

There is a chapel, dedicated to the

Virgin, called the chapel of *Notre Dame de Fourvière*, placed where the Forum Vetus formerly stood: this chapel has been long celebrated for the miracles which the Virgin performed, and pilgrimages to Fourvière were undertaken from a great distance. During the revolution the chapel was closed, till the pope, on his last visit to Lyons, in 1804, ordered it to be re-opened, and ordained that plenary indulgences might be granted here daily. The anniversary of this precious gift to the chapel of Notre Dame de Fourvière, was celebrated while we were at Lyons, by a religious procession, which set out from the cathedral and mounted the hill to perform a grand mass in the chapel. It was announced the day before by printed bills, posted all over the city, and containing the order of the archbishop for the ceremony. The people of Lyons took little interest in this religious farce. A number of old women, of the lower class, carried tapers, and were preceded by the choristers of the cathedral, and about twelve priests, some of whom were excessively corpulent; like the friars of the "olden time," their appearance told plainly that they knew how to grant themselves "plenary indulgence" without the aid of the pope. The procession ascended the hill, chanting, and we followed it into the chapel, which contains nothing worthy of notice, except the *exvoto* offerings that are hung up in immense numbers against the walls, to exhibit the pious gratitude of the votaries of the virgin, who had been miraculously cured by her assistance, or delivered from shipwreck or other imminent dangers.

We hired a boat and went up the Saône, to view the majestic scenery on its banks. This river is about the width of the Thames at Windsor; rocks of granite, in some parts, rise immediately from the edge of the water on both sides, and are surmounted by forts, ruins, or villas, and, where the sides are more sloping, they are adorned with horse-chestnut trees, which were then in full flower. There is a *coche d'eau* on the Saône, that goes from Lyons to Chalons, and returns every day in summer; and, if the scenery continues similar to that near Lyons, it must be a most delightful excursion. Many of the citizens go by this conveyance to their country-houses, situated near the banks of the river. The number of these houses give to the country round Lyons much more the appearance of being the vicinity



vicinity of an opulent city; than the country round either Paris, Dublin, or Edinburgh.

#### NAPOLEON.

An elderly respectable-looking woman rowed us on the Saone; she was plainly but neatly dressed: she told us she had followed that occupation from ten years of age, which had also been the occupation of her mother. She said she very much wished to ask me one question, for she knew, as an Englishman, that I could tell her the truth. On desiring her to state her question, she enquired with much earnestness, "Is the emperor really dead? We have been told it," she said, "many months, but we know not how far we may believe what is published by the present government." On assuring her that the emperor was dead, the tears rolled down her cheeks, and she rested on her oars to give vent to her grief. She said, "We had hoped to see him once more in France, for he was the man best suited to promote our prosperity." She had lost two sons in the army. On passing a fort, placed on a rock, she exclaimed, "Ah! there I saw the emperor for the last time; he mounted the rock, on his white horse, and none of his officers had the courage to follow him." This feeling of attachment to Napoleon, or rather of aversion to the present government, appears to be general through that part of France which I passed. In all the coffee-houses which I entered, the liberal journals were read exclusively. That this feeling should be general need excite no surprise. The French have little confidence in the present government; and they are fully aware that it is a settled design of the ultras to take away every remains of a free constitution, and to restore the old regime, with tithes, and feudal privileges.

#### VOLCANOES IN AUVERGNE.

Two naturalists, who were returning in 1751 from Vesuvius, stopped to botanise on the mountains in Auvergne, and were surprised at the resemblance which these mountains presented to that celebrated volcano. They were particularly struck with the similarity of the lavas and minerals in both. M. Guettard, one of these naturalists, published an account of this discovery; but it appeared so extraordinary that it was not generally believed. Future observers, however, confirmed the truth of M. Guettard's statement, and proved in a satisfactory manner the existence of ancient volcanoes in Auvergne; yet the

attachment to particular theories induced certain geologists in this country to withhold their assent, and even to question the veracity of the accounts which had been published. Nature fortunately remains more stable than prejudice, and the volcanic characters of the rocks in Auvergne are so clearly and indelibly impressed, that they cannot be called in question by any one who has examined them.

The road from la Barraque to the Puy de Pariou, passes near a great current of lava, which has flowed from that mountain; this lava rises to the height of from thirty to sixty feet above the plain; from the surface there are numerous projecting ridges, which seemed like the fractured portions of enormous waves, that had been congealed and then broken by the progressive motion of the current. We passed over this current twice; it is covered with scoriz, and masses of basaltic lava. The crater, which is the best preserved of any in Auvergne, is nearly circular. I walked round it, and estimate its circumference at about eight hundred yards. Its shape is that of an inverted cone or funnel, quite perfect.

The present state of the crater of Pariou, and of the bed of lava that divides into two branches, and may be traced for several miles into the valley of Clermont, leave no room for doubt respecting the former activity of volcanic fire in this part of Auvergne. We have here a crater as perfect as that of any recent volcano, and most of the minerals of which the mountain and the lava from it are composed, are the same as those found in the lavas of Etna and Vesuvius, or those of the volcanoes in the Lipari islands, or in Iceland.

#### CLERMONT.

Clermont, called *Clermont-Ferrand*, is a city containing more than 30,000 inhabitants. There are several spacious streets and market-places, and halls for cloth and corn, and the public buildings are respectable; but many of the streets in the interior of the city are narrow and gloomy. The cathedral is the finest Gothic building I saw south of Paris, its external appearance is sombre, being built of the dark lava from Volvic.

The plain in which Clermont is situated, called the *Limagne d'Auvergne*, is the richest soil in France: provisions are good and plentiful. The seasons are later than at Lyons, but the beans were in flower on the 30th of April, and

and the sheep are generally shorn the beginning of May. Many of the families in the lower or middle rank of life have small vineyards, and make wine for their own consumption: these vineyards are in the immediate vicinity of Clermont.

#### FRENCH ARMY.

There were about four thousand cavalry at Clermont: they received orders to proceed towards Spain when we were there. One day I dined with some of the officers: they did not seem to approve of a war with Spain, but they said the French soldiers think but little about the object of the war, when the enemy is before them; and in case a war took place, they calculated much on the assistance of those traitors (*coquins*), many of whom, in every country, were ready to join the invaders, for their own interest. Some of the measures of the French government which appeared arbitrary were alluded to, and one of the officers remarked, that such acts were indications, not of the strength, but of the weakness of a government. Both the officers and privates were strong soldier-like looking men, and well equipped.

#### VOLVIC.

The following morning, a drive of about an hour westward brought us to the feet of the most northern volcanic mountains of Auvergne. We passed by the ruins of the ancient castle of Volvic, situated on a commanding eminence on the right of the road, and entered the large village of Volvic, celebrated for its extensive quarries. These quarries are excavated in one of the most remarkable currents of lava in this country: its course, from the mouth of the crater of the Puy de Nuyerre to its termination in the valley, may be traced without interruption for about three miles, as distinctly as if it had been a torrent of water suddenly converted into ice. In many parts the lava contains laminæ of specular iron ore in great abundance; it contains also irregular nodules, and plates of quartz: its colour is very dark grey, and its general appearance is exactly similar to some of the modern dark grey lavas from Vesuvius.

When we had arrived at the elevated plain above the valley, we turned to the right, and ascended a mountain, on the sides of which the same current of lava was continued: this is the Puy de Nuyerre. The crater is of great extent and depth, and is elongated. The vio-

lence of the last eruption which threw out the lava of Volvic, has broken down the eastern side, by which we entered it. Within this crater there is a hill of lava, about thirty or forty yards in height, which appears to be placed over the mouth, through which the latter part of the eruption was made, the lava congealing and accumulating round it, until it ceased to be ejected. To this inner hill part of the lava of Volvic may be traced. On climbing the sides of the crater, I perceived that there were two other craters, one on the north, separated from the larger crater by a semicircular ridge of scoriæ of great height, and another on the west, separated by a lower ridge. The lava has flowed down three sides of the mountain, but the different streams united at the base; and, as the quality of the lava is similar, we may conclude that the eruption from each crater was simultaneous.

In Auvergne, a connection may be traced from currents of scoriaceous lava, on the sides of existing craters, to cellular and compact basalt; from basalt to pitch-stone and phonolite; thence to trachyte; and from friable trachyte and pumice to the hardest porphyries, exactly resembling those called primitive. Now geologists are agreed that porphyry is only a mode of granite, in which the minerals that compose the paste are so minute and intimately blended, as to form an apparently homogeneous mass, in which the larger crystals are imbedded. We have, therefore, a regular series, from volcanic products to granite. Again, in the granite of Auvergne and the middle of France, as well as in the granitic rocks of England, in Leicestershire, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire, we may reverse the series, and see granite passing into porphyritic granite and syenite; and syenite passing into greenstone, in every respect resembling basalt; and I believe the basalt of Dudley to be a part also of the same formation. The rocks of this granitic series may, therefore, with much probability, be regarded as elder brothers of those belonging to the volcanic series, having one common parentage. In England we have not the opportunity of tracing the volcanic series, as we have no remains of craters, or currents of lava, similar to those of volcanoes, at present in a state of activity; the chain of evidence in our own island is therefore incomplete; but in Auvergne it is perfect in all its parts.

The



The existence of volcanic mountains, spread over so many hundred square miles in the interior of France, naturally leads to two important inquiries:—

1st. *How many years or ages have passed away since the most recent of these volcanoes were in an active state?* and, 2dly, *Is the volcanic fire which once raged so extensively in these districts extinct; or has it, like the fires of Vesuvius, periods of returning activity at distant intervals of time?* To the first of these inquiries, the history of Europe gives us no answer; and from this silence, it has been generally inferred that no volcanic eruption has taken place in Auvergne since Caesar was encamped before Gergovia, nor for a considerable period before that time, as he mentions no tradition of any such event.

There is nothing in the external appearance of the volcanoes of Auvergne which can lead the observer to conclude that their eruptions will never be renewed; and the springs of hot water in this district indicate that the source of subterranean heat beneath it is not extinct. The most abundant and best known of these springs are at Mont d'Or and Vichy: they have a temperature of from 120° to 125°; but there are many other springs which have as high a temperature. From the whole of the evidence before us, it does not appear improbable that the volcanoes of this district may again resume their activity; for such an event would not be at variance with our present knowledge of these operations. A volcano that had been dormant for two thousand years, is said to have broken out suddenly in Calabria, in the year 1702; and we are not certain that those of Auvergne have been inactive for so long a period.

#### BOURBONS.

At the end of the market-place in Riom, a lofty crucifix has lately been erected by the missionaries, with a colossal figure suspended upon it, of Christ in the last agonies, but superbly gilt, and surmounted by the crown and arms of the Bourbons. A number of devotees were kneeling down in the open air before it, and adoring these emblems of religion and royalty. In what manner the French government can suppose that the cause of religion will be promoted by thus reviving the rites of ancient superstition, and mingling with them much military parade, and the tawdry decorations of royalty, it is difficult to conceive, unless it be supposed

practicable to revive also the ignorance and barbarity of the dark ages. That these exhibitions have the tendency to prejudice intelligent people in France against all religion, I am fully convinced from my own observations; and among people less intelligent, it produces a strange confusion of ideas, which is sometimes truly ludicrous. At Paris, the nobles have now a god of their own, created by the government, called "*Le Saint-Esprit de Cordon Bleu*," or the Holy Ghost of the Blue Ribband; nor are the common people in the country behind them in absurdity.

#### FONTAINEBLEAU.

The palace and gardens of Fontainebleau have been often described; we spent a day here. A small apartment in the palace contains the table on which Napoleon signed his abdication. When we consider the state of mind of that extraordinary character, the situation of France, and the hopes and fears of all the civilized world at the time; we must regard the moment of Napoleon's abdication, as the most eventful crisis in the history of modern Europe.

Fontainebleau appears like a deserted city; many of the best houses are closed, and grass is growing in the streets. Those inhabitants whom I conversed with, preserve a kind of religious veneration for the memory of the emperor.

Fontainebleau must be, I conceive, a healthy and cheap residence, and with good society would be particularly agreeable in the summer, on which account I was surprised to see so many houses unoccupied. It is also a convenient distance from Paris. We were told that several English families had lately hired houses at Fontainebleau.

#### FUNERAL OF THE ABBÉ HAUY.

Returning late from Versailles one evening, I found upon my table, in the hotel, a card of invitation to attend the funeral of Professor Haüy, the celebrated mineralogist, on the following morning.

On arriving at the Jardin des Plantes, I found the coffin placed in the gateway of the Abbé's house, to receive the lustrations of holy water from the passengers.

On this account the funeral service was performed in the church of St. Medard. The procession was on foot.

I had a place in the church between the coffin and the altar, where mass was performed. As the Abbé Haüy was a member of the legion of honour, a file of soldiers stood round the coffin, and presented



sented arms to the host. The ceremony was long and uninteresting, and destitute of every thing which could properly impress the mind on so solemn an occasion.

## MEMOIRS

OF THE

## HISTORY OF FRANCE

DURING THE REIGN OF

NAPOLEON,

Dictated by the Emperor at St. Helena, to the  
GENERALS WHO SHARED HIS CAPTIVITY;

And Published

FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS

Corrected by himself.

Dictated to GENERAL GOURGAUD,  
His Aid-de-Camp.

[Our attention has been called to two series of works, illustrating the extraordinary character and great deeds of Napoleon. By a false association, we, as well as others, long considered these books as stratagems of the enemy, because they proceeded from a quarter which practised but the other day on public gullibility in organizing an opposition to this miscellany, on the sole ground of its honest and accurate discrimination between Napoleon and his rancorous enemies. Good, however, may come out of Nazareth, and in the present case it has been well contrived, that more should be published from the quarters of the enemy than the friends of truth and justice dared to have promulgated without being brought before the tribunal of a special jury. The volumes in question consist of two series, the one published by Count Montholon, containing memoirs of his public life, dictated at St. Helena, by Napoleon himself,—a work, which will last as long as civilization; and the other, of the curious journals of the private life and conversations of the illustrious victim of legitimacy, written by his secretary Count Las Cases. Both works possess great separate interest, and will break in upon the rest of most of their readers. They vindicate in the completest manner the policy and character of their hero, and prove the insidious power possessed by governments of making dupes of mankind. They make us proud of many of our pages; while Napoleon himself admits that the affair of Spain was of so equivocal a character as to justify our feelings on that subject, and the clamours which it generally excited. The issue proves, however, that it was no crime to rescue a nation from such a governor as Ferdinand. The events of the next twenty years will be a further commentary! Of

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the illegal deportation and outrageous treatment of this truly great man, we have often expressed our abhorrence, and it is a stain on our national character which all the waters of the ocean will not remove, and his death a legacy to its author and authors for which a hundred pen-knives such as that used at Fooks' Cray, will never atone. We hope the work is simultaneously published in various languages; for the living generations of Europe ought not to die in the delusions of which they have been made the victims. The only crime of Napoleon which we can trace in these volumes was his extraordinary talents and industry, and the conscious ascendancy which he exerted over all his contemporaries. This offence excited their envy and hatred, and hence the conspiracies organized against him, and the implacable rancour of the feeble creatures whom he constantly eclipsed. The fall of Napoleon arose from the error of all fortunate men,—too great confidence. Hence he drew off his forces from Spain to make a simultaneous war for the restoration of Poland, by which he conferred a plausible reputation on the British commander in Spain; and under the same feeling he divided his army in Flanders, and confided in traitors, through which, after a desperate conflict with his left division, he was easily routed by Blucher. Again, whatever may have been his own liberal views, his government bore too military and arbitrary a character to be supported or loved by the more enlightened population of France; and these either opened their arms to the enemy, or were indifferent to their intrusion. Perfection, however, is not the lot of man. Napoleon could have been, under all the circumstances, no other than he was. Had the ferment of the revolution been tolerated, he would in three years have been its victim; and on the other hand he was ultimately overthrown by demagogues whose ambition he had thwarted and overwhelmed; for, without the acts of the Senate in 1814, and those of the Legislative Body in 1815, the invasions of foreigners, and the treacheries of Waterloo, never could have succeeded.]

### RETURN FROM EGYPT.

On the 9th of October 1799, (16th of Vendemiaire, year VIII.), the frigates La Muiron and La Carrère, and the zebecks La Revanche and La Fortune, cast anchor, at the break of day, in the gulf of Ficus.

No sooner were the French frigates recognised, than it was conjectured they came from Egypt. The people ran in

crowds to the shore, eager for news from the army. It was soon understood that Napoleon was on board; and such was the enthusiasm among the people, that even the wounded soldiers got out of the hospitals, in spite of the guards, and went to the shore. The spectators wept with joy. In a moment the sea was covered with boats. The officers belonging to the fortifications and the customs, the crews of the ships that were anchored in the road, in short every body, thronged about the frigates. General Péreymont, who commanded on the coast, was the first to go on board. Thus they were enabled to enter, without waiting for the officers of quarantine; for the communication with the shore had been general.

Italy had just been lost; war was about to be recommenced on the Var, and Prejus dreaded an invasion as soon as hostilities should begin. The necessity of having a leader at the head of affairs was too imperious; every one was too much agitated by the sudden appearance of Napoleon at this juncture, for ordinary considerations to have any weight.

At six o'clock that evening, Napoleon, accompanied by Berthier, set off in a coach for Paris.

The fatigue of his passage, and the effect of the transition from a dry climate to a moist one, determined Napoleon to stop six hours at Aix. The inhabitants of the city, and of the neighbouring villages, came in crowds to testify their happiness at seeing him again. The joy was universal. Those who lived too far in the country to present themselves on the road in time, rang the bells, and hoisted flags upon the steeples, which at night blazed with illuminations.

It was not like the return of a citizen to his country, or a general at the head of a victorious army, but like the triumph of a sovereign restored to his people. The enthusiasm of Avignon, Montelimart, Valence, and Vienne, was only surpassed by the rapture of Lyons. That city, in which Napoleon rested for twelve hours, was in an universal delirium.

In the mean time the news of Napoleon's return had reached Paris. It was announced at the theatres, and caused an universal sensation—a general delirium, of which the members of the Directory partook.

Baudin, the deputy from Ardennes, who was really a worthy man, and sincerely grieved at the unfortunate turn that the affairs of the Republic had

taken, died of joy when he heard of Napoleon's return.

Napoleon had already quitted Lyons, when his landing was announced in Paris. With a precaution which was very advisable in his situation, he expressed to his courtiers an intention of taking a different road from that which he actually took; so that his wife, his family, and particular friends, went in a wrong direction to meet him, and by that means some days passed before he was able to see them. Having thus arrived in Paris quite unexpectedly, he was in his own house, in the *rue Chantereine*, before any one knew of his being in the capital. Two hours afterwards he presented himself to the Directory, and, being recognised by the soldiers on guard, was announced by shouts of gladness. All the members of the Directory appeared to share in the public joy; he had every reason to congratulate himself on the reception he experienced on all sides. The nature of past events sufficiently instructed him as to the situation of France; and the information he had procured on his journey, had made him acquainted with all that was going on. His resolution was taken. What he had been unwilling to attempt on his return from Italy, he was now determined to do immediately. He held the government of the Directory and the leaders of the councils in supreme contempt. Resolved to possess himself of authority, and to restore France to her former glory, by giving a powerful impulse to public affairs, he had left Egypt to execute this project; and all that he had just seen in the interior of France, had confirmed his sentiments, and strengthened his resolution.

Of the old Directory only Barras remained. The other members were Roger Ducos, Moulins, Gohier, and Sieyes.

Ducos was a man of narrow mind and easy disposition.

Moulins, a general of division, had never served in war; he was originally in the French guards, and had been advanced in the army of the Interior. He was a worthy man, and a warm and upright patriot.

Gohier was an advocate of considerable reputation, and exalted patriotism; an eminent lawyer, and a man of great integrity and candour.

Sieyes had long been known to Napoleon. He was born at Prejus, in Provence. His reputation commenced with the Revolution. He had been called

called to the constituent assembly by the electors of the third-estate, at Paris, after having been repulsed by the assembly of the clergy at Chartres. He was the author of the pamphlet intitled "What is the Third Estate?" which made so much noise. He was but a man of business; knowing but little of men, he knew not how they might be made to act. All his studies having been directed to metaphysics, he had the fault of metaphysicians; of too often despising positive notions; but he was capable of giving useful and luminous advice on matters of importance, or at any momentous crisis. To him France is indebted for the division into departments, which destroyed all provincial prejudices; and, though he was never distinguished as an orator, he greatly contributed to the success of the revolution by his advice in the committees. He was nominated as director, when the Directory was first established; but he refused the distinction at that time, and Lareveillere was appointed instead of him. He was afterwards sent ambassador to Berlin, and imbibed a great mistrust of the politics of Prussia in the course of his mission. He had taken a seat in the Directory not long before this time.

At the period of the 13th of Vendemiaire, the following occurrence had enabled Napoleon to form a correct judgment of him. At the most critical moment of that day, when the committee of the Forty seemed quite distracted, Sieyes came to Napoleon, and took him into the recess of a window, while the committee was deliberating upon the answers to be given to the summons of the sections. "You hear them, General," said he; "they talk while they should be acting."

Napoleon accepted an invitation to dine with each of the directors, on condition that it should be merely a family dinner, and that no stranger should be present. A grand entertainment was given to him by the Directory. The legislative body wished to follow the example. The festival took place in the church of Saint Sulpice; covers were laid for seven hundred. Napoleon remained at table but a short time;—he appeared to be uneasy, and much preoccupied. Every one of the ministers wished to give him an entertainment; but he only accepted a dinner with the Minister of Justice, for whom he had a great esteem.

Constant to his system, he entered but little into these public entertainments, and pursued the same line of conduct that he had followed on his first return into Italy. Always dressed as a member of the Institute, he shewed himself in public only with that society: he received at his house none but men of science, the generals of his suite, and a few friends;—such as Regnault-de-Saint-Jean-d'Angely, whom he had employed in Italy in 1797, and subsequently placed at Malta; Volney, the author of excellent Travels in Egypt; Reederer, whom he respected for his probity, and noble sentiments; Lucien Bonaparte, one of the most powerful orators of the Council of Five Hundred, who had protected the Republic from the revolutionary regime, by opposing the declaration that the country was in danger; and Joseph Bonaparte, who lived in splendour and was highly respected.

He went frequently to the Institute; but never to the theatres, except at times when he was not expected, and then always into the private boxes.

Talleyrand was fearful of being ill-received by Napoleon. Napoleon did not repulse him; Talleyrand, moreover, availed himself of all the resources of a supple and insinuating address, in order to conciliate a person whose suffrage it was important to him to secure.

Fouché had been for several months minister of police; he had, after the 13th of Vendemiaire, some transactions with Napoleon, who was aware of his immoral and versatile disposition. Sieyes had closed the *Manège* without his participation. Napoleon effected the 18th of Brumaire without admitting Fouché into the secret.

Réal, commissioner of the Directory in the department of Paris, gained more of Napoleon's confidence. Zealous for the revolution, he had been substitute for the attorney of the commune of Paris, at a time of storms and troubles. His disposition was ardent, but he was full of noble and generous sentiments.

All classes of citizens, all the provinces of France, were impatient to see what Napoleon would do. From all sides came offers of support, and of entire submission to his will.

Napoleon employed himself in listening to the proposals which were submitted to him; in observing all parties; and, in short, in making himself thoroughly master of the true state of affairs. All parties desired a change, and all desired



sired to effect it in concert with him; even the leaders of the *Manège*.

Bernadotte, Angereau, Jourdan, Marbot, &c./ who were at the head of the plotters of this society, offered a military dictatorship to Napoleon; and proposed to acknowledge him as chief, and to confide the fortunes of the Republic to him, if he would but second the principles of the *Société du Manège*.

Sieyes, who commanded the vote of Roger-Ducos in the Directory, swayed the majority of the Council of Ancients, and influenced only a small minority in the Council of Five Hundred, proposed to place Napoleon at the head of the government, changing the constitution of the year III. which he deemed defective, and that Napoleon should adopt the institutions and the constitution which he had projected, and which he had by him in manuscript.

Regnier, Boulay, a numerous party of the Council of Ancients, and many of the members of that of Five Hundred, were also desirous to place the fate of the Republic in Napoleon's hands.

This party was composed of the most moderate and wisest men of the legislature; it was the same that joined Lucien Bonaparte in opposing the declaration that the country was in danger.

The directors Barras, Moulins, and Gohier, hinted to Napoleon his resuming the command of the army of Italy, his re-establishment of the Cisalpine Republic and the glory of the French arms. Moulins and Gohier had no secret plan in reserve: they were sincere in the scheme they proposed: they trusted that all would go well from the moment that Napoleon should lead our armies to new successes. Barras was far from partaking of this security; he knew that every thing went wrong, that the Republic was sinking; but whether he had made engagements with the Pretender to the throne, as was asserted at the time, or whether he deceived himself as to his personal situation—for what errors may not spring from the vanity and self-love of an ignorant man?—he imagined he could keep himself at the head of affairs. Barras made the same proposals as were made by Moulins and Gohier.

On the 8th of Brumaire (30th of October), Napoleon dined with Barras; only a few persons were there. A conversation took place after dinner: "The Republic is falling," said the director,

"things can go no farther; the government is powerless; a change must take place; and Hedouville must be named President of the Republic. As to you, General, you intend to rejoin the army; and for my part, ill as I am, unpopular, and worn out, I am fit only to return to private life."

Napoleon looked steadfastly at him without replying a word. Barras cast down his eyes, and remained silent. Thus the conversation ended. General Hedouville was a man of the most ordinary character. Barras did not give utterance to his thoughts; but his countenance betrayed his secret.

This conversation was decisive. A few minutes afterwards, Napoleon called upon Sieyes: he gave him to understand that for ten days all parties had addressed themselves to him; that he was resolved to act with Sieyes and the majority of the Council of Ancients, and that he came for the purpose of giving him a positive assurance of this. It was agreed, that the change might be effected between the 15th and 20th of Brumaire.

On his return to his own house, Napoleon found there Talleyrand, Fouché, Roederer, and Réal. He related to them unaffectedly, plainly, and simply, without any indication of countenance which could betray his opinion, what Barras had just said to him. Réal and Fouché, who had a regard for the director, were sensible how ill-timed his dissimulation was. They went to him on purpose to upbraid him with it. The following day, at eight o'clock, Barras came to Napoleon, who had not risen: he insisted on seeing him; entered, and told him he feared he had explained himself very imperfectly the preceding evening; that Napoleon alone could save the Republic; that he came to place himself at his disposal, to do whatever he wished, and to act whatever part he chose to assign him. He intreated Napoleon to give him an assurance that, if he had any project in agitation, he would rely upon him.

But Napoleon had already made up his mind: he replied that he had nothing in view; that he was fatigued, indisposed; that he could not accustom himself to the moisture of the atmosphere of the capital, just arrived; as he was, from the dry climate of the sands of Arabia; and he put an end to the interview by similar common-place observations.

Meanwhile

Meanwhile Moulins went daily between eight and nine o'clock to the house of Napoleon, to request his advice on the business of the day. He always had military intelligence, or civil matters, on which he wished for instructions. On what related to military affairs, Napoleon replied as he felt; but with respect to civil concerns, thinking that he ought not to disclose his private opinions to him, he only answered in a vague manner.

Gobier came also occasionally to visit Napoleon, for the purpose of making proposals to him, and asking his advice.

The officers of the Garrison, headed by General Moreau, commanding the citadel of Paris, demanded to be presented to Napoleon; they could not succeed in their object, and, being put off from day to day, they began to complain of his manifesting so little desire to see his old comrades again.

The forty adjutants of the national guard of Paris, who had been appointed by Napoleon, when he commanded the army of the Interior, had solicited as a favour to see him. He knew almost all of them; but, in order to conceal his designs, he put off the time for receiving them.

The eighth and ninth regiments of dragoons, which were in garrison at Paris, were old regiments of the army of Italy; they longed to muster before their former general. Napoleon accepted the offer, and informed them that he would fix the day.

The twenty-first light-horse, which had contributed to the success of the day of the 13th of Vendémiaire, was likewise at Paris. Murat came from this corps, and all the officers went daily to him, to ask him on what day Napoleon would review it. They were as unsuccessful as the rest.

The citizens of Paris complained of the general's keeping so close; they went to the theatres, and to the reviews, where it was announced he would be present; but he came not. Nobody could account for this conduct; all were becoming impatient. People began to murmur against Napoleon: "It is now," they observed, "a fortnight since his arrival, and he has yet done nothing. Does he mean to believe as he did on his return from Italy, and suffer the Republic to be torn to pieces by these contending factions?"

But the decisive hour approached.

On the 15th of Brumaire, Sieyès and

Napoleon had an interview, during which they resolved on the measures for the day of the eighteenth. It was agreed that the Council of Ancients, availing itself of the 102d article of the Constitution, should decree the removal of the Legislative Body to Saint Cloud, and should appoint Napoleon Commander-in-chief of the guard belonging to the Legislative Body, of the troops of the military division of Paris, and of the national guard.

This decree was to be passed on the eighteenth, at seven o'clock in the morning; at eight, Napoleon was to go to the Tuileries, where the troops were to be assembled, and there to assume the command of the capital.

On the seventeenth, Napoleon informed the officers that he would receive them the next day at six in the morning. As that hour might appear to be unreasonable, he feigned being about to set off on a journey; he gave the same invitation to the forty adjutants of the national guard; and he informed the three regiments of cavalry that he would review them in the Champs-Élysées, on the same day, the eighteenth, at seven in the morning. He also intimated to the generals who had returned from Egypt with him, and to all those with whose sentiments he was acquainted, that he should be glad to see them at that hour. Each thought that the invitation was confined to himself alone, and supposed that Napoleon had some orders to give him; for it was known that Dubois-Crancé, the minister at war, had taken the reports of the state of the army to him, and had adopted his advice on all that was to be done, as well on the frontiers of the Rhine as in Italy.

Moreau, who had been at the dinner of the Legislative Body, and whom Napoleon had there, for the first time, become acquainted with, having learned from public report that a change was in preparation, assured Napoleon that he placed himself at his disposal; that he had no wish to be admitted into any secret, and that he required but one hour's notice to prepare himself. Macdonald, who happened then to be at Paris, had made the same tenders of service. At two o'clock in the morning, Napoleon let them know that he wished to see them at his house at seven o'clock, and on horseback. He did not apply to Augereau, Bernadotte, &c.; however Joseph brought the latter.

General

General Lefevre commanded the military division; he was wholly devoted to the Directory. Napoleon sent an aid-de-camp to him, at midnight, desiring he would come to him at six.

Every thing took place as had been agreed. About seven in the morning, the Council of Ancients assembled under the presidency of Lemercier. Cornudet, Lebrun, and Targues, depicted in lively colours the miseries of the Republic, the dangers with which it was surrounded, and the obstinate conspiracy of the leaders *du Manège* for the restoration of the reign of terror. Regnier, deputy for La Meurthe, moved that, in pursuance of the 102d article of the Constitution, the sittings of the Legislative Body should be transferred to Saint Cloud; and that Napoleon should be invested with the chief command of the troops of the seventeenth military division, and charged with the execution of this measure. He then spoke in support of his motion. "The Republic," said he, "is threatened by anarchists and by the foreign party: measures for the public safety must be taken; we are certain of the support of General Bonaparte: under the shelter of his protecting arm the Councils may discuss the changes which the public interest renders necessary." As soon as the majority of the Council was satisfied that the motion was in concert with Napoleon, the decree passed: but not without strong opposition.

This decree was made at eight o'clock; and at half past eight, the state messenger who was the bearer of it arrived at the house of Napoleon. He found the avenues filled with officers of the garrison, adjutants of the national guard, generals, and the three regiments of cavalry. Napoleon had the folding-doors opened; and, his house being too small to contain so many persons, he came forward on the steps in front of it, received the compliments of the officers, harangued them, and told them that he relied upon them all for the salvation of France. At the same time he gave them to understand that the council of Ancients, under the authority of the Constitution, had just conferred on him the command of all the troops; that important measures were in agitation, designed to rescue the country from its alarming situation; that he relied upon their support and good will: and that he was at that moment going to mount his horse to ride to the Tuileries.

Enthusiasm was at its height: all the officers drew their swords, and promised their service and fidelity. Napoleon then turned towards Lefevre, demanding whether he would remain with him or return to the Directory. Lefevre, powerfully affected, did not hesitate. Napoleon instantly mounted, and placed himself at the head of the generals and officers, and of 1500 horse whom he had halted upon the boulevard, at the corner of the street of Mont-Blanc. He gave orders to the adjutants of the national guard to return to their quarters, and best the generale; to communicate the decree that they had just heard, and to announce that no orders were to be observed but such as should emanate from him.

Napoleon presented himself at the bar of the Council of Ancients, attended by his brilliant escort. "You are the wisdom of the nation," said he: "At this crisis it belongs to you to point out the measures which may save the country: I come, surrounded by all the generals, to promise you their support. I appoint General Lefevre my lieutenant; I will faithfully fulfil the task with which you have intrusted me: let us not look into the past for examples of what is now going on. Nothing in history resembles the end of the eighteenth century; nothing in the eighteenth century resembles the present moment."

All the troops were mustered at the Tuileries; Napoleon reviewed them, amidst the unanimous acclamations of both citizens and soldiers. He gave the command of the troops intrusted with the protection of the Legislative Body to General Lannes; and to General Murat the command of those sent to Saint Cloud.

He deputed General Moreau to guard the Luxembourg; and, for this purpose, he placed under his orders five hundred men of the eighty-sixth regiment. But, at the moment of setting off, these troops refused to obey: they had no confidence in Moreau, who was not, they said, a patriot. Napoleon was obliged to harangue them, assuring them that Moreau would act uprightly. Moreau had become suspected through his conduct in Fructidor.

The intelligence that Napoleon was at the Tuileries, and that he alone was to be obeyed, quickly spread throughout the capital. The people flew to the Tuileries in crowds: some led by mere curiosity to behold so renowned a general,



general, others by patriotic enthusiasm to offer him their support.

Napoleon now sent an aide-de-camp to the guards of the Directory, for the purpose of communicating the decree to them, and enjoining them to receive no order but from him. The guard sounded to horse; the commanding officer consulted his soldiers, they answered by shouts of joy. At this very moment an order from the Directory, contrary to that of Napoleon, arrived; but the soldiers, obeying only Napoleon's commands, marched to join him. Sieyes and Roger Ducos had been ever since the morning at the Tuileries. It is said that Barras, on seeing Sieyes mount his horse, ridiculed the awkwardness of the unpractised equestrian: he little suspected where they were going. Being shortly after apprised of the decree, he joined Gohier and Moulins: they then learnt that the troops followed Napoleon; they saw that even their own guard forsook them. Upon that Moulins went to the Tuileries, and gave in his resignation, as Sieyes and Roger Ducos had already done. Boutot, the secretary of Barras, went to Napoleon, who warmly expressed his indignation at the speculations which had ruined the Republic, and insisted that Barras should resign. Talleyrand hastened to the Directory, and related this. Barras removed to Gros-Bois, accompanied by a guard of honour of dragoons. From that moment the Directory was dissolved; and Napoleon alone was invested with the executive power of the Republic.

In the mean while the Council of Five Hundred had met, under the presidency of Lucien. The constitution was explicit; the decree of the Council of Ancients was consistent with its privilege: there was no ground for objection. The members of the council, in passing through the streets of Paris, and through the Tuileries, had learnt the occurrences which were taking place, and witnessed the enthusiasm of the public. They were astonished and confounded at the ferment around them. They submitted to necessity, and adjourned their sitting to the next day, the 19th, at Saint Cloud.

Bernadotte had married the sister-in-law of Joseph Bonaparte. He had been two months in the war department of the administration, and was afterwards removed by Sieyes: all he did in office was wrong. He was one of the most furious members of the *Société du*

*Manège*. His political opinions were then very violent, and were censured by all respectable people. Joseph had taken him in the morning to Napoleon's house, but, when he saw what was going forward, he stole away, and went to inform his friends of the *Manège* of the state of affairs. Jourdan and Augereau came to Napoleon at the Tuileries, while the troops were passing in review: he recommended them not to return to Saint Cloud to the sitting of the next day, but to remain quiet, and not to obliterate the memory of the services they had rendered the country; for that no effort could extinguish the flame which had been kindled. Augereau assured him of his devotion, and of his desire to march under his command. He even added, "What! general, do you not still rely upon your little Augereau?"

Cambacères, minister of justice; Fouché, minister of police; and all the other ministers, went to the Tuileries, and acknowledged the new authority. Fouché made great professions of attachment and devotion: being in direct opposition to Sieyes; he had not been admitted into the secret of the day. He had given directions for closing the barriers, and preventing the departure of couriers and coaches. "Why, good God!" said the general to him, "wherefore all these precautions? We go with the nation, and by its strength alone: let no citizen be disturbed, and let the triumph of opinion have nothing in common with the transactions of days, in which a factious minority prevailed."

The members of the majority of the Five Hundred, of the minority of the Ancients, and the leaders of the *Manège*, spent the whole night in factious consultations.

At seven o'clock in the evening, Napoleon held a council at the Tuileries. Sieyes proposed that the forty principal leaders of the opposite parties should be arrested. The recommendation was a wise one; but Napoleon believed he was too strong to need any such precaution. "I swore in the morning," said he, "to protect the national representation; I will not this evening violate my oath: I fear no such weak enemies." Every body agreed in opinion with Sieyes, but nothing could overcome this delicacy on the part of Napoleon. It will soon appear that he was in the wrong.

It was at this meeting that the establishment of three provisional councils

was agreed on; and Roger Ducos and Napoleon were appointed; the adjournment of the councils for three months was also resolved on. The leading members of the two councils came to an understanding on the manner in which they should act at the sitting of Saint Cloud. Lucien, Boulay, Emile Gaudin, Chazal, Cabanis, were the leaders of the Council of Five Hundred; Regnier, Lemercier, Cornudet, Fargues, were those of the Ancients.

So late as two o'clock in the afternoon, the place assigned to the Council of Five Hundred was not ready. This delay of a few hours was very unfortunate. The deputies, who had been on the spot from twelve o'clock, formed groups in the garden: their minds grew heated; they sounded one another, interchanged declarations of the state of their feelings, and organized their opposition.

At length the sitting opened. Emile Gaudin ascended the tribune, painted in lively colours the dangers of the country, and proposed thanks to the Council of Ancients, for the measures of public safety which it had set on foot; and that it should be invited, by message, to explain its intentions fully. At the same time, he proposed to appoint a committee of seven persons, to make a report upon the state of the Republic.

The furious rushing forth of the winds inclosed in the caverns of Eolus, never raised a more raging storm. The speaker was violently hurled to the bottom of the tribune. The ferment became excessive.

Delbred desired that the members should swear anew to the Constitution of the year III.—Chenier, Lucien, Boulay, trembled. The chamber proceeded to the *Appel Nominal*.

During the *Appel Nominal*, which lasted more than two hours, reports of what was passing were circulated through the capital. The leaders of the assembly *du Manège*, the *tricoteuses*, &c. hastened up. Jourdan and Augereau had kept out of the way; believing Napoleon lost, they made all haste to Saint Cloud. Augereau drew near to Napoleon, and said, "Well! here you are, in a pretty situation!" "Augereau," replied Napoleon, "remember: Arcôle; matters appeared much more desperate there. Take my advice, and remain quiet, if you would not fall a victim to this confusion. In half an hour you will see what a turn affairs will have taken."

The assembly appeared to declare

itself with so much unanimity, that no deputy durst refuse to swear to the Constitution: even Lucien himself was compelled to swear. Shouts and cries of "bravo" were heard throughout the chamber. The moment was critical. Many members, on taking the oath, added observations, and the influence of such speeches might operate upon the troops. All minds were in a state of suspense; the zealous became neuter; the timid had deserted their standard. Not an instant was to be lost. Napoleon crossed the saloon of Mars, entered the Council of Ancients, and placed himself opposite to the president. (At the bar.)

"You stand," said he, "upon a volcano; the Republic no longer possesses a government; the Directory is dissolved; factions are at work; the hour of decision is come. You have called in my arm, and the arms of my comrades, to the support of your wisdom: but the moments are precious; it is necessary to take an ostensible part. I know that Cæsar, and Cromwell, are talked of—as if this day could be compared with past times. No, I desire nothing but the safety of the Republic, and to maintain the resolutions to which you are about to come.—And you, grenadiers, whose caps I perceive at the doors of this hall—speak—have I ever deceived you? Did I ever forfeit my word, when in camp, in the midst of privations, I promised you victory and plenty; and when, at your head, I led you from conquest to conquest? Now say, was it for my own aggrandisement, or for the interest of the Republic?"

The general spoke with energy. The grenadiers were electrified; and, waving their caps and arms in the air, they all seemed to say, "Yes, true, true! he always kept his word!"

Upon this a member (Linglet) rose, and said with a loud voice, "general, we applaud what you say; swear then, with us, obedience to the constitution of the year III. which alone can preserve the Republic."

The astonishment caused by these words produced the most profound silence.

Napoleon recollected himself for a moment; and then went on again emphatically: "The constitution of the year III.—you have it no longer—you violated it on the eighteenth of Fructidor, when the government infringed on the independence of the Legislative Body; you violated it on the thirtieth



of Prairial, in the year VII., when the Legislative Body struck at the independence of the government; you violated it on the twenty-second of Floreal; when, by a sacrilegious decree, the Government and the Legislative Body invaded the sovereignty of the people, by annulling the elections made by them. The Constitution being violated, there must be a new compact, new guarantees."

The force of this speech, and the energy of the General, brought over three-fourths of the members of Council, who rose to indicate their approbation. Cornudet and Regnier spoke powerfully to the same effect. A member rose in opposition; he denounced the General as the only conspirator against public liberty! Napoleon interrupted the orator and declared that he was in the secret of every party, and that all despised the Constitution of the year III.; that the only difference existing between them was, that some desired to have a moderate Republic, in which all the national interests, and all property, should be guaranteed; while, on the other hand, the others wished for a revolutionary government, as warranted by the dangers of the country. At this moment Napoleon was informed that the *Appel Nominal* was terminated in the Council of Five Hundred, and that they were endeavouring to force the president Lucien to put the outlawry of his brother to the vote. Napoleon immediately hastened to the Five Hundred, entered the chamber with his hat off, and ordered the officers and soldiers who accompanied him, to remain at the doors: he was desirous to present himself at the bar, to rally his party, which was numerous, but which had lost all unity and resolution. But to get to the bar, it was necessary to cross half the chamber, because the President had his seat on one of the wings. When Napoleon had advanced alone across one-third of the orangery, two or three hundred members suddenly rose, crying, "Death to the tyrant! down with the dictator!"

Two grenadiers, who, by the order of the General, had remained at the door, and who had reluctantly obeyed, saying to him, "You do not know them, they are capable of any thing!" rushed in, sabre in hand, overthrowing all that opposed their passage, to join the General, and cover him with their bodies. All the other grenadiers followed this example, and forced Napoleon out of the chamber. In the confusion one of them,

named Thomé, was slightly wounded by the thrust of a dagger; and the clothes of another were cut through.

The General descended into the court-yard, called the troops into a circle by beat of drum, got on horseback, and harangued them: "I was about," said he, "to point out to them the means of saving the Republic, and restoring our glory. They answered me with their daggers. It was thus they would have accomplished the wishes of the allied kings. What more could England have done? Soldiers, may I rely upon you?"

Unanimous acclamations formed the reply to this speech. Napoleon instantly ordered a captain to go with ten men into the chamber of the Five Hundred, and to liberate the President.

Lucien had just thrown off his robe. "Wretches!" exclaimed he, "you insist that I should put out of the protection of the laws my brother, the saviour of the country, him whose very name causes kings to tremble! I lay aside the insignia of the popular magistracy; I offer myself in the tribune as the defender of him, whom you command me to immolate unheard."

Thus saying, he quitted the chair, and darted into the tribune. The officer of grenadiers then presented himself at the door of the chamber, exclaiming, "*Vive la République!*" It was supposed that the troops were sending a deputation to express their devotion to the councils. The captain was received with a joyful expression of feeling. He availed himself of the misapprehension, approached the tribune, and secured the President, saying to him in a low voice, "It is your brother's order." The grenadiers at the same time shouted, "Down with the assassins!"

Upon these exclamations, the joy of the members was converted into sadness; a gloomy silence testified the dejection of the whole assembly. No opposition was offered to the departure of the President, who left the chamber, rushed into the court-yard, mounted a horse, and cried out in his stentorian voice, "General—and you, soldiers—the President of the Council of Five Hundred proclaims to you that factious men, with drawn daggers, have interrupted the deliberations of that assembly. He calls upon you to employ force against these disturbers. The Council of Five Hundred is dissolved."

"President," replied the General, "it shall be done."

He then ordered Murat into the chamber



chamber, at the head of a detachment in close column. At this crisis General B. . . ventured to ask him for fifty men, in order to place himself in ambuscade upon the way, and fire upon the fugitives. Napoleon relied to this request only by enjoining the grenadiers to commit no excesses. "It is my wish," said he, "that not one drop of blood may be shed."

Murat presented himself at the door, and summoned the Council to disperse. The shouts and vociferations continued. Colonel Moulins, aide-de-camp of Brune, who had just arrived from Holland, ordered the charge to be beaten. The drum put an end to the clamour. The soldiers entered the chamber charging bayonets. The deputies leaped out at the windows, and dispersed, leaving their gowns, caps, &c.: in one moment the chamber was empty. Those members of the Council who had shewn most pertinacity fled with the utmost precipitation to Paris.

About one hundred deputies of the Five Hundred rallied at the office and round the inspectors of the hall. They presented themselves in a body to the Council of the Ancients. Lucien represented that the Five Hundred had been dissolved at his instance; that, in the exercise of his functions as President of the assembly, he had been surrounded by daggers; that he had sent attendants to summon the Council again; that nothing had been done contrary to form, and that the troops had but obeyed his mandate. The Council of the Ancients, which had witnessed with some uneasiness this exercise of military power, was satisfied with the explanation. At eleven at night the two Councils re-assembled; they formed large majorities. Two committees were appointed to report upon the state of the Republic. On the report of Beranger, thanks to Napoleon and the troops were carried. Boulay de la Meurthe, in the Five Hundred, and Villetard in the Ancients, detailed the situation of the Republic, and the measures necessary to be taken. The law of the 19th of Brumaire was passed; it adjourned the Councils to the 1st of Ventose following; it created two committees of twenty-five members each, to represent the Councils provisionally. These committees were also to prepare a civil code. A Provisional Consular Commission, consisting of Sieyes, Roger-Ducos, and Napoleon, was charged with the executive power.

#### PASSAGE OF THE SAINT-BERNARD.

The first Consul preferred the passage of the Great Saint-Bernard, to that of Mount Cenis: the one was not more difficult than the other. There is a road practicable for Artillery, leading from Lausanne to Saint-Pierre, a village at the foot of the Saint-Bernard; and from the village of Saint-Remi to Aosta, there is likewise a way practicable for carriages. The difficulty then lay only in the ascent and descent of the Saint-Bernard: the same difficulty existed with respect to the passage of Mount Cenis; but the passage of Saint-Bernard offered the advantage of leaving Paris on the right, and acting in a country more covered and less known, and in which the movements of the army could go on more secretly than upon the high road of Savoy, where the enemy would of course have numerous spies. A speedy passage of the artillery appeared impossible. A great number of mules, and a considerable quantity of small cases, to hold the infantry cartridges and the ammunition of the artillery, had been provided. These cases, as well as mountain-forges, were to be carried by the mules, so that the real difficulty which remained to be surmounted, was that of getting the pieces themselves over. But a hundred trunks of trees, hollowed out for the reception of the guns, which were fastened into them by their trunnions, had been prepared before hand: to every piece thus arranged, a hundred soldiers were to be attached; the carriages were to be taken to pieces and placed upon mules. All these arrangements were carried into execution by the Generals of Artillery Gassendi and Marmont, with so much promptness that the march of the artillery caused no delay: the troops themselves made it a point of honour not to leave their artillery in the rear, and undertook to drag it along. Throughout the whole passage the regimental bands were heard; and it was only in difficult spots that the charge was beaten to give fresh vigour to the soldiers. One entire division, rather than leave their artillery, chose to bivouac upon the summit of the mountain in the midst of snow and excessive cold; instead of descending into the plain, though they had time to do so before night. Two half-companies of artillery-artificers had been stationed in the villages of Saint-Pierre and Saint-Remi, with a few field-forges for dismounting and remounting the va-

rious artillery-carriages. The army succeeded in getting a hundred waggons over.

On the 16th of May, the First Consul slept at the convent of Saint-Maurice, and the whole army passed the Saint-Bernard on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th of May. The First Consul himself crossed on the 20th; in the most difficult places, he rode a mule belonging to one of the inhabitants of Saint-Pierre, pointed out by the Prior of the convent as the most sure-footed in all the country. The First Consul's guide was a tall robust youth of twenty-two, who conversed freely with him, with all the confidence becoming his age and the simplicity of the inhabitants of the mountains: he confided all his troubles to the First Consul, as well as his dreams of happiness to come. On their arrival at the convent, the First Consul, who had till then shewn no intention to do any thing for the peasant, wrote a note and gave it to him, desiring him to carry it according to its address. This note was an order for certain arrangements which were made immediately after the passage, and realized all the poor fellow's hopes; such as the building of a house, the purchase of a piece of ground, &c. The astonishment of the young mountaineer at seeing, shortly after his return, so many people hurrying to fulfil his wishes, and riches pouring in upon him on all sides, was extreme.

The first Consul remained an hour at the convent of the Hospitallers, and performed the descent *à-la-Ramasse*, down an almost perpendicular glacier. The cold was still sharp; the descent of the Great Saint-Bernard was more difficult for the horses than the ascent had been; there happened, however, but few accidents. The monks of the convent were stored with a great quantity of wine, bread, and cheese; and each soldier, as he passed, received a large ration from the good fathers.

On the 16th of May, General Lannes with the sixth light half-brigade, the 28th and 44th of the line, the 11th and 12th regiments of bussars, and 21st chasseurs, arrived at Aosta, a town which was a great resource to the army. On the 17th, this van-guard reached Chatillon, where an Austrian corps of from 4 to 5000 men, which was thought sufficient for the defence of the valley, was in position; it was immediately attacked and routed: on this occasion three guns and some hundreds of prisoners were taken.

#### DESAIX.

During the battle of the 11th, Desaix who had returned from Egypt, and had been performing quarantine at Toulon, arrived at the head-quarters, at Montebello, with his aides-de-camp, Rapp and Savary. The whole night was spent in conferences between the First Consul and Desaix, on all that had passed in Egypt since the former had quitted that country—the details of the campaign of Upper Egypt—of the negotiations of El-Arisch, and the composition of the Grand Vizier's grand Turkish army—lastly, on the battle of Heliopolis, and the present situation of the French army. “How,” said the First Consul, “could you, Desaix, put your name to the capitulation of El-Arisch?”—“I did it,” replied Desaix, “and I would do it again, because the Commander-in-chief was not willing to remain in Egypt; and because, in an army at a distance from home, and beyond the influence of Government, the inclinations of the Commander-in-chief are equivalent to those of five-sixths of the army. I always had the greatest contempt for the Grand Vizier's army, which I have observed closely. I wrote to Kleber that I would undertake to repulse it with my division alone. If you had left me the command of the army in Egypt, and taken Kleber away with you, I would have preserved that fine province for you, and you should never have heard a word about capitulation; but, however, things turned out well; and Kleber made up at Heliopolis for the mistakes he had been committing for six months.” Desaix burned to sinalyze himself. He thirsted to avenge the ill-treatment he had received from Admiral Keith, at Leghorn; this lay at his heart. The First Consul immediately gave him the command of the division of Boudet.

#### MARENGO.

On the 14th of June, 1800, at break of day, the Austrians desfilé by the three bridges of the Bormida, and made a furious attack on the village of Marengo. The resistance was obstinately kept up for a long time. The First Consul, finding, from the briskness of the cannonade, that the Austrians had commenced the attack, immediately dispatched orders to General Desaix to return with his troops upon San-Juliano; he was half a day's march off, to the left. The First Consul arrived on the field of battle at ten o'clock in the morning, between San-Juliano and Marengo. The enemy had at length carried Marengo; an



and the division under Victor having been forced to give way after a firm resistance, was thrown into the utmost disorder. The plain on the left was covered with our fugitives, who spread alarm wherever they went, and many were even exclaiming in dismay, "*All is lost.*"

The corps of General Lannes, a little in the rear of the right of Marengo, was engaged with the enemy, who, after taking that place, deployed upon its left, and formed its line opposite our right, beyond which it already extended. The First Consul immediately despatched his battalion of the cavalry guard, consisting of eight hundred grenadiers, the best troops in the army, to station themselves at five hundred toises distance from Lannes, on the right, in a good position, in order to keep the enemy in check. Napoleon himself, with the seventy-second demi-brigade, hastened to the support of Lannes, and directed the division of reserve of Cara Saint-Cyr, upon the extreme right, to Castel-Œriolo, to flank the entire left of the enemy.

In the mean time the army perceived, in the middle of this immense plain, the First Consul, surrounded by his staff, and two hundred horse grenadiers with their fur caps: this sight proved sufficient to inspire the troops with hopes of victory; their confidence revived, and the fugitives rallied upon San-Juliano, in the rear of the left of General Lannes. The latter, though attacked by a large proportion of the enemy's army, was effecting his retreat through the midst of this vast plain, with admirable order and coolness. This corps occupied three hours in retiring three-quarters of a league, entirely exposed to the grape-shot of eighty pieces of cannon; at the same time that by an inverse movement Cara Saint-Cyr advanced upon the extreme right, and turned the left of the enemy.

About three o'clock in the afternoon the corps of Desaix arrived: the First Consul made him take a position on the road in advance of San-Juliano. Melas, who believed the victory decided, being overcome with fatigue, repassed the bridges, and entered Alessandria, leaving to General Zach, the head of his staff, the care of pursuing the French army. The latter, thinking that this army was effecting its retreat by the road from Tortona, endeavoured to reach this road behind San-Juliano; but the First Consul had altered his line of retreat at the

commencement of the action, and had directed it between Sala and Tortona, so that the high-road from Tortona was of no consequence to the French army.

Lannes' corps in its retreat constantly refused its left, thus directing its course towards the new point of retreat; and Cara Saint-Cyr, who was at the extremity of the right, found himself almost upon the line of retreat, at the very time that General Zach imagined the two corps were intersected.

The division of Victor had, in the mean time, rallied, and burnt with impatience to recommence the contest. All the cavalry of the army was concentrated in advance of San-Juliano, on the right of Desaix, and in the rear of the left of General Lannes. Balls and shells fell upon San-Juliano; its left was already gained by a column of 6000 of Zach's grenadiers. The First Consul sent orders to General Desaix to charge with his fresh division this column of the enemy. Desaix immediately prepared to execute these orders accordingly; but, as he advanced at the head of two hundred troopers of the ninth light demi-brigade, he was shot through the heart by a ball, and fell dead at the very moment that he had given the word to charge: by this stroke the Emperor was deprived of the man whom he esteemed most worthy of being his lieutenant.

This misfortune by no means disconcerted the movement, and General Boudet easily inspired the soldiers with the same lively desire of instant revenge for so beloved a chief, which actuated his own breast. The ninth light demi-brigade, who did, indeed, on this occasion, deserve the title of *Incomparable*, covered themselves with glory. General Kellermann, with 800 heavy horse, at the same time charged intrepidly the middle of the left flank of the column: in less than half an hour, these 6000 grenadiers were broken, overthrown, dispersed, and put to flight. General Zach and all his staff were made prisoners.

General Lannes immediately charged forward. Cara Saint-Cyr, who was on our right, and *en potence* with the left flank of the enemy, was much nearer than the enemy to the bridges upon the Bornida. The Austrian army was thrown into the most dreadful confusion in a moment. From 8 to 10,000 cavalry, which were spread over the field, fearing that Saint-Cyr's infantry might reach the bridge before them, retreated at



at full gallop, and overturned all they met with in their way. Victor's division made all imaginable haste to resume its former field of battle, at the village of Marengo. The enemy's army was in the most horrible disorder. No one thought of any thing but flight. The pressure and confusion became extreme on the bridges of the Bormida, where the masses of fugitives were obliged to crowd together; and at night, all who remained upon the left bank fell into the power of the Republic.

It would be difficult to describe the confusion and despair of the Austrian army. On one side the French army was on the bank of the Bormida, and was expected to pass it at day-break. On the other, they had General Suchet with his army on their rear, in the direction of their right.

Which way could they effect their retreat? Behind they would be driven to the Alps, and the frontiers of France: they might have moved towards Genoa on the right, before the battle; but they could not hope to do so after their defeat, and closely followed by the victorious army. In this desperate situation, General Melas resolved to give his troops the whole night to rally and re-possess themselves, availing himself of the screen of the Bormida and the protection of the citadel of Alessandria for this purpose; and afterwards to repass the Tanaro, if necessary, and thus maintain himself in that position, and endeavour at any rate, by entering into negotiations, to save his army by capitulating. On the 15th, at day-break, the Austrians sent a flag of truce with proposals for an armistice, which produced, the same day, the convention, by which Genoa and all the fortified places in Piedmont, Lombardy, and the Legations, were given up to the French army; and by which the Austrian army obtained leave to retire behind Mantua, without being made prisoners of war. This was the conquest of all Italy secured.

MOREAU.

General Moreau never commanded in Flanders or Holland; he served in the campaigns of 1794 and 1795, under Generals Pichegru and Jourdan, like Souham, Taponier, Michaud, &c.: he became a general in chief, for the first time, in the month of May 1796, when he took the command of the army of the Rhine; in July he passed that river. Napoleon was then master of all Italy.

The campaign in Germany, in 1796, did little honour either to the military

talents of those who planned it, or to the general who principally directed it, and who commanded the main army. In the campaign of 1799, he served at first in Italy under Scherer, as a general of division: he there shewed equal bravery and talent at the head of one or two divisions; but when raised to the chief command of the same army, at the end of April, by the recall of Scherer, he continually made mistakes, and shewed no more knowledge of the great art of war than he had evinced in the campaign of 1796. In 1799, Moreau enjoyed no credit whatever, either in the army or with the nation; his conduct in Fructidor 1797, had disgraced him with all parties. He had withheld in his own possession the papers found in the waggon taken from Klinglin, which proved the correspondence of Pichegru with the Duke d'Enghien and the Austrians; as well as the plots of the intestine factions; whilst Pichegru, under cover of the reputation which he had acquired in Holland, was exerting a great influence over the legislature. Moreau had no system, either in politics or war: he was an excellent soldier, personally brave, and capable of manoeuvring a small army on a field of battle effectually; but absolutely ignorant of the higher branches of tactics.

The Empress Josephine married Moreau to Mademoiselle Hulot, a creole of the Isle of France. This young lady had an ambitious mother, who governed her, and soon governed her husband also. She changed his character: he was no longer the same man; he began to intrigue; his house became the rendezvous of all the disaffected; he not only opposed, but conspired against the re-establishment of religious worship, and the concordat of 1801; he ridiculed the legion of honour. For a long time, the first consul refused to notice this imprudent conduct; but at length he said, "I wash my hands of him; let him run his head against the pillars of the Tuileries." This conduct of Moreau was contrary to his character; he was a Breton: he detested the English, abominated the Chouans, and had a great antipathy to the nobility. He was incapable of any great mental efforts, but was naturally honest, and good-hearted. Nature had not destined him to play a first-rate character; had he formed some other matrimonial connexion, he would have been a marshal, and a duke; he would have made the campaigns of the grand army; would

would have acquired new glory; and, if it had been his destiny to fall on the field of battle, he would have been killed by a Russian, Prussian, or Austrian ball: he ought not to have fallen by a French shot.

Moreau had served his country; and his name will figure gloriously in many a page of the history of the revolutionary wars. His political opinions always shewed great sagacity: and sometimes Napoleon has been heard to pity his deplorable end. . . . "Those women destroyed him!" Such are the fatal consequences of a weak, irresolute character.

#### HOHENLINDEN.

The whole effective force was 150,000 men, including the garrisons and men in the hospitals. Of these 140,000 were disposable, and actually under arms. The French army was therefore more numerous than that of the enemy by one-third; it was also very superior in the character and quality of the troops.

The Austrian army came on in three columns; that of the left, consisting of 10,000 men, between the Inn and the Munich road, directing its march on Alpbichengen and Saint-Christopher; that of the centre, 40,000 strong, proceeded by the road leading from Mühldorf to Munich, by Haag towards Hohenlinden; the grand park, the wagons and baggage took this road, the only one which was firm. The column of the right, 25,000 strong, commanded by General Latour, was to march on Bruckrain; Kienmayer, who, with his flankers of the right, constituted part of this corps, was to proceed from Dorfen on Schauben, to turn all the defiles, and place himself in a situation to debouch in the plain of Amzing, where the Archduke expected to encamp that evening; and to wait for Klenau's corps, which was proceeding thither up the right bank of the Iser.

The roads were much cut up, as is usual in the month of December; the columns of the right and left marched by almost impracticable cross-roads; the snow fell heavily. The column of the centre, followed by the parks and baggage, having the advantage of the high-road, soon distanced the others; its head penetrated into the forest without impediment. Richepanse, who was to have defended it at Altenpot, was not arrived; but this column was stopped at the village of Hohenlinden, which was the *appui* of Ney's left; and the station of Grouchy's division. The

French line, which had thought itself covered, was as first surprised; several battalions were broken, and some disorder prevailed. Ney hastened up; a terrible charge carried death and consternation into the head of a column of Austrian grenadiers; General Spanochi was taken prisoner. At that moment the vanguard of the Austrian right debouched from the heights of Bruckrain. Ney was obliged to gallop to his left in order to face them; his efforts would have been insufficient; had Latour supported his vanguard; but he was two leagues distant from it. In the mean time the divisions of Richepanse and Decaen, which ought to have arrived before daybreak at the debouché of the forest, at the village of Altenpot, being embarrassed in the midst of the night in dreadful roads, and the weather being tremendous, were wandering a great part of the night on the edge of the forest. Richepanse, who marched at their head, did not reach Saint-Christopher's till seven o'clock in the morning, where he was still two leagues from Altenpot. Convinced of the importance of the movement he was operating, he accelerated his march with his first brigade, leaving the second considerably in the rear. When the Austrian column of the left reached the village of Saint-Christopher's, it cut him off from his second brigade; General Drouet, who commanded it, deployed. Richepanse's situation became frightful; he was half-way between Saint-Christopher's and Altenpot; he resolved to continue his movement in order to occupy the debouché of the forest, if it should not be in the possession of the enemy; or to retard his march, and to concur in the general attack by throwing himself on his flank if the Archduke should have already penetrated into the forest, as every thing seemed to indicate that he had. On arriving at the village of Altenpot, with the 8th, the 48th of the line, and the 1st chasseurs, he found himself in the rear of the enemy's parks, and of all his artillery which had defiled. He passed through the village, and drew up in line on the heights. Eight squadrons of the enemy's cavalry, which formed the rear-guard, deployed; the cannonade commenced; the 1st chasseurs charged, and were repulsed. The situation of General Richepanse became more and more critical; he was speedily informed that he was not to depend on Drouet, whose progress had been arrested by considerable forces; and

and of Decaen he had no intelligence. In this dreadful predicament he took a desperate resolution; leaving General Walter with the cavalry, to keep the cuirassiers of the enemy in check, he entered the forest of Hohenlinden at the head of the 48th and 8th of the line. Three battalions of Hungarian grenadiers, forming the escort of the parks, formed; they advanced on Richepanse with the bayonet, taking his soldiers for an irregular force. The 48th overthrew them. This petty engagement decided the fortune of the day. Disorder and alarm spread through the convoy: the drivers cut their traces and fled, abandoning eighty-seven pieces of cannon and three hundred waggons. The confusion of the rear spread to the van. Those columns which were far advanced in the defiles fell into disorder; they were struck with the recollection of the disastrous campaign of the summer; besides which, they were in great measure composed of recruits. Ney and Richepanse joined. The Archduke John retreated with the utmost confusion and precipitation on Haag, with the wreck of his corps.

General Decaen had extricated General Dronet. He had kept the left column of the enemy in check at Saint-Christopher's with one of his brigades, whilst with the second he had advanced into the forest to complete the rout of the battalions which had taken refuge there. Of the whole Austrian army, only the column of the right, commanded by General Latour, now remained entire; it had joined Kienmayer, who had debouched on his right by the valley of the Issen, ignorant of what had passed in the centre. This column marched against Lieutenant-General Grenier, who had with him the divisions of Legrand and Bastoul, and General d'Hautpoul's cavalry. The action was extremely obstinate; General Legrand drove Kienmayer's corps into the defile of Lendorf, on the Issen; General Latour was repulsed, and lost some cannon; he commenced his retreat, and abandoned the field of battle as soon as he was informed of the disasters which had befallen the principal corps of his army. The left of the Austrian army repassed the Inn over the bridge of Wasserburg, the centre over the bridges of Crayburg and Mühldorf, the right over the bridge of Oetting. General Klenau, who had put his troops in motion to approach the Inn, fell back to

the Danube to cover Bohemia; and to threaten and engage the Gallo-Batavian army. The evening after the battle, the head-quarters of the French army were transferred to Haag. In this battle, which decided the success of the campaign, six French divisions, composing half the army, alone engaged almost the whole of the Austrian army. The forces on the field of battle were nearly equal, being about 70,000 men on each side. But the Archduke John could not possibly have assembled a greater number, whilst Moreau might have brought twice as many into the field. The loss of the French army was 10,000 men; killed, wounded, and taken, either at the actions of Dorfen and Ampfingen, or at the battle of Hohenlinden. That of the enemy amounted to 25,000 men, exclusively of deserters. Seven thousand prisoners, amongst whom were two generals, one hundred pieces of cannon, and an immense number of waggons, were the trophies of this day.

The victory of Hohenlinden was a fortunate chance; the campaign was there won without any calculation or contrivance. The enemy had a better chance of success than the French; and yet the latter were so superior in number and quality, that had they been conducted with prudence and according to rule, every probability would have been in their favour.

PAUL.

The Swedish and Russian squadrons were arming with the greatest activity, and constituted considerable forces. But all military preparations were rendered useless, and the confederation of the northern powers was dissolved; by the death of the Emperor Paul, who was at once the author, the chief, and the soul of that alliance. Paul I. was assassinated in the night of the 23d of March; and the news of his death reached Copenhagen at the time of the signature of the armistice.

..... This monarch had exasperated part of the Russian nobility against himself by an irritable and over-susceptible temper. His hatred of the French revolution had been the distinguishing feature of his reign. He considered the familiar manners of the French sovereign and princes, and the suppression of etiquette at their court, as one of the causes of that revolution. He, therefore, established a most



most strict etiquette at his own court, and exacted tokens of respect by no means conformable to our manners, and which excited general discontent. To be dressed in a frock, wear a round hat, or omit to alight from a carriage when the Czar, or one of the princes of his house, was passing in the streets or public walks, was sufficient to excite his strongest animadversions, and to stamp the offender as a jacobin, in his opinion. After his reconciliation with the first consul, he had partly given up some of these ideas; and it is probable that, had he lived some years longer, he would have regained the alienated esteem and affection of his court. The English, vexed and even extremely irritated at the alteration which had taken place in him in the course of a twelve-month, took every means of encouraging his domestic enemies. They succeeded in causing a report of his madness to be generally believed, and, at length, a conspiracy was formed against his life. The general opinion is, that \* \* \*

The evening before his death, Paul, being at supper with his mistress and his favourite, received a dispatch, in which all the particulars of the plot against him were disclosed; he put it into his pocket, and deferred the perusal to the next day. In the night he was murdered.

This crime was perpetrated without impediment; P \* \* \* \* \* had unlimited influence in the palace: he passed for the sovereign's favourite and confidential minister. He presented himself, at two o'clock in the morning, at the door of the emperor's apartment, accompanied by B \* \* \* \* \*, S \* \* \* \* \*, and O \* \* \* \* \*. A faithful cossack, who was stationed at the door of the chamber, made some difficulty of allowing them to enter; he was instantly massacred. The noise awakened the emperor, who seized his sword; but the conspirators rushed upon him, threw him down, and strangled him. It was B \* \* \* \* \* who gave him the last blow, and trampled on his corpse. The empress, Paul's wife, although she had much reason to complain of her husband's gallantries, testified deep and sincere affliction; and none of those who were engaged in this assassination, were ever restored to her favour.

Many years after, General B \* \* \* \* \* still held his command.

#### NAVAL DEFEATS.

Our naval defeats are to be attributed to three causes: 1st, To irresolution and want of energy in the commanders-in-chief; 2dly, To errors in tactics; 3dly, To want of experience and nautical knowledge in the captains of ships, and to the opinion these officers maintain that they ought only to act according to signals. The action off Ushant, those during the revolution in the ocean, and those in the Mediterranean in 1793 and 1794, were all lost through these different causes. Admiral Villaret, though personally brave, was wanting in strength of mind, and was not even attached to the cause for which he fought. Martin was a good seaman, but a man of little resolution. They were, moreover, both influenced by the representatives of the people, who, possessing no experience, sanctioned erroneous operations.

The principle of making no movement, except according to signal from the admiral, is the more erroneous, because it is always in the power of the captain of a ship to find reasons in justification of his failure to execute the signals made to him. In all the sciences necessary to war, theory is useful for giving general ideas which form the mind; but their strict execution is always dangerous; they are only axes by which curves are to be traced. Besides, rules themselves compel one to reason, in order to discover whether they ought to be departed from.

Although often superior in force to the English, we never knew how to attack them, and we allowed their squadrons to escape whilst we were wasting time in useless manœuvres. The first law of maritime tactics ought to be, that as soon as the admiral has made the signal that he means to attack, every captain should make the necessary movements for attacking one of the enemy's ships, taking part in the action, and supporting his neighbours.

This was latterly the principle of English tactics. Had it been adopted in France, Admiral Villeneuve would not have thought himself blameless at Aboukir, for remaining inactive with five or six ships; that is to say, with half the squadron, for twenty-four hours, whilst the enemy was overpowering the other wing.

The French navy is called on to acquire a superiority over the English. The French understand building better than their rivals; and French ships, the English

English themselves admit, are better than their's. The guns are superior in calibre to those of the English by one-fourth. These are two great advantages.

The English are superior in discipline. The Toulon and Scheldt squadrons had adopted the same practice and customs as the English, and were attempting as severe a discipline, with the difference belonging to the character of the two nations. The English discipline is perfectly slavish; it is patron and serf. It is only kept up by the influence of the most dreadful terror. Such a state of things would degrade and debase the French character, which requires a paternal kind of discipline, more founded on honour and sentiment.

In most of the battles with the English which we have lost, we have either been inferior in strength, or combined with Spanish ships, which, being ill organized, and in these latter times degenerate, have weakened our line instead of strengthening it; or, finally, the commanders-in-chief, who wished to fight while advancing to meet the enemy, have wavered when they fell in with him, retreated under various pretexts, and thus compromised the bravest men.

#### GREEK CAPTAINS.

Alexander conducted eight campaigns, during which he conquered Asia and part of India; Hannibal, seventeen, one in Spain, fifteen in Italy, and one in Africa; Caesar, thirteen, eight against the Gauls and five against Pompey's legions; Gustavus Adolphus, three, one in Livonia against the Russians, and two in Germany against the House of Austria; Turenne commanded in eighteen, nine in France, and nine in Germany; Prince Eugene of Savoy in thirteen, two against the Turks, five in Italy against France, and six on the Rhine, or in Flanders; Frederic conducted eleven, in Silesia, in Bohemia, and on the banks of the Elbe. The history of these eighty-eight campaigns, carefully written, would be a complete treatise on the art of war; the principles which ought to be followed in offensive and defensive war, would flow from it spontaneously.

#### TACTICS OF ALEXANDER.

His mode of warfare was methodical; it merits the highest praise; none of his convoys were intercepted; his armies constantly kept increasing; the moment at which they were weakest was when he commenced operations at the Granicus; by the time he appeared at the

Indus, his numbers had tripled, without reckoning the corps commanded by the governors of the conquered provinces, which were composed of invalided or wearied Macedonians, recruits sent from Greece, or drawn from the Greek troops in the service of the satraps; or, finally, of foreigners raised amongst the natives in the country. Alexander merits the glory he has enjoyed for so many ages amongst all nations. But suppose he had been defeated on the Issus, where the army of Darius was drawn up in order of battle on his line of retreat, with its left to the mountains, and its right to the sea; whilst the Macedonians had their right towards the mountains, their left towards the sea, and the pass of Cilicia behind them! Or suppose he had been beaten at Arbella, with the Tigris, the Euphrates, and the Deserts in his rear, without fortresses, and at a distance of nine hundred leagues from Macedon! Or suppose he had been vanquished by Porus when driven to the Indus!

#### TACTICS OF HANNIBAL.

Hannibal's principle was to keep all his troops in junction, to have no garrison but in a single place, which he reserved to himself, to hold his hostages, his great machines, his prisoners of distinction, and his sick; depending on the fidelity of his allies for his communications. He maintained himself sixteen years in Italy, without receiving any succours from Carthage; and he only evacuated Italy by order of his government, to fly to the defence of his country. Fortune betrayed him at Zama, and Carthage ceased to exist. But had he been vanquished at Trebbia, Thrasymentum, or Cannæ, what greater disasters could have happened than those which followed the battle of Zama? Although defeated at the gates of his capital, he could not save his army from utter destruction.

#### OF CESAR.

He left the care of his communications to his allies, having always a month's provisions in his camp, and a month's provisions in a fortress, where, like Hannibal, he kept his hostages, magazines, and hospitals. On the same principles he conducted his seven other campaigns in Gaul. During this great contest, the whole of Caesar's army was in his camp; he left no point vulnerable. In Caesar's campaigns of the civil war, he conquered by following the same method and the same principles, but he ran much greater risks. He passed the



Rubicon with a single legion; at Cornifium he took thirty cohorts; and in three months drove Pompey out of Italy. What rapidity! what promptitude! what boldness! Caesar's principles were the same as those of Alexander and Hannibal; to keep his forces in junction; not to be vulnerable in any direction; to advance rapidly on important points; to calculate on moral means, the reputation of his arms, and the fear he inspired, and also on political means, for the preservation of the fidelity of his allies, and the obedience of the conquered nations.

#### CAMPAIGNS OF NAPOLEON.

Napoleon made fourteen campaigns: two in Italy, five in Germany, two in Africa and Asia, two in Poland and Russia, one in Spain, and two in France.

In the first campaign of Italy, in 1796, he set out from Savona, crossed the mountains at the weak point, where the Alps end and the Apennines begin, separated the Austrian army from that of Sardinia, took possession of Cherasco, a fortress at the confluence of the Tanaro and Stura, twenty leagues from Savona, and established his magazines there. He compelled the King of Sardinia to surrender to him the fortress of Tortona, situate twenty leagues east of Cherasco, in the direction of Milan; established himself there; passed the Po at Placenza seized on Pizzighettone, a fortress on the Adda, twenty-five leagues from Tortona; advanced on the Mincio; took possession of Peschiera, thirty leagues from Pizzighettone, and on the line of the Adige, occupying the wall and forts of Verona on the left bank, which secured him the three stone bridges of that city, and Porto Legnano, which gave him another bridge over that river. He remained in this position until the taking of Mantua, which he caused to be besieged and invested. Between his camp under Verona and Chambery, his first dépôt on the frontier of France, he had four fortified places in echelon, which inclosed his hospitals and magazines, and only required garrisons amounting to 4000 men; convalescents and conscripts were sufficient for this purpose: thus he had, on this line of a hundred leagues, a place of dépôt at every four marches. After the taking of Mantua, when he proceeded into the States of the Church, Ferrara was his place of dépôt on the Po; and Ancona, seven or eight marches farther on, his second place, at the foot of the Apennines.

In the campaign of 1797, he passed the Piave and the Tagliamento, fortifying Palma-nuova and Osopo, situated eight marches from Mantua; passed the Julian Alps; repaired the old fortifications of Clagenfurth, five marches from Osopo, and took up a position on the Simmering. He was there eighty leagues from Mantua; but he had, on this line of operations, three places in echelon and a point of *appui* at every five or six marches.

In 1798 he commenced his operations in the East by the taking of Alexandria, fortified that great city, and made it the centre of his magazines and organization. When he marched on Cairo, he caused a fort to be established at Rehmaniah, on the Nile, twenty leagues from Alexandria, and had the citadel and several forts at Cairo put in a state of defence. He caused one to be erected thirty leagues from that capital, at Salahia, at the entrance of the Desert, on the road to Gaza. The army, encamped at this village, was fifteen days' march from Alexandria; it had three fortified points of *appui* on this line of operations.

During the campaign of 1799, he crossed a space of eighty leagues in the Desert, laid siege to Saint-Jean d'Acre, and pushed his corps of observation to Jordan, two hundred and fifty leagues from Alexandria, his grand dépôt. He had caused a fort to be built at Quatich, in the Desert, twenty leagues from Salahia; another at El-Arich, thirty leagues from Quatich; another at Gaza, thirty leagues from Salahia. On this line of operations of two hundred and fifty leagues, he had eight places sufficiently strong to resist the enemies he had to apprehend; and, in fact, in these four campaigns he never had a convoy or a courier intercepted. In 1796 a few stragglers were massacred in the vicinity of Tortona; in Egypt, a few djermees were stopped on the Nile; between Rosetta and Cairo; but this was in the first commencement of operations. The dromedary regiments, which he had organized in Egypt, were so completely accustomed to the Desert, that they always kept the communications open between Cairo and Saint-Jean d'Acre, as well as in Upper and Lower Egypt. With an army of 25,000 men, he then occupied Egypt, Palestine, and Galilee, which was a space of nearly 30,000 square leagues, inclosed in a triangle. It was three hundred leagues from his head-.



head-quarters before Saint-Jean d'Acre to Desaix's head-quarters in Upper Egypt.

The campaign of 1800 was conducted on the same principles. When the army of Germany reached the Inn, it possessed the fortresses of Ulm and Ingolstadt, which afforded two grand dépôts. In the armistice of Pfaffendorf, the surrender of these places had been omitted to be required; Napoleon considered them of such importance for securing the success of his operation in Germany, that this surrender was made the condition, *sine qua non*, of the fresh prolongation of the armistice.

The Gallo-Batavian army at Nuremberg secured the left wing on the Danube; and the army of the Grisons the right wing, in the valley of the Inn. When the army of reserve descended from the Saint-Bernard, its first place of dépôt was established at Ivrea; and, even after the battle of Marengo, Napoleon did not consider the whole of Italy reconquered, until all the fortified places between him and the Mincio should be occupied by his troops. He gave Melas permission to return on Mantua, on condition of surrendering all those fortresses.

In 1805, having carried Ulm against the Austrian army, 80,000 strong, he advanced on the Lech, had the ancient ramparts of Augsburg repaired, lined them, and made this town, which offered him so many resources, his place of dépôt. He would have restored Ulm, but the fortifications had been razed, and the local circumstances were too unfavourable. From Augsburg he marched on Braunau, and secured himself a bridge on the Inn by the possession of this important point: this was a second place of dépôt, which enabled him to proceed as far as Vienna, which capital was fortified against any sudden assault. He afterwards passed into Moravia, took possession of the citadel of Brunn, situate forty leagues from Vienna, which was immediately armed and provisioned, and became his point of *appui* for manœuvring in Moravia. At a day's march from this place he fought the battle of Austerlitz. From that field of battle he could retreat on Vienna, repass the Danube there, or direct his march by the left bank on Eintz, and pass that river by the bridge of that town, which was covered by strong works on the hills.

In 1806 he fixed his head-quarters at Bamberg, and effected the junction of

the different corps of his army on the Rednitz. The King of Prussia thought, by advancing to the Maine, to cut off his line of operations on Mentz, and stop his movement. For this purpose he directed Blücher's corps, and that of the Duke of Weimar, thither; but the French army's line of communication was no longer on Mentz, but ran from the fort of Cronach, situate at the débouché of the mountains of Saxony, to Forstheim, a fortified place on the Rednitz, and thence to Strasburg. Having now nothing to apprehend from the offensive march of the Prussians, Napoleon debouched in three columns; his left by Coburg, under the command of the Dukes of Montebello and Castiglione, and composed of the fifth and seventh corps of the army; his centre, with which he marched in person, by Cronach and Schejlitz, was formed of the first and third corps, commanded by Marshal Bernadotte and the Prince of Eckmühl, of the guard and reserves of cavalry. The right marched by the country of Bayreuth; it debouched on Hoff, and was composed of the fourth and sixth corps, commanded by the Duke of Dalmatia and the Prince of Moskowa. The Prussian army, between Weimar and Neudstadt, which was already in motion to support its van-guard, halted. Finding itself cut off from the Elbe and Berlin, and all its magazines taken, it comprehended its danger, but not before its position was quite desperate; and although so near Magdeburg, in the heart of its country, two marches only from the Elbe, it was beaten, cut off, and could effect no retreat. Not a man of this old army of Frederic escaped, except the King and a few squadrons, who with difficulty gained the right bank of the Oder. Above 100,000 men, and hundreds of cannon and colours, were the trophies of this day.

In 1807, being master of Custrin, Glogaw, and Stettin, Napoleon passed the Vistula at Warsaw, and had Praga fortified, which served him at once for a tête-de-pont and a place of dépôt; he constructed Modlin, and put Thorn in a defensive state. The army took up a position on the Passarge, to cover the siege of Danzig, which became its place of dépôt, and its point of *appui* for the operations that preceded the battle of Friedland, which decided the war. If hostilities had continued, this line would have been shortened by the fortress of Pilaw, which would have been taken before the army passed the Niemen.

In 1808 most of the fortresses of the north of Spain, Saint-Sebastian, Pampluna, Figueras, and Barcelona, were in the power of the French army when it marched on Burgos.

In 1809 the first guns were fired near Ratisbon. Augsburg was Napoleon's centre of operations. The Austrians having razed Braunau, he chose the fortress of Passau, situate at the confluence of the Inn and the Danube, and much more advantageous, as it secured him at once a bridge over each of these rivers. He had it fortified, and also secured the bridge of Lintz by works of the first strength. His army, on arriving at Vienna, had, independently of that communication on Bavaria, a communication secured with Italy, by the castle of Gratz and the fortified place of Clagenfurth.

In 1812 Dantzic, Thorn, Modlin, and Praga, were his places on the Vistula? Veilau, Kowno, Grodno, Wilna, and Minsk, his magazines near the Niemen; Smolesko, his grand depôt for his movement on Moskow. In this operation he had a fortified point of *appui* at every eight days' march; all the post-houses were embattled and intrenched; they were occupied only by one company and one piece of cannon; which so effectually secured the service, that during the whole campaign not a single estafette or convoy was intercepted; and that even during the retreat, except the four days when Admiral Tchichagoff was repulsed beyond the Beresina, the communications of the army with its places of depôt were constantly free.

In 1813 Konigstein, Dresden, Torgaw, Wittemburg, Magdeburg, and Hamburg, were his places on the Elbe; Mersburg, Erfurth, and Wurzburg, his echelons for reaching the Rhine.

In the campaign of 1814 he had fortresses in all directions; and the full importance of those of Flanders would have been seen, if Paris had not been given up by treachery; or even if, after its fall, the defection of the sixth *corps d'armée* to the enemy had not prevented Napoleon from marching on Paris: the allies would have been forced to abandon the capital, for surely their generals would never have risked a battle on the left bank of the Seine, with that great city in their rear, which they had only occupied for three days. The treachery of several ministers and civil agents facilitated the entrance of the enemy into Paris, but it was that of a marshal which prevented the momentary occupation of

the capital from becoming fatal to the allies.

The plans of all Napoleon's fourteen campaigns are conformable to the true principles of war; his wars were bold, but methodical; nothing can be more satisfactorily proved than this, is by the defence of the Adige in 1796, when the House of Austria lost several armies; and by that of the Passarge in 1807, to protect the siege of Dantzic.

#### GREAT PRINCIPLES.

Unity of command is of the utmost importance in war. Two armies ought never to be placed on the same scene of action. Modern troops have no more occasion for bread and biscuit than the Romans had: give them flour, rice, or pulse, on their marches, and they will take no harm. It is an error to suppose that the generals of antiquity did not pay great attention to their magazines; it may be seen in Caesar's Commentaries, how much he was occupied by this care in several campaigns. They had only discovered the art of not being slaves to it, and of not being obliged to depend on their purveyors; and this art has been understood by all our great captains. The system followed by the French in the war of Hanover, was the art of getting great armies beaten by small ones, and of doing nothing with immense means.

Generals-in-chief are guided by their own experience, or their genius. Tactics, evolutions, the science of the engineer and the artillery-officer, may be learned from treatises, much in the same way as geometry; but the knowledge of the higher branches of the art of war is only to be gained by experience, and by studying the history of the wars and battles of great leaders. Can one learn in a grammar to compose a book of the *Iliad*, or one of Corneille's tragedies?

#### HIS ARMIES.

The maximum of the number of troops which Napoleon ever had on foot is 600,000 men. The population of his empire was above forty millions of souls, double the population of France under Louis XIV. who long kept 400,000 soldiers in pay. It would be an extraordinary mistake to imagine that all the conscriptions decreed were actually levied; these decrees were stratagems of war employed to deceive foreigners; they were used as a source of power, and it was the constant adherence to this system which always made people think the French armies more numerous than they actually were.



In Egypt it was agreed, amongst all the commanders of corps, to add a third above the actual quantity of provisions, arms, clothing, and other articles distributed, in the orders of the day. Hence the author of the Military Summary of the campaign of 1799, is surprised that, according to the orders of the day issued in that army, it amounted to 40,000 men, whilst all the other authentic information he could procure went to prove that its effective force was considerably below that number. In the reports of the campaigns of Italy in 1796, 1797, and subsequent years, the same means were used for conveying exaggerated ideas of the strength of the French.

LOSSES.

It would be easy to prove, that, of all the powers in Europe, France is that which has suffered the least losses since 1800. Spain, which has sustained so many defeats, has been a greater loser in proportion to her population; let it be considered, what Arragon alone sacrificed at Saragossa. The levies of Austria, in 1800, destroyed at Hohenlinden and Marengo; those of 1805, destroyed at Ulm and Austerlitz; those of 1809 destroyed at Eckmühl and Wagram, were all disproportioned to her population. In these campaigns the French armies had with them a number of foreign troops—Bavarians, Wirtenburghers, Saxons, Poles, Italians, and Russians, who composed one-half of the grand army: the other half, under the Imperial eagle, was, to the extent of one-third, composed of Dutch, Belgians, inhabitants of the four departments of the Rhine, Piedmontese, Genoese, Tuscans, Romans, and Swiss. Prussia lost her whole army, consisting of between 250,000 and 300,000 men, in her first campaign of 1806.

Our losses in Russia were considerable, but not such as people have imagined. Four hundred thousand men passed the Vistula; but only 160,000 went beyond Smolensko to march on Moscow; 240,000 remaining in reserve about the Vistula, the Boristhenes, and the Dwina; that is to say, the corps of Marshals the Dukes of Tarento, Reggio, and Belluno; of Count Saint Cyr, Count Reynier, Prince Schwartzenburg; Loison's division at Wilna; Dombrowsky's at Borisow; Durntze's at Warsaw. Of these 400,000 men one-half were Austrians, Prussians, Saxons, Poles, Bavarians, Wirtenburghers, people of Berg and Baden, Hessians, Westphalians, Mecklenburghers, Spaniards, Ita-

lians, and Neapolitans. One-third of the Imperial army, properly so called, was composed of Dutchmen, Belgians, inhabitants of the banks of the Rhine, Piedmontese, Swiss, Genoese, Tuscans, Romans, inhabitants of the thirty-second military division, Bremen, Hamburg, &c. It contained scarcely 140,000 men who spoke the French language. The campaign of 1812 in Russia did not cost the present kingdom of France 50,000 men. The Russian army, in its retreat from Wilna to Moscow, and in the different battles, lost four times more than the French; the burning of Moscow cost the lives of 100,000 Russians, who perished in the woods, of cold and want; finally, the Russian army, in its march from Moscow to the Oder, was also affected by the inclemency of the weather. It amounted only to 50,000 men on its return from Wilna; and at Kalitsch not to 18,000; it may be asserted, that on calculating every thing, the losses of Russia in this campaign were six times greater than those of modern France.

The losses which England suffers in India and the West Indies, (and those she sustained in her expeditions to Holland, Buenos Ayres, Saint Domingo, Egypt, Flushing, and America, exceed all that can be imagined. The generally received opinion, that the English are sparing of their soldiers, is absolutely false; on the contrary, they are very prodigal of their lives, constantly exposing them in hazardous expeditions, in assaults contrary to all the rules of the art, and in most unhealthy colonies. It may be said that this nation pays its purest blood for the trade of the Indies. This may suffice to explain how the population of France has increased considerably since 1800. Empty declamations, propagated by malice or ignorance, made Europe believe, in 1814, that there were neither men, cattle, agriculture, nor money left in France; that the people of that country were reduced to the last degree of misery; that nobody was to be seen in the fields but old men, women, and children. Yet France was at that time the richest country in the universe, and possessed more specie than all the rest of Europe together. How ill do such assertions become French officers!

THE DUKES AND ST. HILAIRE.

At Essling, and after that battle, the Archduke did every thing that was proper, to the utmost of his power. On that day fell Generals the Dukes of Montebello and Saint-Hilaire, two heroes who were



were Napoleon's best friends: he shed tears for their loss. These were men who would not have been wanting in constancy in the Emperor's misfortunes; they would never have been faithless to the glory of France. The Duke of Montebello was from Lectoure: when a chief of battalion, he distinguished himself in the campaigns of 1796 in Italy; as a general he acquired immortal glory in Egypt, at Montebello, Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, Pultusk, Friedland, Tudella, Saragossa, Eckmühl, and Essling, where he found a glorious death. He was discreet, prudent, and daring; and before the enemy imperturbably cool. He had received little education; nature had done every thing for him; Napoleon, who had witnessed the progress of his understanding, often expressed his surprise at it. He was superior to any of the French generals on the field of battle, for manœuvring 25,000 infantry. He was still young; and would have improved; he would probably have become skilful in high tactics, which he did not yet understand. Saint-Hilaire was a general at Castiglione in 1796: he distinguished himself by his chivalric character, was an agreeable companion, a good comrade, an excellent brother, and kind to all his family. He was covered with wounds. He had been attached to Napoleon ever since the siege of Toulon. He was called, in allusion to Bayard, the knight without fear and without reproach.

The history of the campaign of Russia will never be well known; because the Russians either do not write at all, or write without the slightest regard to truth; whilst the French are seized with a strange mania for dishonouring and decrying their own glory. The war of Russia became a necessary consequence of the Continental system, the moment the Emperor Alexander violated the conventions of Tilsit and Erfurth; but a consideration of much greater importance determined Napoleon to commence it. It was considered that the French empire, which he had created by so many victories, would infallibly be dismembered at his death, and the sceptre of Europe would pass into the hands of a czar, unless Napoleon drove back the Russians beyond the Boristhenes, and raised up the throne of Poland, the natural barrier of the empire. In 1812, Austria, Prussia, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, marched under the French eagles; was it not natural

that Napoleon should think the moment was arrived for consolidating the immense edifice which he had raised, but on the summit of which Russia would lean with the whole weight of her power as long as she should be able to send her numerous armies, at pleasure, on the Oder? Alexander was young and vigorous, like his empire; it was to be presumed that he would survive Napoleon. Such is the whole secret of that war. No personal feeling was ever concerned in it, as pamphleteers have pretended. The campaign of Russia was the most glorious, the most difficult, and most honourable to the Gauls, of all that are mentioned in ancient and modern history. The Russians are very brave troops; their whole army was in junction at the battle of the Moskowa, they had 170,000 men, including the Moskow troops. Kutusow had taken up a fine position, and occupied it judiciously. All advantages were on his side; the superiority in infantry, cavalry, and artillery, an excellent position, and a great number of redoubts; but he was vanquished. Intrepid heroes, Murat, Ney, Poniatowski! it is to you that the glory of the victory is due! What great, what brilliant actions might history collect from these events! She might tell how those dauntless cuirassiers forced the redoubts, and sabred the cannoneers at their guns; she might relate the heroic devotion of Montbrun and Caulincourt, who met their death in the midst of glory; she might say what our exposed artillerymen performed in the open field against more numerous batteries covered by good epaulments; and how the intrepid infantry, at the most critical moment, instead of needing encouragement from their general, exclaimed: *Be not alarmed; your soldiers have sworn to conquer this day, and they will conquer!* Will some few particles of so much glory reach posterity? or will falsehood, calumny, and crime, prevail?

The space of four hundred leagues between the Rhine and the Boristhenes was occupied by friends and allies; from the Rhine to the Elbe, by the Saxons; thence to the Niemen by the Poles; thence to the Boristhenes by the Lithuanians. The army had four lines of fortresses; those of the Rhine, the Elbe, the Vistula, and the Niemen; on the latter were Pillaw, Wilna, Grodno, and Minsk; as long as it had not passed the Boristhenes at Smolensko, it was in a friendly country. From Smolensko to Moscow there were a hundred leagues

of hostile country; that is to say, Moscow. Smolensko was taken and armed, and became the pivot of the march on Moscow. Hospitals for 3000 men were established there, with magazines of military stores, which contained more than 250,000 cartridges for cannon, and considerable supplies of clothing and provisions. Between the Vistula and the Boristhenes 240,000 men were left; 160,000 only passed the bridge of Smolensko, to march on Moscow. Of these, 40,000 remained to guard the magazines, hospitals, and depôts of Dorogholowy, Viazma, Ghjot, and Mozajsk; 100,000 entered Moscow; and 20,000 had been killed in the march and in the great battle of the Moskowa, in which 50,000 Russians perished.

The French might have adopted the plan of marching on St. Petersburg; the court was apprehensive of this; and had sent its archives and most valuable treasures to London; it had also directed Admiral Tchitchagoff's army to cover that capital. Considering that it is as far from Moscow to St. Petersburg, as from Smolensko to St. Petersburg, Napoleon preferred going to pass the winter at Smolensko, on the borders of Lithuania, reserving his march on St. Petersburg to the spring. He commenced his movement on Smolensko, by again attacking and defeating Kutusoff's army at Malsioroslawitz, whence he continued it, unimpeded, until the ice, the snow, and the cold, killed 30,000 horses in one night, and obliged the army to abandon the waggons, which caused the calamities of that march; for it ought not to be called a retreat, since the army was victorious, and could equally well have marched on St. Petersburg, Kalouga, or Toulà, which Kutusoff would in vain have attempted to cover. The army would have wintered at Smolensko, if Prince Schwartzenburg had not abandoned it, and manoeuvred on Warsaw, which allowed Admiral Tchitchagoff to proceed to the Beresina, and to menace the grand magazines and depôts of Wilna, where there were provisions for the army for four months, clothing for 50,000 men, horses, ammunition, and a division of 10,000 men to guard them. General Dombrowski, who occupied the fort of Borisow and the bridge of the Beresina, could not defend them: he had only 9000 men, and was dislodged. Admiral Tchitchagoff passed the Beresina to proceed on the Dwina, but attempted nothing against Wilna;

he was met by the Duke of Reggio, who defeated him, and drove him back on the Beresina, after having taken all his baggage. In his consternation, the admiral burnt the bridge of Borisow.

Had it been August instead of November, the army would have marched on St. Petersburg; it was retiring on Smolensko, not because it was beaten, but for the purpose of wintering in Poland; had it been summer, neither Admiral Tchitchagoff's army, nor that of Kutusoff, would have dared to approach within ten days' march of the French army, on pain of immediate destruction.

#### RETURN TO PARIS.

Within two days' march of Wilna, the army having no farther dangers to encounter, the emperor conceived that the urgency of affairs required his presence in Paris; it was there only that he could dictate to Prussia and Austria: if he had delayed proceeding thither, the passage might have been closed against him. He left the king of Naples and the Prince of Neuchatel in command of the army. The guard was then entire, and the army contained more than 80,000 combatants, exclusively of the Duke of Tarento's corps, which was on the Dwina. The Russian army, at the utmost, did not now exceed 50,000 men. Flour, biscuits, wine, meat, dried pulse, and forage, abounded at Wilna. According to the report of the state of the stores of provisions, presented to the emperor on his passage through that city, there then remained four millions of rations of flour, three millions six hundred thousand rations of meat, nine million rations of wine or brandy; considerable magazines of clothing and other articles, as well as of ammunition, had likewise been formed. Had the emperor remained with the army, or delegated the command to Prince Eugene, it would never have passed beyond Wilna: there was a corps of reserve at Warsaw and another at Königsburg; but a few cossacks intimidated the commanders; Wilna was evacuated by night in a disorderly manner: it is from this period in particular that the great losses of this campaign may be dated; and it was one of the misfortunes of the state of affairs at that time; that the emperor was, in all great and critical circumstances, required to be with the army and at Paris at the same time! Nothing was, or could be, more totally unforeseen by him than the



senseless conduct which was adopted at Wilna.

The disasters of the Russian campaign arose from the premature change of the season. Those of the campaign of Saxony were the result of political events: perhaps it will be said that these political events ought to have been foreseen: be it so, but, after all, the result of this campaign would have been totally different, had it not been for the defection of the Saxon and Bavarian troops, and the alterations which took place in the policy of several cabinets.

#### SAXON CAMPAIGN.

Of the 250,000 men composing the army of the Emperor Napoleon, in this campaign, 50,000 were Saxons, Westphalians, Bavarians, Wirtemburghers, natives of Baden, Hessians, or troops of the Grand Duchy of Berg, who were very ill disposed, and proved rather injurious than serviceable. The remaining 200,000 were young troops, particularly the horse, except the guard; the Poles, two or three regiments of light, and four or five of heavy cavalry. The want of light cavalry prevented our gaining intelligence of the enemy's movements.

The victories of Lutzen and Wurtzen, on the 2d and 21st of May, had re-established the reputation of the French arms: the King of Saxony had been brought back in triumph to his capital; the enemy had been driven from Hamburg; one of the corps of the grand army was at the gates of Berlin, and the Imperial quarters were at Breslaw; the Russian and Prussian armies, greatly discouraged, had no choice but to repossess the Vistula, when Austria, interfering, advised France to sign an armistice. Napoleon returned to Dresden; the Emperor of Austria left Vienna, and proceeded into Bohemia; the Emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia stationed themselves at Schweidnitz. The conferences began; Prince Metternich proposed the Congress of Prague; it was accepted, but was only a pretext. The Duke of Vicenza, however, proceeded to the Congress of Prague, and the negotiations began; all the means employed to induce the powers to desist from some part of their pretensions, had only obtained some insignificant modifications; the Emperor resolved to make important concessions, and to send them to the Emperor of Austria by Count Bubna, who resided at Dresden. The relinquishment of the Illyrian Provinces, divided from the kingdom of Italy by

the Isonzo; of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, and of the titles of Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, and Mediator of the Swiss Confederacy, were consented to. As to Holland and the Hanseatic towns, Napoleon engaged only to retain these possessions until peace, and as means of compensation to obtain from England the restoration of the French colonies. When Count Bubna arrived at Prague, the term limited for the duration of the armistice had expired several hours before; on this ground Austria declared her adhesion to the coalition, and the war recommenced.

In October Napoleon left Dresden, and proceeded towards Magdeburg by the left bank of the Elbe, in order to deceive the enemy. His plan was to repossess the Elbe at Wittemberg, and to march on Berlin. Several corps were already arrived at Wittemberg, and the bridges of the enemy at Dessau had been destroyed, when a letter from the King of Wurtemberg justified the suspicions already conceived with respect to the fidelity of the Court of Munich, signifying that the King of Bavaria had suddenly changed sides, and that without any declaration of war, or any previous notice, and in consequence of the treaty of Reid, the two armies, Austrian and Bavarian, cantoned on the banks of the Inn, had joined into a single camp; that these 80,000 men, under the command of General Wrede, were marching on the Rhine; that Wurtemberg, compelled by the force of this army, was obliged to add its contingent; and that it must be expected that 100,000 men would shortly surround Meitz.

The armies met on the field of Leipsic on the 16th of October. The French army was victorious, and would still have been so on the 18th, notwithstanding the check sustained on the 16th by the Duke of Ragusa, had it not been for the defection of the Saxon army, which, occupying one of the most important positions of the line, passed over to the enemy with a battery of sixty guns, which it turned against the French army. Such an unheard-of piece of treachery might have been expected to produce the destruction of the army, and secure the Allies all the honours of the day. The emperor hastened up with half his guard, repulsed the Saxons and Swedes, and drove them from their positions. The battle of the 18th terminated; the enemy made a retrograde movement throughout his line, and fixed his bivouacs



bivouacs beyond the field of battle, which remained in the possession of the French.

At the battle of Leipsic the young guard was engaged; under the Dukes of Reggio and Treviso. The middle guard, commanded by General Curial, attacked and routed the Austrian corps under General Merfeld, who was made prisoner. The cavalry of the guard, with General Nansouty at its head, went to the right, repulsed the Austrian cavalry, and took a great number of prisoners. The artillery of the guard, directed by Count Drouot, was engaged throughout the day. Of all the guards, the old infantry alone remained constantly drawn up in line, posted on an eminence where their presence was necessary, but where they never had to form the square.

In the course of the night the French army began its movement to place itself behind the Elster, in direct communication with Erfurth, whence it expected the convoys of ammunition of which it stood in need. It had fired more than 150,000 cannon-shot in the battles of the 16th and 18th. Owing to the treachery of several German corps, belonging to the Confederation of the Rhine, misled by the example set the day before by the Saxons, and to the accident of the bridge of Leipsic, which a sergeant blew up before he had received orders from his commanding officer; the army, although victorious, suffered, through these fatal occurrences, the losses commonly resulting from the most disastrous actions. It repassed the Saale at the bridge of Weissenfeld; there it was to have rallied, and waited for the ammunition from Erfurth, which place was abundantly supplied; but certain intelligence being received that the Austro-Bavarian army had arrived, by forced marches, on the Maine, it became necessary to meet it.

On the 30th of October, the French army came up with the enemy drawn up in line of battle before Hannau, intercepting the road to Frankfort: although his force was strong and occupied fine positions, it was overturned, completely routed, and driven from Hannau. The French army continued its movement in retreat behind the Rhine, which it repassed on the 2d of November.

WATERLOO. The battle of Waterloo. The French army did not lose the morning of the 18th in preparing for battle; it was ready to engage at day-break; but it was compelled to wait until the ground was sufficiently dry for the artil-

lery and cavalry to manoeuvre. It had rained in torrents all night. The detachment of Marshal Grouchy's 35,000 men on Wavre, was made agreeably to the true principles of war; for, had he approached within a league of the army by passing the Dyle, he would not have followed the march of the Prussian army, which had just been joined, after its defeat at Ligny, by General Bulow's 30,000 men, and which, if it had not been followed, might, after that junction, have returned from Gembloux to Quatre-Bras, on the rear of the French army. 35,000 men were not too many to direct in pursuit, and to prevent the rallying of an army which the day before had consisted of 120,000 men, and still amounted to 70,000, of which number 30,000 were fresh troops. If Marshal Grouchy had executed his orders, and arrived before Wavre on the evening of the 17th, the battle of Mont Saint Jean would have been gained by Napoleon on the 18th before three o'clock in the afternoon: if he had even arrived before Wavre at eight in the morning of the 18th, the victory would have been ours; the English army would have been destroyed, repulsed in disorder on Brussels; it could not sustain the shock of 68,000 French for four hours; it could no longer support it after General Bulow's attack on our right was exhausted: the victory was still ours at that time.

The charge of the cavalry at four in the afternoon of the 18th was made a little too early; but, being made, it was necessary to support it; accordingly, Napoleon, though extremely dissatisfied, gave orders to General Kellermann, who was in the rear on the left, to hasten to support it. At this moment Bulow's corps was menacing the flank and rear of the army. It was important to make no retrograde movement, and to maintain the position which the cavalry had taken, although prematurely; however, it was not the intention of the Emperor that the cavalry of his guard should proceed to the plain; these troops were his reserve. When he perceived that they were following the movement of Kellermann's cuirassiers, behind whom they formed a second line, he sent them orders to halt; but it was too late when the orders arrived: they were already engaged; and thus, at five o'clock in the evening, the Emperor found himself deprived of his reserve of cavalry—that reserve which, when well employed, had so often gained him the victory. These twelve thousand chosen cavalry, how-

ever, performed miracles, they broke all the English lines, cavalry and infantry, and took sixty guns and several stand of colours. The enemy thought the battle lost: terror prevailed at Brussels.

This brave body of horse, not being supported, were compelled to halt, and confine themselves to maintaining the ground they had so intrepidly won. General Bulow's attack occupied the sixth corps, and the greater part of the infantry of the guard. The Emperor was impatient to see it at his disposal, in order to direct it to the plain to decide the victory. He then felt doubly the want of the division of infantry of his guard which he had been obliged to detach into La Vendée, under the command of the intrepid General Brayer. Only four battalions were disposable, and yet it was of importance that the twelve battalions of the guard should engage at the same time. The unexpected appearance of Blücher's first columns on the extreme right, made the cavalry fall back, and obliged the Emperor to send General Friant to the plain, at the head of the four disposable battalions; the four battalions followed at an interval of ten minutes. The guard overthrew all it met with. The sun had set. The enemy appeared to be forming his rear-guard to support his retreat. Victory escaped us. The fourth division of the first corps, which occupied La Haye, abandoned that village to the Prussians after a feeble resistance. Our line was broken. The Prussian cavalry inundated the field of battle. The disorder became frightful. The night augmented it, and opposed every expedient. Had it been day, and the troops could have seen the Emperor, they would have rallied. The guard effected its retreat in good order. The Emperor, with his staff, long remained in the midst of his squares. Those old grenadiers and chassurs, who had been the models of the army in so many campaigns, covered themselves with new glory in the fields of Waterloo. General Friant was wounded; Michael Dubesme and Poret de Morvan met a glorious death. Never had the French army fought better than on this day: it performed prodigies of valour. Had not the first and second Prussian corps come up, at night, we should have gained the victory, and 120,000 English and Prussians would have been defeated by 60,000 French.

#### LEGION OF HONOUR.

No comedian ever received the deco-

ration of the Legion of Honour! Are Gretry, Paësiello, Mehul, and Lesueur, our most celebrated composers, to be compared to singers? Must the proscription be extended to David, Gros, Vernet, Renard, and Robert Lefebvre, our most eminent painters; and even to Lagrange, La Place, Berthollet, Monge, Vauquelin, Chaptal, Guyton de Morveau, Jöuy, Baour Lormian, Fontanes, Sismondi, and Guinguené? The French soldier must entertain sentiments highly unworthy of him before a decoration worn by such men can, on that account, lose any part of its value in his eyes. If the Legion of Honour were not the recompense of civil as well as military services, it would cease to be the Legion of Honour. It would be a strange piece of presumption indeed, in the military, to pretend that honours should be paid to them only. Soldiers who knew not how to read or write, were proud of bearing, in recompense for the blood they had shed, the same decoration as was given to distinguished talents in civil life; and, on the other hand, the latter attached a greater value to this reward of their labours, because it was the decoration of the brave.—But then, Crescentini?—It is true that, in a moment of enthusiasm, just after hearing the fine scenes of Romeo and Juliet, the Emperor gave him the cross of the iron crown. Crescentini, however, was of good birth; he belonged to the worthy citizens of Bologna, a city so dear to Napoleon's heart. He thought it would please the Italians; he was mistaken; ridicule attacked the transaction; had it been approved by public opinion, he would have given the cross of the Legion of Honour to Talma, Saint-Prix, Fleury, Grandmenil, Lais, Gardel, and Ellevien: he refrained from so doing, out of consideration for the weakness and prejudices of the age; and he was in the wrong. The Legion of Honour was the property of every one who was an honour to his country, stood at the head of his profession, and contributed to the national prosperity and glory. Some officers were dissatisfied because the decoration of the Legion of Honour was alike for officers and soldiers. But, if ever it cease to be the recompense of the lowest class of the military, and a medal be instituted, through aristocratic feelings, to reward the soldier, or if ever the civil order be deprived of it, it will be the Legion of Honour no longer.

#### RUSSIA.

Napoleon wished to restore the kingdom



dom of Poland, because it was the only way to erect a barrier against that formidable empire which threatened sooner or later to subjugate Europe. If Alexander do not, like Paul, turn his attention to India, to acquire wealth and furnish employment for his numerous nations of Cossacks, Calmucks, and other barbarians, who have acquired a taste for luxury in France and Germany, he will be obliged, in order to prevent a revolution in Russia, to make an irruption into the South of Europe. Should he succeed in thoroughly blending Poland with Russia, and in reconciling the Poles to the Russian government, all must bend beneath his yoke. Every country in Europe, and England in particular, will then regret their having neglected to re-establish the kingdom of Poland independently of Russia, and their having made it a Russian province at the Congress of Vienna; but the English ministers were then blinded by their hatred of Napoleon. All they did was impolitic. Had the Congress of Vienna made peace with Napoleon, Europe would now have been in a state of tranquillity, and the revolutionary spirit would not be undermining every throne. In France, it would have been repressed and satisfied by new institutions.

#### PAPERS OF LOUIS.

The table in the king's closet was covered with all the works which had been dedicated to him during the preceding nine months, and with seven or eight hundred memorials or reports on secret affairs. It is true that his personal portfolio, in which were his private papers, such as the Duchess of Angouleme's correspondence since the time when she was in the Temple; that of Louis XVI. and Lord Malmesbury's letter announcing the death of the king, had been left on the small table. No person obtained any knowledge of these papers; Napoleon reserved the examination of them to himself exclusively; several of them were very curious, and sometimes gave rise to singular scenes.

#### THE DEATH OF DUKE D'ENGHIEN.

The death of the Duke d'Engbien ought to be attributed to those persons at London who directed and ordered the assassination of the First Consul, and who intended the Duke de Berri to enter France by Beville-cliffs, and the Duke d'Engbien by Strasburg; it ought also to be ascribed to those who eagerly

sought, by reports and conjectures, to represent the Duke as the head of the conspiracy; it ought to form an eternal reproach against those who, hurried away by a criminal zeal, did not wait for the orders of their sovereign to execute the judgment of the military commission. The Duke d'Engbien fell a victim to the intrigues of the time. His death, with which Napoleon had been so unjustly reproached, was injurious to him, and could not have answered any political purpose. Had Napoleon been capable of such a crime, Louis XVIII. and Ferdinand would not now be reigning: their death, as has already been observed, was several times proposed, and even recommended to him.

#### THE GIRONDE AND MOUNTAIN.

The factions of the Gironde and the Mountain were too violent in their mutual animosity. Had they both continued to exist, the proceedings of administration would have been encumbered with so many impediments, that the Republic could not have maintained the contest against the combination of all Europe. The good of the country required the triumph of one of these parties. On the 31st of May, the Gironde fell, and the Mountain thenceforth governed without opposition. The consequence is known: the campaigns of 1793 and 1794 delivered France from foreign invasion.

Would the result have been the same if the Gironde party had gained the day, and the Mountain had been sacrificed on the 31st of May? We think it would not. The Mountain party, although checked, would always have possessed great influence in France, in the popular societies and armies, and would have essentially diminished the energies of the nation, the whole of which were necessary at that crisis. There was undoubtedly more talent in the Gironde than in the Mountain; but the Gironde was composed of more speculative men, with less resolution and decision of will; they would have governed more mildly, and it is probable that under their reign only part of the excesses which the revolutionary government of the Mountain committed, would have taken place. The Gironde prevailed, in the towns of Lyons, Marseilles, Toulon, Montpellier, Nismes, Bordeaux, and Brest, and in several provinces. The home of the Mountain was the capital, and it was supported by all the Jacobins in France. On the 31st of May it triumphed; twenty-



two deputies, the leaders of the Gironde, were proscribed, and shot.

#### RECAPTURE OF TOULON.

On the 18th of December, at ten o'clock at night, Colonel Cervoni broke down a gate and entered the city at the head of a patrol of 200 men. He traversed the whole town: the deepest silence prevailed. The port was crowded with baggage which the inhabitants had not had time to put on board. A report prevailed that matches were lighted for the purpose of blowing up the powder-magazines; piquets of cannoneers were accordingly sent to secure them. Immediately after, the troops intended to guard the city entered. Excessive confusion prevailed at the naval arsenal, where 8 or 900 galley slaves were making the most strenuous exertions to extinguish the fire. These convicts had rendered the greatest services, having overawed the English officer, Sir Sidney Smith, who had orders to burn the ships and the arsenal, and performed his task very ill. The Republic was indebted to him for all the valuable treasures recovered. Napoleon proceeded to the spot, with all the disposable cannoneers and workmen, and succeeded, in the course of a few days, in extinguishing the fire and preserving the arsenal. The loss which the navy had suffered was considerable, but it still retained immense resources; all the magazines were saved except the general one. There were thirty-one ships of war at Toulon at the time of its treacherous surrender; four sail had been employed in carrying 5000 soldiers to Brest and Rochefort; the combined troops burned nine in the roads, they left thirteen dismantled in the basins, and carried off four, one of which was burnt at Leghorn. Officers had been entertained that they would blow up the basin and several of the jetties, but they had not time enough for that purpose. The wrecks of the thirteen ships and frigates which were burnt and sunk in the roads contracted the channel; many attempts were made to remove them in the course of the ten following years; at length, some Neapolitan divers succeeded in getting the whole out, piece by piece, by sawing the hulls. The army entered Toulon on the 19th; the troops had been seventy-two hours under arms amidst mud and rain; they abandoned themselves, on entering the town, to some excesses, which seemed authorized by the promises made to the soldiers during the siege.

The General-in-Chief restored order by declaring that all effects in Toulon were the property of the army; he had the contents of the private warehouses and the furniture of the deserted houses collected in central magazines. The Republic afterwards seized the whole, allowing only the gratification of a year's pay to every officer and soldier. The emigration from Toulon was very considerable, the refugees crowded the English, Neapolitan, and Spanish ships, which were consequently obliged to anchor in the roads of Hieres, and to make the emigrants encamp in the isles of Porquerolles and the Levant. It is said that the number of these emigrants amounted to 14,000.

The representatives established a revolutionary tribunal, according to the laws of that period; but all the guilty had escaped and followed the enemy; all who had resolved to stay, were conscious of their innocence. Nevertheless this tribunal caused several persons to be arrested, who had been prevented from following the enemy by various accidents, and caused them to be punished in expiation of their guilt. But eight or ten victims were too few, and a dreadful measure, characteristic of the spirit of that period, was resorted to. It was proclaimed that all those persons who had been employed in the arsenal whilst the English were in possession of the town, were to repair to the *Champ de Mars*, and give in their names; and they were led to believe that it was for the purpose of employing them again. Nearly two hundred persons, head workmen, inferior clerks, and other subalterns went accordingly, in full confidence. Their names were registered; it was proved by their own confession that they had retained their places under the English government, and the revolutionary tribunal, in the open field, immediately sentenced them to death. A battalion of Sans-Culottes and Marseillaise, brought expressly for the purpose, shot them. This action requires no comment; but it was the only execution that took place at Toulon; it is false, that any persons whatever were killed by grape-shot: neither the commandant of the artillery, nor the cannoneers of the line, would have lent themselves to such an action. It was the cannoneers of the revolutionary army who committed such atrocities at Lyons.

Dugommier, with part of the army, marched

marched for the Eastern Pyrenées, where Doppet was only making blunders. Another part of this army was sent into la Vendée, and many battalions returned to the Army of Italy. Dugommier ordered Napoleon to follow him, but other orders arrived from Paris, directing him first to replace the coasts of the Mediterranean in a state of defence, especially Toulon; and afterwards to proceed to the Army of Italy to command the artillery.

It was at Toulon that Napoleon's reputation commenced. All the generals, representatives, and soldiers, who had heard his opinions given in the different councils, three months before the taking of the place, anticipated the military career he afterwards fulfilled. From that moment he had acquired the confidence of all the soldiers of the Army of Italy. Dugommier wrote to the Committee of Public Safety, soliciting the rank of brigadier-general for him, and using these words "Reward this young man, and promote him; for, should he be ungratefully treated, he would promote himself." In the Army of the Pyrenées, Dugommier was continually talking of his commandant of the artillery at Toulon, and impressed a high opinion of him on the minds of all the generals and officers who afterwards went from the Army of Spain to the Army of Italy. Whenever he gained any successes, he used to send couriers from Perpignan to Napoleon at Nice.

After the taking of Toulon, Napoleon passed the first two months of 1794 in fortifying and arming the coasts of the Mediterranean; he reached Nice in March, and took the chief command of the artillery. The army was commanded by General Dumorbion. This general, an old captain of grenadiers, had obtained the ranks of brigadier-general and general of division, in the campaign of 1792 and 1793, in the Army of Italy; he was acquainted with all the positions, and had commanded an attack upon Brunet in the month of June. He was sixty years of age, of a clear understanding, personally brave, and tolerably well informed, but a victim to the gout, and constantly in bed: he passed whole months without being able to stir.

#### HIS SECOND PLAN.

Napoleon conceived a plan of operations, which, without engaging the army in difficult affairs, was adapted to put it in possession of the upper chain of the Alps, and to oblige the enemy to aban-

don of his own accord: the formidable camp of Raus and Fourches. This plan consisted in turning the left of the enemy by passing the Roya, the Nervia, and the Taggia, in occupying Mount Tanardo, Rocca Barbena, and Tanarello, and in cutting off the Saorgio road; the enemy's line of communication behind the hill of Marta.

This plan was laid before a council, at which were present the two popular representatives, commissioners to the army, General Dumorbion, the general of the artillery, General Massena, General Vial of the engineers, and Brigadier-general Rusea, a light-infantry officer, born in these mountains, and particularly acquainted with them. The reputation of the author saved him all long discussions. His predictions concerning Toulon were remembered, and his plan was adopted.

On the 6th of April a division of 14,000 men, forming five brigades, passed the Roya, and took possession of the castle of Ventimiglia; one brigade, commanded by Massena, marched on Mount Tanardo, and took up a position there; a second, after having passed the Taggia, took up a position at Monte-Grande; the three others, under the immediate command of Napoleon, advanced on Oneglia, and overthrew an Austrian division posted on the heights of St. Agatha. The French Brigadier-general Brulé was killed in this affair. The next day the army entered Oneglia, where twelve pieces of cannon were found. The whole population of the town and valley had fled. Twelve more guns were taken near the Col Saint Silvestre; the Piedmontese wished to carry them off to Ormea, but they fell into the hands of the 2d brigade, which debouched by the Col Mezzaluna. The army marched on Ponte di Nave: the remains of the Austrian division were in position there; they were attacked, beaten, and precipitated from the heights of Mount Ariol into the Tanaro; the fortress of Ormea capitulated the same day, with a garrison of 400 men, an armory of several thousand musquets, and twenty pieces of cannon; a cloth manufactory, the warehouses of which were full, served to clothe the soldiers.

From Tanarello, Massena debouched in the rear of Saorgio, thus cutting off the road and the enemy's retreat behind the hill of Marta. Saorgio capitulated on the 29th of April; this fort might have held out longer, as it had considerable quantities of provisions and military stores.

On the 8th of May, Massena proceeded by the Col Ardenne to the Col di Tende, whilst General Macquart attacked in front. The attack succeeded. The army now possessed the whole upper chain of the maritime Alps: its right, placed before Ormea, communicated with the Col di Tende by the Col de Termini, and from the Col di Tende occupied the chain of the Alps as far as the Col d'Argentiere, where was the first post of the Army of the Alps. The execution of this plan produced 3 or 4000 prisoners, sixty or seventy pieces of cannon, two fortresses, and the possession of all the high Alps, as far as the first hills of the Apennines.

The loss of the army was slight. The fall of Saorgio, and all those grand positions for which so many plans had been formed, and so much blood shed, increased Napoleon's reputation in the army; and public opinion already called him to the chief command.

#### THE MODESTE.

The catastrophe of the *Modeste* was also remembered; this frigate had anchored in the port of Genoa, and moored against the quay. On the 15th of October 1793, three English ships and two frigates anchored in the port; an English seventy-four moored alongside the *Modeste*. The master civilly requested the officer on the quarter-deck of the frigate to remove a boat which was in the way of the manœuvres of the English ship, which was readily done by the French. Half an hour after, the English captain requested the commander of the *Modeste* to hoist the white flag, saying, he did not know what the tri-coloured flag was, (the Allies were then masters of Toulon.) The French officer answered this insult as honour dictated: but the English had three platforms prepared, which they threw on the frigate and boarded her; at the same time commencing a brisk fire of musquetry from the tops and deck; the crew of the *Modeste* were unprepared for any attack; part of them threw themselves into the water; the English pursued the fugitives with their boats, killing and wounding them. The rage of the people of Genoa was unbounded; the English agent Drake was looted and threatened, and incurred some danger, but Doria was doge; the senate made excuses, and the frigate was never restored.

#### MURDER OF BASSEVILLE.

Basseville, a French agent commissioned to the Pope, had displayed the

tricoloured cockade, as had the artists of the Roman school who sat at the Academy. A great number of French emigrants, who were in that capital, excited a popular commotion. On the 3d of January, 1793, the rabble assailed Basseville's carriage with stones; his coachman turned back and drove him home; the gates were broken down; Basseville received the thrust of a bayonet in the abdomen; he was dragged into the street, in his shirt, holding his bowels in his hands, and at length left on a field-bed in a guard-house, where he expired the next day.

#### SUPPRESSES A TUMULT.

A French privateer brought into Toulon a Spanish prize, on board of which were above twenty emigrants, most of them of the Chabillant family. A tumultuous mob assembled at the arsenal and in the streets, and proceeded to the prisons to slaughter these unfortunate persons. The representatives went to the arsenal, and after haranguing the officers of the department in a hall, they addressed the men in the workshops, promising to deliver up the emigrants to an extraordinary commission, and to have them tried within twenty-four hours; but they themselves were suspected; they had no influence over public opinion; their speeches were misinterpreted, a voice called out, "To the *Lanterne* with the protectors of the emigrants!" It was late in the day, and they were just beginning to light the lamps. The uproar became horrible, the crowd outrageous, the guard came up and was repulsed. At this crisis Napoleon recognised amongst the principal rioters several gunners who had served under him at the siege of Toulon; he mounted a platform, the gunners enforced respect to their general, and obtained silence; he had the good fortune to produce an effect; the representatives got safe out of the arsenal, but the tumult was still greater in the streets. At the gates of the prisons the resistance of the guards began to slacken; he repaired thither, the populace was restrained from violence by his promise that the emigrants should be delivered up and sentenced the following morning. It would have been no easy matter to persuade them of what was perfectly evident, namely, that these emigrants had not infringed the law, as they had not returned voluntarily. During the night he had them put into some artillery waggons, and carried out of the town as a

convoy



convoy of ammunition; a boat was waiting for them in Hyeres roads, where they embarked and were thus saved.

Napoleon, then twenty-five years of age, was entered on the list of generals of infantry, to be employed in the artillery when there should be inspections vacant. He was to quit the Army of Italy, of which Kellerman had just taken the command. He conferred with that general at Marseilles, gave him all the information he could want, and set out for Paris. At Chatillon-sur-Seine, he visited the father of his aide-de-camp Marmont, where he heard the news of the events of the first of Prairial, which induced him to remain there a few days until tranquillity should be restored in the capital. On reaching Paris he waited on Aubry, a member of the Committee of Public Safety, who had made the report on the military service; observed to him that he had commanded the artillery at the siege of Toulon, and that of the Army of Italy for two years; that he had fortified the coasts of the Mediterranean, and that it was painful to him to leave a corps in which he had served from childhood. The representative objected that there were many generals of artillery, and that he was the youngest, and that when there should be a vacancy he should be employed. But Aubry himself had been a captain of artillery six months before; he had not served in the field since the Revolution, and yet he had placed himself on the list as a general of division and inspector of artillery. A few days after, the Committee of Public Safety despatched orders to Napoleon to proceed to the army of La Vendée to command a brigade of infantry; in answer to which he gave in his resignation.

#### ITALIAN COMMAND.

Eight days after Napoleon had given in his resignation, and whilst he was waiting for the answer of the Committee of Public Safety, Kellerman got defeated, lost his positions at Saint Jacques, and wrote that unless he received reinforcements speedily, he should even be obliged to quit Nice. This excited great alarm; the Committee of Public Safety assembled all the deputies who had been with the Army of Italy, in order to obtain information. The latter unanimously nominated Napoleon as the person best acquainted with the positions occupied by the army, and most capable of pointing out the measures proper to be adopted; he received a requisition to

attend the Committee, and had several conferences with Sieyès, Doucet, Ponce-constant, Létourneur, and Jean de Brie. He drew up the instructions which the Committee adopted. He was then by a special decree appointed brigadier-general of artillery, to be specially attached, until farther order, to the direction of the military operations. In this situation he passed the two or three months previous to the thirteenth of Vendémiaire.

When Kellerman took the command of the Army of Italy, on the 19th of May, 1796, the army was in the positions in which Napoleon had placed it in the month of October in the preceding year, after the action of Cairo. It consisted of 25,000 men, commanded by the generals of division Serrurier, Laharpe, and Massena.

Kellerman was a brave soldier, extremely active, and possessed of many good qualities; but he was wholly destitute of the talents necessary for the chief command of an army. Throughout the conduct of this war he was constantly committing errors.

The Government considered the command of the Army of Italy beyond the abilities of Kellerman, and in September placed him at the head of the Army of the Alps, intrusting the Army of Italy to General Scherer, who commanded the Army of the Eastern Pyrenees, which had become useless through the peace with Spain. Scherer conducted a reinforcement of two divisions of good troops into Italy.

#### BARRAS.

Barras was officer in the regiment of the Isle of France when the Revolution broke out; he was elected a deputy to the National Convention by his department, that of the Var. After the 31st of May, he and Freron were nominated commissioners to Provence, the seat of the civil war. On his return to Paris, he joined the Thermidorian party. Being menaced, as well as Tallien, by Robespierre, they united with the remainder of Danton's friends, and brought about the events of the 9th of Thermidor. At the critical moment, the Convention appointed Barras to march to the commune which had risen in favour of Robespierre; he succeeded, and acquired great celebrity by this event. After the fall of Robespierre, the Thermidorians became the men of France. On the 12th of Vendémiaire, at the time of Menou's arrest, the committees, in order to get rid of the

three commissioners to the army of the interior, adopted the plan of combining in the person of Barras the powers of the commissioners and those of commandant of that army. But the occasion was too critical for him; he had not seen service. The events of Thermidor and Vendémiaire brought him into the Directory. He did not possess habits of application, yet he succeeded better than was expected. He was censured for his extravagance, his connexions with contractors, and the fortune he made during the four years he was in office, which he took no pains to conceal, and which greatly contributed to the corruption of the administration at that period. Barras was of tall stature; he sometimes spoke in moments of violent contention, and his voice would then fill the hall. His moral faculties, however, did not allow him to go beyond a few phrases; the passionate manner in which he spoke might have made him pass for a man of resolution. In Fructidor, he with Rewbell and La Revellere formed the majority against Carnot and Bartelevy. After that day, he was, apparently, the most considerable person in the Directory, but in reality it was Rewbell who managed affairs. After the 13th of Vendémiaire, he always supported in public the character of a warm friend to Napoleon, although they had quarrelled; Napoleon having severely censured the measures which followed the 18th of Fructidor, and especially the law of the 19th. He displayed some dexterity on the 30th of Prairial, year VII. and did not share in the disgrace of his colleagues.

#### LA REVEILLERE LEPAUX.

La Revellere Lepaux, deputy to the Convention for Maine and Loire, was one of the seventy-three persons arrested on the 31st of May. He was lame, and of the most disagreeable exterior pos-

sible; he was as deformed as Æsop. He wrote tolerably; his mind was of little scope; he was neither accustomed to business, nor skilled in the characters of men; he was alternately governed, according to events, by Carnot and Rewbell. The *Jardin des Plantes* and Theophilanthropy formed his whole occupation; he was constitutionally fanatical, but a warm and sincere patriot, an upright citizen, and a man of good intentions. He entered the Directory poor, and left it so. Nature had only endowed him with the qualities of a subaltern magistrate.

#### REWBELL.

Rewbell was one of the best advocates of Colmar; he had a considerable portion of the spirit which characterises a good practitioner; he was apt to conceive prejudices against individuals; had little faith in virtue, and carried his patriotism to extremes. Notwithstanding all that has been said about him, he did not accumulate wealth in the Directory; he was, indeed, constantly surrounded by contractors, but that was because he was partial to the conversation of active and enterprising men. He enjoyed their flattery, without making them pay for the complaisance he occasionally shewed them. He had a particular animosity against the Germanic system, and the immediate nobility of the empire. He evinced energy in the assemblies, both before and after his magistracy; he was fond of occupation; he had been a member of the Constituent Assembly and of the Convention. When he was commissioner at Mentz, he did not perform what might have been expected of him; he did not oppose the surrender of the place, which might have been longer defended. He had, like most lawyers, a professional dislike to the military, which he could not dissemble.

### IMPORTANT STATISTICAL TABLES.

[We continue indebted to Mr. Marshall for a series of Statistical Illustrations, which, in extent of detail, perspicuity of arrangement, the inferences to which they lead, and the serious reflections which they are calculated to produce, have the highest claim to general attention. Regardless of the prevailing distaste to figures, especially when they make against theoretical mistakes, Mr. Marshall, with an ardour worthy of the subject, pursues his series of Statistical Analysis as the only principle by which correct conclusions can be obtained, that is, by arithmetical illustration, and the unerring evidence of figures. To the Readers of the Monthly Magazine, however varied from its usual matter, the insertion of the following pages will require no apology; they will remain proud and lasting memorials, constituting standards for reference, and claim the attention and regard of future ages, when all the speculative opinions of the present time, with whatever pretension to fine writing and charm of language they may be embodied, will be totally obliterated.]

TABLE (A.)

No. 1.—STATEMENT of the TOTAL POPULATION of GREAT BRITAIN, at five Decimal Periods, since 1780; specifying the proportion in England, Wales, and Scotland, separately.

YEARS.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Army and Navy.	Total Great Britain.
1781	7,473,000	480,000	1,470,000	250,000	9,673,000
1791	8,175,000	500,000	1,500,000	200,000	10,175,000
1801	8,331,434	541,546	1,599,068	470,958	10,942,646
1811	9,538,827	611,788	1,805,688	640,500	12,596,803
1821	11,261,437	717,438	2,093,456	319,300	14,391,631

No. 2.—ANALYSIS of the POPULATION in 1821; showing the Number of Families of which it was comprised, their Avocations, and the Number of Houses they occupied.

	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
Families employed in Agriculture..	773,752	74,223	130,700	978,656
Do. in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.....	1,118,295	41,680	190,264	1,350,239
Do. not comprised in either .....	454,690	30,801	126,997	612,488
Total No. of Families .....	2,346,717	146,706	447,960	2,941,383
Inhabiting Houses .....	1,951,973	136,183	341,474	2,429,630
Houses Building.....	18,289	985	2,405	21,679
Do. unoccupied .....	66,055	3,652	12,657	82,369
Total No. of Houses.....	2,036,317	140,820	356,536	2,533,673

No. 3.—COMPARATIVE VIEW of the INCREASE and EXTENT of PAUPERISM and CRIME in ENGLAND and WALES, at different Periods, and in each Year since 1811; showing the Total Amount of Parish Assessments, and the Proportion thereof expended for the Relief of Paupers, and the equivalent of that Amount in Quarters of Wheat, according to the Average Price of Wheat in each Year; the Number of Commitments for Crime in each Year in England and Wales since 1811; and the Total Amount of Taxes in Great Britain, and of British Produce and Manufactures exported in each Year.

YEARS.	Total Amount of Parish Assessments. 1.	Proportion expended for Relief of Paupers. 2.	Average Price of Wheat. 3.	Equivalent in Quarters of Wheat, of Amount expended on Paupers. 4.	No. of Commitments for Crime. 5.	Taxation. 6.	British Produce and Manufactures Exported. 7.
	£	£	s. d.	£		£	£
1749	730,135	689,971	..	..	..	..	..
1776	1,720,316	1,521,732	..	..	..	11,000,000	..
1784	2,167,748	1,912,241	..	..	..	18,000,000	..
1803	5,348,204	4,077,891	56 5	1,443,501	..	38,511,812	22,252,102
1812	8,340,842	6,656,105	125 5	1,061,438	6,576	64,752,025	31,248,362
1813	8,388,974	6,294,564	108 9	1,157,625	7,164	68,302,859	32,000,000
1814	7,457,676	5,418,815	73 3	1,484,615	6,390	70,240,312	33,299,580
1815	6,937,425	5,724,506	64 4	1,779,639	7,818	71,203,141	41,712,002
1816	8,128,418	6,918,217	75 10	1,824,534	9,091	62,426,506	34,774,520
1817	9,320,410	7,899,148	91 9	1,665,467	13,932	52,135,739	39,235,397
1818	8,932,185	7,531,650	84 1	1,791,172	13,567	53,937,218	41,963,527
1819	8,719,635	7,329,594	73 0	1,006,102	14,254	53,238,914	32,923,575
1820	8,411,893	6,958,415	65 7	2,122,016	13,710	55,132,077	39,818,036
1821	7,761,441	6,358,703	56 6	2,250,868	13,115	55,530,072	40,194,893
1822	..	..	43 3	..	..	54,974,243	43,558,490
1823	..	..	45 0	..	..	..	..



TABLE (B) of the QUANTITY or OFFICIAL VALUE of BRITISH PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES Exported from Great Britain, in each Year since 1776; the Number of Commissions of Bankruptcy, and Average Price of Wheat, in England and Wales, in each Year since 1789; the Number of Quarters of Malt and Pounds of Tea charged with Duty, and the Amount of Taxes and Loans raised in Great Britain, in each Year since 1792.

YEARS.	British Pro- ducts and Manufactures Exported.	Com- mis- sions of Bank- ruptcy	Average Price of Wheat.	CHARGED WITH DUTY.		Taxes raised.	Paid into Exchequer on Account of Loans raised & Bills funded
				Quarters of Malt.	Pounds of Tea.		
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1776	10,000,000	..	s. d.	..	..	..	..
1781	8,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
1784	11,255,057	..	..	..	..	..	..
1789	13,779,506	..	..	..	..	..	..
1790	14,921,084	747	..	..	..	..	..
1791	16,810,019	769	47 2	..	..	..	..
1792	18,336,851	934	42 11	..	..	..	..
						£	£
1793	13,892,269	1956	48 11	24,452,837	Vide Note below.	17,869,237	4,438,827
1794	16,725,403	1041	51 8	25,558,151		18,037,696	12,714,122
1795	16,338,213	879	74 2	24,693,567		18,585,023	41,562,833
1796	19,102,220	954	77 1	28,142,068		19,654,780	30,738,504
1797	16,903,103	1115	53 1	30,923,419		23,861,954	27,709,809
1798	19,672,503	911	50 3	26,963,454	19,566,934	30,490,995	17,075,754
1799	24,084,213	717	67 6	31,751,645	19,906,510	35,311,038	17,915,677
1800	24,304,284	951	113 7	14,480,715	20,358,703	34,079,058	20,321,744
1801	25,719,980	1199	118 3	18,566,946	20,237,753	35,516,350	27,611,411
1802	27,012,108	1090	67 5	30,338,382	21,848,243	37,111,620	33,870,530
1803	22,252,102	1214	56 6	30,479,202	21,647,922	38,511,812	11,950,000
1804	25,954,292	1117	60 1	22,421,791	18,501,904	46,107,153	13,209,351
1805	25,003,308	1129	87 10	22,343,385	21,025,380	50,545,289	25,130,405
1806	27,403,653	1268	79 0	27,487,920	20,355,038	54,071,908	19,699,263
1807	25,190,762	1362	73 3	24,912,163	23,599,066	58,477,330	15,237,212
1808	26,692,288	1433	79 0	22,406,300	23,888,033	62,147,600	14,102,621
1809	35,107,439	1382	95 7	22,812,791	23,251,065	63,879,881	22,607,769
1810	34,910,550	2314	106 2	24,283,212	23,927,567	67,825,595	21,553,357
1811	24,109,931	2500	94 6	26,798,085	We have not been able to obtain correct Returns for these Years.	65,309,100	23,655,075
1812	31,243,362	2223	125 5	18,658,693		64,732,025	34,700,287
1813	32,000,000	1953	108 9	22,381,935		68,302,859	50,806,275
1814	33,200,580	1612	73 11	26,110,285		70,240,312	36,078,048
1815	41,712,002	2284	64 4	27,072,032		71,203,141	50,569,859
1816	34,774,520	2731	75 10	26,255,435	Average.	62,426,506	8,939,803
1817	39,233,397	1927	94 9	17,136,020		52,135,739	None.
1818	41,963,527	1245	84 1	26,462,933		53,937,218	28,560,400
1819	32,923,575	1499	73 0	22,346,259		53,238,913	18,756,087
1820	37,818,036	1381	65 7	24,535,155	22,542,000	55,122,077	24,292,545
1821	40,194,893	1238	56 6	28,697,057	22,656,822	55,530,072	13,828,784
1822	43,558,490	1094	43 3	25,151,508	23,912,044	54,974,243	11,708,617
1823	..	..	..	22,641,828	....	..	4,428,589

\* \* \* The Accounts of Malt are made up on the 5th of July in each year; but the Account for 1823 is only to the 5th of April.—The consumption of Tea is not given prior to 1798, as it was not an article of great importation long prior to that period; there is an actual decrease of consumption since 1807-10.

**TABLE (C) of the AMOUNT of the SUMS of MONEY EXPENDED ON PAUPERS in each County of England and Wales, in the Year ending March 25, 1815, the Counties arranged in Order of Total Population; showing the Number of Families in each County; the Number receiving Parochial Relief, distinguishing those who received Permanent Relief from those who received Temporary Relief, and the Rate each Family receiving Permanent Relief received per Annum; the Number of Persons in Friendly Societies, and the Amount of Real Property assessed for Property-Tax in 1814, in each County.**

COUNTIES, arranged in Order of Total Population.	Sum expended on Paupers in the Year 1814-15.	PAUPERS RELIEVED, Exclusive of Children.			Total No. of Families in 1821.	Proportion out of 1000 receiving permanent relief.	Rate per Family receiving Relief.	No. of Persons in Friendly Societies.	Amount of Real Property Assessed for Property-Tax in 1814.
		Permanently : Out of Work- house.	In Work- house.	Received Tempo- rary Relief.					
	£	No.	No.	No.		No.	£ s.		£
Middlesex ..	505,601	18,241	16,026	83,988	261,871	131	14 15	67,186	5,595,537
Lancashire ..	213,047	19,311	3,655	15,126	203,173	115	9 2	147,029	3,087,774
York, W. R.	257,624	22,126	2,548	15,805	161,466	153	10 9	80,684	2,392,406
Devon ....	183,646	18,600	2,980	10,573	90,714	238	8 10	53,022	1,897,515
Kent .....	295,280	14,414	8,275	20,295	85,939	264	13 0	17,538	1,644,179
Surrey .....	201,646	8,603	6,224	8,207	88,806	167	13 12	26,530	1,579,173
Somerset ..	150,258	15,265	1,855	9,682	73,537	233	8 16	26,428	1,900,651
Norfolk ....	199,192	15,927	3,231	12,182	74,497	257	10 8	14,080	1,540,952
Stafford ....	111,642	10,452	1,562	11,045	68,789	175	9 6	42,305	1,150,285
Gloucester ..	135,580	12,610	1,576	10,715	72,156	196	9 11	26,066	1,463,260
Essex .....	226,252	13,010	3,065	16,616	59,629	271	14 1	20,531	1,556,836
Southampton	163,150	9,462	3,689	9,822	57,942	227	12 8	11,611	1,130,951
Lincoln .....	128,360	7,925	1,406	6,829	58,760	160	13 15	8,755	2,061,830
Warwick ..	127,684	12,148	1,718	6,334	60,124	230	9 4	26,856	1,236,727
Suffolk ....	155,289	10,932	3,624	11,659	55,064	264	10 13	13,814	1,127,404
Chester ....	100,689	8,422	609	8,924	52,024	152	11 3	22,292	1,083,084
Cornwall ..	78,090	7,430	578	4,321	51,202	151	9 15	22,941	916,060
Sussex .....	230,865	13,058	4,163	7,928	43,565	400	13 8	4,958	915,348
Wilts .....	137,626	13,355	1,090	11,405	47,684	303	9 10	16,240	1,155,459
Derby .....	72,179	6,415	525	7,104	42,404	163	10 8	23,034	887,659
Durham .....	78,726	8,727	691	4,058	45,940	205	8 6	13,525	791,359
Salop .....	90,839	7,917	2,701	7,821	41,636	255	8 11	24,774	1,037,988
Northumb..	69,236	8,874	748	3,204	43,128	223	7 4	16,367	1,240,594
York, E. R.	75,438	5,449	817	4,449	40,499	155	12 1	11,941	1,190,326
Nottingham	71,419	4,844	1,024	5,478	38,603	152	12 3	19,421	737,229
Worcester ..	83,540	6,428	1,049	4,865	39,006	191	11 3	13,641	799,605
York, N. R.	65,536	6,123	611	3,341	38,731	172	9 14	9,697	1,145,252
Leicester ..	95,200	7,345	997	6,092	36,806	227	11 9	17,217	902,217
Northampton	123,038	8,365	954	6,373	35,372	263	13 4	10,424	942,161
Cumberland	40,915	4,039	657	1,748	31,804	147	8 16	9,947	705,446
Dorset .....	75,678	7,278	1,053	5,579	30,312	275	9 2	6,209	698,595
Oxford .....	106,495	7,134	841	7,056	28,841	276	13 7	6,150	713,147
Bucks .....	101,814	6,586	1,292	6,946	28,867	273	13 0	6,434	644,130
Berks .....	100,297	7,175	1,322	3,048	27,700	307	11 16	3,953	652,082
Hertford ..	77,991	4,324	1,416	5,658	26,170	219	13 12	10,928	571,107
Cambridge ..	65,951	4,579	729	5,359	25,603	207	12 9	4,739	655,221
Hereford ..	67,063	5,560	330	4,001	21,917	270	11 8	2,870	604,614
Bedford ....	50,370	2,875	849	2,953	17,373	214	13 10	3,850	343,683
Monmouth..	27,050	2,314	87	1,587	14,122	170	11 5	3,404	295,097
Westmorela	20,320	2,105	236	866	10,442	224	9 0	1,502	298,199
Huntingdon	31,470	1,338	346	2,730	10,497	208	14 10	2,509	320,188
Rutland ....	10,843	619	125	311	3,936	190	14 12	1,375	133,487
England	5,202,931	378,709	87,274	387,113	2,346,717	199	11 3	877,777	49,744,622
Wales ..	215,915	28,039	841	13,360	146,706	196	7 10	47,487	2,153,801
	5,428,856	406,748	88,115	400,473	2,493,423	198	11 0	925,264	51,898,423

TABLE (D) of the NUMBER of INHABITED HOUSES and of the TOTAL POPULATION in each County of England, according to the Population Return of 1821, the Counties arranged in Alphabetical Order, with Numbers of References to their Order of Total Population, and of Agricultural Population; the Total Amount of Parish Assessments in each County in the Year ending March 25, 1822, according to the Account printed by Order of Parliament, July 1823; the Number of Parishes, and of Select Vestries and of Assistant Overseers, in each County; and the Rate per head of the Parish Assessments, divided on the Total Population.

COUNTIES, arranged in Alphabetical Order.	No. in Order of Total Popula- tion.	No. in Order of Agricul- tural Popula- tion.	No. of Inhabited Houses in 1821.	Total No. of Persons in 1821.	Total Amount of Parish Assess- ments in 1821.	No. of Pa- rishes	No. of Se- lect Vestries	No. of Assistant Overseers.	Rate per head.
					£				s. d.
Bedford .....	38	36	15,412	85,400	83,798	123	12	17	19 7
Berks .....	34	28	24,705	134,700	124,401	151	31	41	18 6
Buckingham .....	33	21	21,786	136,800	139,101	202	51	46	20 4
Cambridge .....	36	23	20,869	124,400	103,380	167	23	25	17 9
Chester .....	16	18	47,094	275,500	136,768	90	113	86	10 0
Cornwall .....	17	14	43,873	262,600	125,770	203	51	22	9 7
Cumberland .....	30	35	27,246	159,300	61,096	101	53	48	8 0
Derby .....	20	29	40,054	217,600	107,793	139	61	57	10 0
Devon .....	4	1	71,416	447,900	246,606	465	82	70	11 0
Dorset .....	31	27	25,926	147,400	98,896	271	36	43	13 5
Durham .....	21	37	32,793	211,900	111,419	75	73	44	10 6
Essex .....	11	4	49,978	295,300	298,907	406	41	60	20 0
Gloucester .....	10	11	60,881	342,600	182,369	339	44	59	10 8
Hereford .....	37	31	20,061	105,300	74,168	219	43	39	14 0
Hertford .....	35	32	23,178	132,400	105,546	132	17	24	16 0
Huntingdon .....	41	39	8,878	49,800	47,223	103	11	13	19 0
Kent .....	5	7	70,507	434,600	427,166	411	50	89	20 0
Lancaster .....	2	12	176,449	1,074,000	425,185	70	176	126	8 0
Leicester .....	28	33	34,775	173,100	151,103	216	63	35	17 0
Lincoln .....	13	3	53,818	288,800	221,473	630	129	111	15 3
Middlesex .....	1	38	152,969	1,167,500	706,195	197	14	35	12 0
Monmouth .....	39	40	13,211	72,300	32,367	125	15	18	9 0
Norfolk .....	8	2	62,274	351,300	301,157	731	70	61	17 0
Northampton .....	29	15	32,503	165,800	165,710	306	50	38	20 0
Northumberland .....	23	34	31,526	203,000	90,631	88	41	38	9 0
Nottingham .....	25	30	35,022	190,700	102,566	212	32	34	10 9
Oxford .....	32	22	25,594	139,800	133,705	217	48	39	19 1
Rutland .....	42	42	3,589	18,900	15,026	52	35	6	16 0
Salop .....	22	16	38,863	210,300	113,003	216	44	51	10 9
Somerset .....	7	6	61,852	362,500	186,383	475	98	85	10 3
Southampton .....	12	10	49,516	289,000	220,997	298	43	52	15 3
Stafford .....	9	17	63,319	347,900	178,451	145	47	54	10 3
Suffolk .....	15	8	42,773	276,000	276,616	510	48	70	20 0
Surrey .....	6	25	64,790	406,700	290,200	142	19	23	14 3
Sussex .....	18	13	36,283	237,700	297,130	310	57	59	25 0
Warwick .....	14	19	55,012	280,000	191,947	205	56	52	13 8
Westmorland .....	40	41	9,243	52,400	32,645	32	35	13	12 6
Wilts .....	19	9	41,702	226,600	189,400	300	31	50	16 3
Worcester .....	26	26	34,738	188,200	101,480	171	52	50	10 9
York { East Riding	24	24	34,930	194,300	107,549	237	67	26	11 0
York { North Riding	27	20	35,765	187,400	98,489	183	105	41	10 6
York { West Riding	3	5	154,314	815,400	348,327	193	116	112	8 6
Total of England	..	..	1,951,973	11,486,700	7,455,647	9660	2284	2065	13 0
Wales ..	..	..	136,182	731,800	305,794	833	220	123	8 4
England and Wales	..	..	2,088,156	12,218,500	7,761,441	10693	2504	2188	12 8
Scotland .....	..	..	341,474	2,093,156					



TABLE (E) EXHIBITING the COUNTIES of ENGLAND, arranged in ORDER of TOTAL POPULATION, distinguishing the Number of Families returned as employed in Agriculture from those employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft, and those not included in either of those two Classes, according to the Population Return of 1821; and showing the proportion of the Parish Assessments for the Year ending March 25, 1822, expended on Paupers, from the proportion expended for other Purposes than the Relief of Paupers; and the Rate per head per Annum of the Amount expended on Paupers, divided on the Total Population.

COUNTIES, in Order of Total Population.	No in Order of Agri- cultural Population.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES. <i>According to the Population Return of 1821.</i>			PAYMENTS OUT OF THE PARISH ASSESSMENTS, <i>Year ending March 25, 1822.</i>			Rate per head expended on Paupers.
		Employed in Agriculture.	In Trade, Manufac- tures, or Handicraft	Not in- cluded in either of the preceding Classes.	For other Purposes than the Relief of the Poor.	Expended on Paupers.		
1 Middlesex .....	38	9,393	161,356	91,122	£139,844	£582,055	10s 0	
2 Lancaster .....	12	22,723	152,271	28,179	163,576	249,585	4 8	
3 York, W. R. ....	5	31,613	108,841	21,012	73,257	273,301	6 8	
4 Devon .....	1	37,037	33,985	19,692	29,706	207,686	9 3	
5 Kent .....	7	30,869	30,180	24,890	64,862	370,711	17 0	
6 Surrey .....	25	14,944	46,811	27,051	47,484	242,921	12 0	
7 Somerset .....	6	31,448	27,132	14,957	27,480	153,906	8 6	
8 Norfolk .....	2	36,368	26,201	11,928	41,535	256,044	14 7	
9 Stafford .....	17	18,285	42,435	8,060	41,467	133,701	7 9	
10 Gloucester .....	11	23,170	35,907	13,079	28,741	152,994	8 11	
11 Essex .....	4	33,206	17,160	9,263	39,556	254,837	17 3	
12 Southampton ....	10	24,303	19,810	13,829	25,734	193,294	13 4	
13 Lincoln .....	3	34,900	15,845	8,015	51,400	168,786	11 7	
14 Warwick .....	19	16,780	39,189	4,155	43,347	146,185	10 5	
15 Suffolk .....	8	30,795	17,418	6,851	35,268	240,384	17 5	
16 Chester .....	18	18,120	27,105	6,799	32,640	104,081	7 6	
17 Cornwall .....	14	19,302	15,543	16,357	17,861	104,178	8 0	
18 Sussex .....	13	21,920	15,463	6,182	30,583	262,246	22 0	
19 Wilts .....	9	24,972	16,982	5,730	20,914	163,168	14 5	
20 Derby .....	29	14,582	20,505	7,317	20,371	86,756	8 0	
21 Durham .....	37	9,427	20,212	16,301	18,841	91,182	8 7	
22 Salop .....	16	18,414	17,485	5,737	19,459	92,907	8 10	
23 Northumberland	34	11,567	20,565	10,996	12,160	77,505	7 7	
24 York, E.R. ....	24	15,480	16,637	8,382	17,166	97,522	10 0	
25 Nottingham ....	30	13,664	21,832	3,107	27,630	73,315	7 8	
26 Worcester .....	26	14,926	18,566	5,514	15,289	83,761	9 0	
27 York, N. R. ....	20	16,737	11,570	10,424	13,207	82,638	9 0	
28 Leicester .....	33	13,028	20,297	3,481	26,443	124,244	14 0	
29 Northampton ....	15	18,794	11,695	4,883	19,239	145,093	17 6	
30 Cumberland ....	35	11,297	13,146	7,361	10,202	52,352	6 7	
31 Dorset .....	27	14,821	10,811	4,680	10,119	85,647	11 7	
32 Oxford .....	22	15,965	8,971	3,905	16,457	115,647	16 9	
33 Bucks .....	21	16,640	8,318	3,909	16,791	117,477	17 2	
34 Berks .....	23	14,769	8,773	4,158	16,142	104,338	15 5	
35 Hertford .....	32	13,485	7,935	4,750	13,526	89,129	13 6	
36 Cambridge .....	23	15,536	6,964	3,103	14,375	87,872	14 1	
37 Hereford .....	31	13,558	5,633	2,726	11,461	62,729	11 11	
38 Bedford .....	36	10,754	4,827	1,792	13,066	68,326	16 1	
39 Monmouth .....	40	6,020	6,147	1,955	6,325	26,039	7 2	
40 Westmoreland ..	41	5,096	3,801	1,545	4,505	27,207	10 4	
41 Huntingdon ....	39	6,435	2,937	1,025	6,794	39,429	16 0	
42 Rutland .....	24	2,410	1,034	492	4,400	10,575	11 2	
Total England ..	..	773,732	1,118,295	454,690	1,289,722	6,102,253	10 8	
— Wales .....	..	74,225	41,680	36,801	46,811	256,450	7 0	
England and Wales	..	847,957	1,159,975	485,491	1,336,533	6,358,703	10 4	
Scotland .....	..	130,700	190,264	126,997				
Eng. & Wales, 1811	..	770,199	959,632	412,316				

TABLE (F) EXHIBITING the COUNTIES of ENGLAND, arranged in ORDER of AGRICULTURAL POPULATION, with the Number of Families in each, stated in the Population Return of 1821, as employed in Agriculture; the Territorial Extent of each County in Statute Acres, deduced from the Trigonometrical Surveys; the proportions in a State of Tillage and Pasture, by which the Wastes and uncultivated Lands in each County may be ascertained; the Annual Rental of Land in each County, deduced from the Property-Tax Returns for the Year ending April 1811.

COUNTIES, in Order of Agricultural Population.	No. in Order of Total Population.	No. of Families returned as em- ployed in Agriculture. 1.	TERRITORIAL EXTENT.		Annual Rental, accord- ing to Property-Tax Return, 1811. 5.	Amount of Real Property Assessed for Property-Tax, 1815. 6.	
			In Statute Acres. 2.	Proportions : In Tillage. 3. In Pasture. 4.			
					£	£	
1 Devon .....	4	37,037	1,650,560	*400	*800	1,217,547	1,897,315
2 Norfolk .....	8	36,368	1,338,880	730	263	931,842	1,540,952
3 Lincoln .....	13	34,900	1,758,720	400	1,100	1,581,940	2,061,830
4 Essex .....	11	33,206	980,480	380	520	904,615	1,556,836
5 York, W. R. ....	3	31,613	1,568,000	350	700	1,555,608	2,392,406
6 Somerset .....	7	31,448	1,050,880	330	534	1,355,108	1,900,651
7 Kent .....	5	30,869	983,680	400	200	868,188	1,644,179
8 Suffolk .....	15	30,795	979,200	250	500	694,078	1,127,404
9 Wilts .....	19	24,972	882,560	150	250	810,627	1,155,459
10 Southampton ...	12	24,303	1,041,920	380	620	594,020	1,130,951
11 Gloucester .....	10	23,170	803,840	300	450	805,133	1,463,260
12 Lancaster .....	2	22,723	1,171,840	450	350	1,270,344	3,087,774
13 Sussex .....	18	21,920	936,320	280	345	549,950	915,348
14 Cornwall .....	17	19,302	849,280	250	255	566,472	916,060
15 Northampton ...	29	18,797	648,880	290	235	696,637	942,161
16 Salop .....	22	18,414	858,240	300	500	738,495	1,037,988
17 Stafford .....	9	18,285	734,720	500	100	756,635	1,150,285
18 Chester .....	16	18,120	673,280	200	450	676,864	1,083,084
19 Warwick .....	14	16,779	577,280	200	308	645,139	1,236,727
20 York, N. R. ....	27	16,737	1,311,187	273	596	1,056,010	1,145,252
21 Bucks .....	33	16,640	477,600	353	170	498,677	644,130
22 Oxford .....	32	15,965	485,280	150	230	497,625	713,147
23 Cambridge .....	36	15,536	549,120	140	160	453,215	655,221
24 York, E. R. ....	24	15,480	819,200	150	350	500,000	1,190,326
25 Surrey .....	6	14,944	485,120	80	400	369,901	1,579,173
26 Worcester .....	26	14,926	466,560	200	150	516,203	799,605
27 Dorset .....	31	14,821	643,200	250	430	489,025	698,395
28 Berks .....	34	14,769	483,840	260	120	405,150	652,082
29 Derby .....	20	14,582	656,640	100	400	621,693	887,659
30 Nottingham ....	25	13,664	535,680	200	100	534,992	737,229
31 Hereford .....	37	13,558	556,400	300	250	453,607	604,614
32 Hertford .....	35	13,485	337,920	225	50	342,350	571,107
33 Leicester .....	28	13,028	514,560	65	450	702,402	902,217
34 Northumberland	23	11,567	1,197,440	150	650	906,789	1,240,594
35 Cumberland ....	30	11,297	945,920	..	..	469,250	705,446
36 Bedford .....	38	10,754	296,320	40	168	272,621	343,683
37 Durham .....	21	9,427	679,040	300	200	506,063	791,359
38 Middlesex .....	1	9,393	180,480	40	100	349,142	5,595,537
39 Huntingdon ....	41	6,435	236,800	100	60	202,076	320,188
40 Monmouth .....	39	6,020	318,720	100	215	203,576	295,097
41 Westmoreland ..	40	5,096	488,320	30	130	221,556	298,199
42 Rutland .....	42	2,410	95,360	..	..	99,174	133,487
Total England ..	..	773,732	32,532,400	10,500	14,200	27,890,354	49,744,622
— Wales ....	..	74,225	4,752,000	900	2,600	1,586,498	2,153,801
England and Wales	..	847,957	37,084,400	11,400	16,800	29,476,852	51,898,423
Scotland .....	..	130,700	26,460,000				

\* In these two columns, the three right hand places of figures have been dispensed with, for the sake of abridgment.

TABLE (G) of COLONIAL and FOREIGN PRODUCTIONS IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN, from all Parts of the World (except Ireland), in each of the Years 1814-22, stated at the *Official* Rates of Valuation, which implies Quantity rather than Value.

	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.
Borax .....	£ 10,620	59,245	103,301	32,573	76,666	215,591	209,675	£ 51,651	£ 25,268
Camphire .....	13,760	10,498	8,674	6,700	9,421	4,623	5,133	4,030	165
Cassia Lignea .....	13,497	30,516	63,741	36,746	14,232	25,596	15,161	23,172	20,465
Cinnamon .....	55,405	76,315	83,340	78,695	114,640	78,457	66,823	83,327	24,326
Cloves .....	77,353	204,607	97,844	87,472	6,500	700	2,301	8,379	26,736
Mace .....	66,174	160,617	24,266	51,338	5,579	11,239	4,542	8,683	10,523
Nutmegs .....	64,929	148,792	73,109	73,057	11,914	38,757	18,570	7,017	9,114
Pepper .....	108,938	213,921	199,761	67,862	98,539	33,331	10,916	13,476	119,756
Gums, Lac, &c. ....	9,150	26,586	27,018	29,706	57,673	37,170	62,640	62,442	53,853
Indigo .....	974,832	774,745	999,266	706,784	777,036	521,948	688,611	552,807	380,280
Piece Goods .....	919,013	985,724	766,490	716,592	767,824	662,360	704,539	490,386	283,655
Rhubarb .....	14,281	24,065	55,290	65,216	69,368	107,140	132,567	75,515	56,652
Saltpetre .....	87,988	84,672	96,400	102,107	80,727	93,221	141,057	143,445	87,047
Tea .....	2,611,055	2,560,221	3,623,438	3,146,707	2,006,573	2,375,041	3,014,800	3,073,110	2,736,277
East Indies and China	5,026,985	5,360,554	6,221,938	5,201,555	4,096,692	4,260,024	5,075,335	4,597,640	3,714,117
Sugar .....	5,485,657	5,439,967	5,141,192	5,186,656	5,417,780	5,508,236	5,552,769	5,738,737	4,976,861
Molasses .....	89,893	77,619	1,071	5,041	20,554	35,647	26,182	37,509	50,826
Coffee .....	6,405,045	5,303,493	5,325,270	3,520,218	2,808,549	2,450,979	2,973,945	2,771,411	2,672,097
Cocoa .....	111,054	50,492	28,848	20,280	37,144	35,694	53,385	52,382	56,470
Rum .....	776,009	605,594	348,275	536,641	482,343	502,788	618,633	620,481	367,470
Pimento .....	33,144	59,670	44,241	35,313	47,966	66,967	32,220	73,769	42,222
Dyewoods .....	281,223	286,460	247,745	211,917	249,440	208,710	92,334	131,905	221,337
Fishery, Oil .....	469,855	323,244	410,528	325,127	425,450	416,777	508,076	519,406	426,060
Fins .....	147,368	97,257	106,932	91,049	110,590	92,417	150,908	145,307	72,028
Fish: Cod, &c. ....	85,749	26,819	19,461	28,510	23,857	26,001	41,120	50,480	27,560
E.&W. Indies, & Fishery	18,861,970	17,631,139	15,895,501	15,184,307	13,715,365	13,724,240	15,124,915	14,739,027	12,627,148



TABLE (G) continued.

	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.
<i>Brought forward:—</i>									
East & West Indies	18,861,970	17,631,139	15,895,501	15,184,307	13,715,365	13,724,940	15,124,915	14,739,027	12,637,148
Rice	123,410	76,727	64,699	179,294	313,174	347,362	209,452	96,457	89,097
Silk, raw	702,782	601,807	564,299	598,545	708,365	621,335	935,157	935,000	943,966
Thrown	774,867	429,287	230,590	294,711	548,365	345,175	398,548	406,837	591,113
Wool, Cotton	1,989,742	3,318,211	3,151,604	4,158,275	5,764,081	4,866,838	4,933,758	4,347,258	4,735,252
Slucep's	744,568	654,327	316,100	617,916	1,016,592	692,346	775,494	671,754	695,725
Flax	947,673	632,586	434,825	817,857	844,079	795,078	363,479	1,013,147	1,197,290
Hemp	463,569	620,403	312,750	388,659	561,345	402,326	355,493	205,493	509,634
Linen Yarn	272,502	250,757	52,266	126,755	255,697	129,668	111,191	134,178	229,325
Linens	216,644	136,981	37,213	32,915	31,760	28,550	29,000	20,371	24,136
Iron	213,983	208,130	82,743	96,883	162,193	136,373	96,428	99,219	124,192
Bacon and Hams	59,809	359	259	200	2,034	1,881	2,634	3,268	3,649
Butter	161,926	173,382	88,924	28,780	116,623	90,698	95,641	160,449	163,187
Cheese	225,615	160,472	113,347	39,601	167,891	120,786	118,191	125,510	111,992
Corn, Grain, and Flour	1,209,677	395,372	403,545	2,196,113	3,913,590	1,613,024	1,387,504	272,992	115,913
Seeds of all sorts	291,098	186,526	90,381	219,852	376,714	199,558	204,382	181,076	198,297
Tallow	631,833	625,745	446,369	415,783	580,787	623,938	785,638	660,716	826,731
Ashes	62,670	171,268	201,968	256,151	241,001	232,753	192,041	226,424	198,589
Barilla	70,492	41,169	120,897	108,327	104,781	106,786	103,846	113,032	95,932
Bark	37,163	41,539	30,428	61,364	121,277	85,399	74,782	83,250	139,225
Brimstone	24,209	88,291	47,494	39,989	71,714	68,500	43,691	52,035	42,232
Bristles	27,805	33,171	12,797	28,028	31,629	18,603	28,194	25,005	37,121
Cochineal	154,097	89,135	122,114	113,211	177,607	59,485	129,552	95,969	105,628
Copper	8,552	15,609	2	709	800	8,108	5,785	31,774	50,056
Cork	33,827	52,825	25,050	22,016	25,306	33,427	36,181	26,061	33,082
Curants	120,066	191,090	85,592	96,240	135,656	78,290	142,992	102,756	108,393
Elephants' Teeth	16,399	22,207	16,516	12,500	14,174	15,561	18,520	22,879	12,235
Figs	9,769	13,275	5,636	8,851	15,785	6,635	13,052	6,718	9,911
Gums, Senegal, &c.	28,658	27,331	25,300	22,896	26,699	23,567	22,517	36,007	18,951
Hides	297,844	381,585	297,473	130,987	335,401	240,585	231,058	341,409	513,683

Isinglass .....	18,686	18,197	14,536	29,535	11,175	16,690	14,675	14,501	21,460
Juniper Berries.....	16,653	26,106	6,001	14,046	15,241	14,362	16,184	25,100	10,718
Lemons and Oranges	35,701	33,578	48,344	41,424	40,501	54,818	59,369	59,369	52,120
Madders.....	392,093	244,918	217,768	316,738	719,672	206,552	294,360	584,948	541,854
Oil, Olive .....	134,385	40,957	46,133	33,433	123,192	61,386	65,311	83,965	119,050
Pitch and Tar .....	96,731	208,566	111,879	87,149	134,846	82,244	113,748	91,382	116,921
Quicksilver .....	18,265	136,955	66,413	185,164	267,856	109,867	237,706	36,201	70,359
Raisins .....	86,268	117,264	65,527	51,984	101,560	82,559	98,359	104,547	76,166
Shumac .....	20,357	17,388	22,068	16,428	20,928	14,052	21,535	34,455	255,348
Skins and Furs .....	272,771	199,277	113,743	173,335	228,150	193,226	223,436	271,518	13,495
Smalts.....	15,616	11,004	4,382	10,331	10,655	7,557	11,750	8,810	609,150
Timber, Deals, &c. .	403,820	591,603	501,671	516,988	565,060	651,730	590,963	602,425	329,116
Tobacco.....	47,840	414,696	283,288	181,534	418,773	258,901	342,376	213,853	93,105
Turpentine.....	23,094	99,382	70,258	73,793	120,904	84,881	75,840	72,511	24,665
Wax, Bees .....	37,094	16,123	5,351	21,092	16,979	19,192	20,114	27,437	675,962
Wines .....	758,305	760,991	445,395	679,604	892,198	575,622	558,056	594,493	218,426
Spirits, Brandy & Gen.	164,632	157,961	147,573	159,866	212,990	218,445	301,823	176,038	22,712
Liquorice .....	38,319	31,722	29,408	46,692	25,812	19,960	8,720	24,950	143,378
Mahogany .....	88,506	192,620	132,403	74,647	172,853	143,299	136,000	103,337	..
Isle of Man Produce	46,438	30,833	28,733	26,962	25,542	26,741	31,231	..	..
Almonds.....	30,946	11,346	12,023	13,182	29,350	15,923	16,160	20,574	17,023
Anatto .....	48,641	8,606	9,578	8,577	14,326	8,757	4,706	9,150	11,214
Cortex Peruvianus ..	27,923	17,630	2,064	5,081	1,396	1,396	8,584	20,737	11,494
Feathers.....	9,817	7,083	3,967	1,772	3,533	2,513	1,641	1,396	2,161
Jalap .....	305	6,013	2,716	6,990	3,777	12,353	8,252	560	4,728
Salt.....	12,489	4,425	10,528	12,369	24,803	4,225	4,154	5,010	5,752
Unenumerated .....	1,066,360	1,073,041	957,703	1,093,240	1,259,374	1,081,980	1,150,134	1,289,220	1,270,301
Total of Imports	32,620,770	31,822,053	26,374,920	29,916,320	35,919,798	29,654,890	31,517,891	29,724,174	29,401,807
Re-exported each Year	19,157,818	15,708,434	13,441,665	10,269,271	10,835,800	9,879,236	10,528,026	10,602,090	9,211,928
Refined Sugar do....	1,515,865	1,688,253	4,626,321	1,942,573	1,964,225	1,466,648	1,879,467	1,765,037	949,450
Imports retained for } Home Consumption }	11,959,087	14,425,366	11,306,934	17,704,476	23,019,773	13,509,006	19,110,398	17,357,047	19,240,429

TABLE (H) of the PROPORTION of COLONIAL and FOREIGN PRODUCE IMPORTED into GREAT BRITAIN, from all Parts of the World (except Ireland), RE-EXPORTED in each of the Nine Years 1814-1822.

	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.
Cassia Lignea.....	£ 21,853	£ 33,446	£ 60,896	£ 97,419	£ 10,005	£ 31,941	£ 21,257	£ 33,891	£ 37,571
Cinnamon .....	98,780	80,363	98,563	124,808	118,397	86,841	76,674	74,634	76,106
Cloves .....	102,149	115,893	85,306	85,037	148,548	136,180	54,166	7,880	15,890
Mace .....	50,527	51,731	33,405	33,626	64,580	65,609	46,407	39,636	35,572
Nutmegs .....	39,066	46,917	46,632	64,664	56,407	63,710	37,138	36,333	18,146
Pepper .....	537,619	456,837	419,180	214,431	234,803	206,854	211,960	84,804	240,353
Piece Goods .....	1,295,775	1,381,952	1,416,194	1,211,665	1,268,806	1,070,127	1,194,013	1,176,698	1,088,621
Indigo .....	1,056,142	820,997	808,038	465,459	568,947	599,310	839,997	572,222	456,003
Saltpetre .....	19,154	41,729	101,859	114,511	51,680	66,705	104,838	142,423	127,402
Tea .....	929,208	342,987	140,877	122,977	155,180	124,378	92,886	90,563	74,356
East India Produce.....	4,172,253	3,872,872	3,210,750	2,463,950	2,676,853	2,461,685	2,738,656	2,959,084	2,170,020
Sugar .....	2,104,906	1,749,279	1,254,751	898,290	770,096	593,344	931,354	930,251	547,941
Coffee .....	8,032,527	6,063,569	4,976,628	3,362,936	3,144,642	2,670,581	2,755,353	2,597,560	2,917,080
Cocoa .....	166,353	71,835	56,986	29,649	23,315	48,741	65,579	53,567	99,293
Rum ..	1,150,659	1,039,503	819,048	932,677	934,310	798,062	1,102,864	930,251	547,941
Pimento .....	58,636	71,063	51,704	34,743	42,834	72,982	40,496	92,610	41,307
Dyewoods .....	204,383	96,706	112,862	46,973	74,883	75,428	90,711	73,034	82,317
Fish: Cod, &c. ....	60,306	23,478	34,244	32,917	15,268	12,488	33,893	44,389	34,774
Oils.....	30,141	22,339	42,474	18,313	21,074	10,820	19,840	28,485	8,940
East and West Indies ..	15,980,166	13,025,644	10,559,447	7,820,348	7,703,975	6,655,031	7,898,726	7,004,431	5,749,615
Wool, Cotton.....	337,695	367,512	321,006	663,652	1,124,488	1,016,086	370,610	1,092,302	1,279,263
Silk .....	10,374	53,326	184,451	38,734	60,784	23,170	10,667	5,950	11,782
Rice.....	74,351	58,765	54,178	150,011	139,786	147,765	97,536	103,311	139,310



Asbes .....	20,565	1,886	48,040	14,420	8,633	42,832	44,154	87,644	32,045
Barilla.....	7,781	5,998	4,139	11,881	1,014	4,122	7,980	2,311	66,737
Cochineal .....	71,992	89,148	100,202	83,674	122,533	92,545	64,162	54,956	20,883
Cortex Peru .....	91,751	36,566	12,462	22,906	23,088	4,840	17,524	19,910	315,953
Corn, Grain, and Flour.....	76,495	126,996	47,164	121,011	32,415	48,744	184,436	403,902	15,723
Currants .....	13,300	38,900	35,660	6,134	15,498	7,625	12,031	15,482	18,641
Flax .....	94,641	39,779	51,144	11,279	5,418	24,853	37,966	18,641	15,474
Hemp .....	30,845	39,377	23,441	22,934	44,049	29,996	17,474	29,937	11,447
Hides .....	134,131	211,393	211,684	30,843	54,628	87,411	79,113	67,697	57,229
Iron.....	114,721	170,402	106,114	39,063	48,763	40,958	40,988	41,805	44,838
Linens.....	177,287	103,488	36,845	14,704	14,661	5,325	2,755	828	1,250
Oil, Olive .....	59,203	13,524	3,562	11,236	18,500	15,128	11,379	9,796	4,374
Raisins .....	23,013	14,774	30,388	6,668	4,091	15,107	11,658	19,245	15,388
Skins and Furs .....	27,688	21,316	29,733	26,607	34,972	40,910	43,521	31,286	34,454
Spirits .....	310,506	178,302	122,887	129,650	279,175	212,218	244,463	166,980	204,257
Tobacco .....	202,081	206,678	219,992	174,292	91,806	360,607	288,206	329,338	156,193
Wines .....	521,666	227,234	206,955	161,492	128,514	133,203	162,768	176,366	134,048
Unenumerated .....	778,368	687,231	1,033,171	708,732	879,705	869,760	946,697	1,008,518	836,293
Total Re-exported	19,157,818	15,708,434	13,441,665	10,269,271	10,835,800	9,879,236	10,525,026	10,602,090	9,211,928
Refined Sugar do.....	1,513,865	1,688,253	1,626,320	1,942,573	1,964,225	1,466,648	1,879,467	1,765,037	949,450
British Prod. & Manufactures	31,686,715	40,023,749	33,148,900	37,992,824	39,999,302	51,456,927	35,938,569	38,429,856	42,609,040
Total quantity of Exports ..	52,358,598	57,420,436	48,916,185	49,504,668	52,798,327	42,802,311	48,543,062	50,797,982	52,770,418
Total do. of Imports .....	32,620,770	31,922,053	26,374,920	29,916,320	35,819,798	29,654,390	31,517,891	29,724,174	29,401,807
Excess of Exports over Im- ports at Official Value ..	19,737,628	25,598,383	21,841,265	19,588,348	16,979,529	13,147,911	16,825,171	21,073,808	23,368,611
Real Value of British Pro- duce & Manufactures ex- ceeded Official Value by	10,246,792	7,941,243	5,554,420	1,101,721	3,224,722	1,524,920	..	..	..
Official Value of B. P. & M. exceeded the Real Value	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Excess of Exports over Import at Declared or Real Value	29,984,420	33,559,626	27,395,685	20,690,069	20,204,251	14,472,831	2,249,366	4,563,811	7,381,593
							14,575,805	16,704,979	15,987,018

TABLE (I) of BRITISH PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES EXPORTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN to all PARTS of the WORLD (except Ireland), in each of the Nine Years 1814-22, stated at the *Official* Rates of Valuation adopted in 1694; the Amounts, therefore, require to be regarded in reference to Quantity instead of Value.

	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cottons .....	16,535,528	21,480,791	16,183,975	20,133,965	21,294,104	16,631,709	20,509,930	21,639,493	24,566,920
Woollens.....	4,931,667	7,122,571	5,586,364	5,676,921	6,344,100	4,602,270	4,363,973	5,500,921	5,940,147
Linens.....	1,524,457	1,590,074	1,559,367	1,943,194	2,138,311	1,547,352	1,935,186	2,303,443	2,594,783
Silks.....	173,343	224,873	161,874	152,734	167,560	126,808	118,371	156,402	141,002
Cotton Yarn .....	1,119,850	808,853	1,380,466	1,125,257	1,296,776	1,585,753	2,022,153	1,898,695	2,553,217
Iron.....	897,080	956,423	937,894	1,065,488	1,288,239	960,545	1,025,193	1,039,123	1,140,480
Brass and Copper .....	329,616	559,919	576,194	725,080	668,204	521,997	653,058	672,496	611,810
Tin, unwrought .....	80,570	87,039	127,463	171,608	123,408	99,048	93,572	104,291	129,056
Tin Plates & Pewterware	211,932	305,267	314,303	256,878	300,134	183,016	186,033	183,100	194,606
Hardware .....	280,413	809,914	739,864	439,287	580,465	442,672	342,654	455,194	534,900
Plate, &c. ....	158,274	232,931	294,302	344,556	430,182	276,258	276,591	199,410	176,400
Leather .....	158,427	158,364	116,179	122,341	132,410	129,475	117,142	168,700	148,450
Saddlery and Harness....	76,495	127,014	112,799	127,626	130,210	103,434	92,850	123,830	114,992
Earthenware .....	78,193	108,838	90,125	95,125	95,896	69,508	64,160	78,373	91,222
Glass .....	154,165	213,727	214,627	195,196	137,314	122,663	117,818	121,565	136,061
Lead and Shot .....	84,853	152,152	194,412	191,744	138,775	154,626	201,971	168,700	148,450
Bacon and Hams .....	51,509	51,170	43,540	54,056	40,731	27,035	33,509	42,735	29,838
Beef and Pork .....	128,752	121,527	111,724	121,125	140,005	108,010	106,348	87,477	79,040
Beer and Ale .....	82,912	95,369	89,219	82,716	81,485	54,481	56,865	63,694	68,175
Bread and Biscuit.....	166,980	61,168	53,599	69,277	68,942	57,948	38,379	39,537	49,678
Butter and Cheese.....	56,293	69,466	69,992	73,074	61,230	61,557	64,920	53,103	64,420
Corn .....	219,215	281,009	191,803	341,365	82,374	60,436	29,776	20,228	25,374

Fish .....	232,276	253,049	271,778	256,795	203,299	238,868	273,116	196,760	208,191
— Oil .....	65,087	20,546	117,714	27,825	64,267	41,152	91,388	56,379	21,265
Coals .....	144,935	196,354	199,980	213,186	229,793	200,557	213,261	223,171	241,454
Salt .....	852,734	330,798	186,750	181,063	312,998	247,575	256,672	207,021	236,107
Alum .....	9,365	15,938	12,568	16,709	13,443	6,721	4,537	5,013	8,454
Cabinet Wares .....	107,475	128,489	134,211	125,732	134,759	110,536	88,066	89,885	65,729
Haberdashery .....	32,391	37,083	32,181	24,813	28,959	19,674	17,545	21,204	22,796
Stationery .....	189,732	197,352	166,943	172,200	184,827	141,495	133,376	151,788	143,874
Musical Instruments .....	55,124	72,175	79,366	74,991	66,729	61,903	67,250	58,536	55,029
Hats, Beaver .....	226,997	240,002	190,002	200,474	261,619	191,271	196,923	197,276	194,942
— Felt, Silk, &c. ....	144,138	84,792	51,984	38,245	33,482	21,957	16,988	13,107	13,963
Soap and Candles .....	124,444	108,096	121,029	103,594	99,122	121,396	135,049	130,061	116,040
Hops and Seeds .....	11,165	14,733	24,120	24,341	12,253	15,235	21,063	33,867	63,190
Tobacco and Whalebone	30,589	9,811	26,450	18,739	18,060	30,771	43,471	37,050	29,088
Cordage .....	81,826	86,619	81,539	66,682	60,137	56,435	63,184	52,817	44,560
Saltpetre .....	23,178	9,793	43,362	32,569	26,886	41,000	67,920	141,727	90,245
Molasses .....	77,271	95,124	75,463	36,370	27,630	6,254	4,503	1,781	1,438
Refined Sugar .....	1,513,865	1,688,253	1,626,321	1,942,573	1,964,225	1,466,648	1,879,467	1,765,037	949,450
Unenumerated .....	2,276,764	2,469,570	2,163,533	2,173,815	2,395,277	1,984,927	1,787,63	1,773,407	1,776,496
Total quantity Exported	33,200,580	41,712,002	34,774,520	39,235,397	41,963,527	32,923,575	37,818,036	40,194,893	43,558,490
Colonial and Foreign do.	19,157,818	15,708,434	13,441,665	10,269,271	10,835,800	9,879,236	10,525,026	10,602,090	9,211,928
Imports .....	52,358,398	57,420,436	48,216,185	49,504,668	52,799,327	42,802,811	48,343,062	50,797,982	52,770,418
Excess of Export in } quantity .....	62,620,770	31,822,053	26,374,920	29,916,320	35,813,798	29,654,900	31,517,891	29,724,174	29,401,807
Excess of Export in } quantity .....	19,737,628	25,598,383	21,841,265	19,588,348	16,979,529	13,147,911	16,825,171	21,073,808	23,365,611
Doitto at Real Value....	29,984,420	33,539,626	27,395,685	29,690,069	20,204,251	14,472,831	14,575,805	16,703,998	15,987,018



TABLE (K) of the DECLARED or REAL VALUE of BRITISH PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES EXPORTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN to all PARTS of the WORLD (except Ireland), in each of the Nine Years 1814-1822, specifying the several Articles Exported, and the Value of each.

	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.
Cottons .....	17,241,884	18,946,836	12,948,944	13,996,820	16,372,131	12,132,443	13,696,116	13,786,958	14,534,253
Woolens .....	6,372,494	9,338,142	7,844,855	7,163,471	8,143,193	5,986,807	5,583,430	6,461,567	6,484,728
Linens .....	1,701,384	1,777,563	1,452,668	1,703,631	1,949,815	1,391,245	1,653,804	1,981,465	2,192,761
Silks .....	550,018	622,118	480,522	408,523	499,175	376,793	371,114	373,937	381,455
Cotton Yarn .....	2,791,248	1,674,021	2,628,443	2,014,181	2,385,305	2,519,783	2,826,643	2,307,830	2,700,437
Iron .....	953,725	1,090,939	976,793	1,050,486	1,278,670	924,448	947,177	894,590	843,893
Brass and Copper .....	443,365	730,962	657,284	778,157	797,092	653,860	722,769	678,976	597,861
Tin, unwrought .....	122,231	137,302	170,645	198,181	147,305	104,083	92,171	104,550	138,847
Tin Plates & Pewterware	222,314	311,507	320,330	261,647	306,097	187,812	189,984	187,511	196,798
Hardware .....	319,201	2,161,561	1,855,750	1,079,620	1,557,920	1,149,511	779,955	1,050,475	1,145,466
Plate, &c. ....	173,403	262,321	291,491	337,527	399,715	280,170	271,402	206,255	181,354
Leather .....	451,241	472,597	342,837	336,931	362,604	349,148	297,710	310,539	288,774
Saddlery .....	77,312	122,014	112,729	127,626	131,210	103,434	92,850	90,098	86,694
Earthenware .....	386,778	663,496	587,168	480,259	515,602	366,921	312,076	357,442	427,487
Glass .....	491,768	723,426	752,592	731,622	777,547	431,347	498,813	508,584	538,330
Lead and Shot .....	198,568	304,701	315,831	331,221	319,447	331,340	405,572	347,964	297,545
Bacon and Hams .....	74,522	65,359	51,888	61,575	57,672	56,830	44,608	49,630	31,710
Beef and Pork .....	345,049	230,340	162,208	231,593	309,861	228,555	207,402	125,649	103,615
Beer and Ale .....	314,304	383,296	350,026	354,092	355,664	224,058	293,686	250,209	257,547
Bread and Biscuit .....	259,976	85,076	75,652	127,928	112,905	89,616	52,389	47,342	50,221
Butter and Cheese .....	189,209	243,136	200,027	201,179	212,881	183,939	170,566	149,090	154,873
Corn .....	548,359	597,053	427,243	1,026,293	264,588	173,364	83,141	54,688	54,694

Fish.....	371,300	379,320	304,609	539,383	297,757	278,905	267,995	171,587	192,331
Oil.....	131,554	43,917	191,072	57,439	130,382	73,067	142,572	70,497	24,844
Coals.....	89,349	114,594	115,417	109,403	117,780	99,005	108,660	119,997	115,510
Salt.....	243,413	204,590	135,715	140,177	223,300	174,585	193,044	146,937	164,718
Alum.....	12,397	19,673	18,936	16,565	12,632	6,828	4,917	4,537	6,342
Cabinet Wares.....	109,381	128,489	134,211	125,732	134,759	110,536	88,066	89,885	65,729
Haberdashery.....	411,029	535,460	451,600	365,208	407,956	270,416	242,667	266,117	278,170
Stationery.....	184,208	197,352	166,913	172,900	184,827	141,495	133,976	151,787	143,874
Musical Instruments.....	55,247	72,475	79,365	74,991	66,729	61,903	67,250	58,536	55,038
Hats, Beaver.....	291,570	288,158	239,138	252,161	322,319	229,819	218,327	207,436	197,135
— Silk, &c.....	143,291	113,876	67,763	49,753	44,544	20,532	24,717	18,597	18,558
Soap and Candles.....	266,865	203,703	189,784	171,936	180,150	196,018	197,765	175,543	146,917
Hops and Seeds.....	20,376	20,578	29,596	32,183	15,796	15,606	20,623	28,520	39,976
Whalebone.....	24,957	9,485	16,280	13,454	11,514	22,443	30,187	25,648	26,341
Tobacco Manufactured.....	15,993	7,074	12,990	9,330	18,114	25,667	34,745	14,303	11,056
Cordage.....	246,432	220,294	178,506	136,121	131,688	126,590	137,415	108,143	95,788
Saltpetre.....	30,106	13,139	43,514	23,208	18,266	26,265	37,553	65,758	39,720
Molasses.....	188,279	146,646	90,993	47,402	43,268	9,048	5,793	810	554
Refined Sugar.....	3,091,653	2,813,419	2,064,804	2,408,189	2,461,706	1,446,323	1,788,895	1,507,950	678,495
Unenumerated.....	2,805,870	3,133,313	2,800,797	2,798,092	3,092,144	2,527,797	2,314,764	2,264,960	2,187,980
Total.....	43,447,572	49,652,245	40,328,940	40,337,118	45,188,249	34,248,495	35,568,670	35,826,082	36,176,897
Colonial and Foreign.....	19,157,818	15,708,434	13,441,665	10,269,271	10,835,800	9,879,336	10,525,026	10,602,090	9,211,928
Grand Total.....	62,605,190	65,361,679	53,770,605	50,606,389	56,024,049	44,127,731	46,093,696	46,428,172	45,388,825
Imports.....	32,620,770	31,822,053	26,374,920	29,916,320	35,819,798	29,654,900	31,517,391	29,724,174	29,401,807
Excess of Export at Real Value.....	29,984,420	33,539,626	27,395,685	20,690,069	20,204,251	14,472,831	14,575,805	16,703,998	15,987,018
Ditto at Official Value.....	19,737,628	25,598,383	21,841,255	19,588,348	16,979,529	13,147,911	16,825,171	21,073,808	23,366,611

YEARS.	IMPORTS.				TONS OF SHIPPING ENTERED INWARDS.		GRAIN AND FLOUR IMPORTED From all Parts, except Ireland.			AVERAGE PRICES.		
	East Indies and China.	British West Indies.	All other Parts.	Total.	Foreign.	British.	Quarters of Wheat.	Qrs. of all other Grain.	Cwts. of Flour.	Jan. 1.	July 1.	Annual.
	£	£	£	£						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1792	2,701,547	4,182,066	12,774,735	19,659,358	..	..	18,931	623,667	7,757	42 4	39 2	42 11
1793	3,499,024	4,392,158	11,365,536	19,256,718	..	..	415,736	673,405	211,588	47 2	51 3	48 11
1794	4,458,475	4,782,616	13,047,803	22,288,894	..	..	316,086	650,162	13,013	49 3	51 8	51 8
1795	5,760,810	4,099,291	12,876,788	22,736,899	..	..	274,522	389,417	124,329	55 7	77 2	74 2
1796	3,372,689	3,940,345	15,874,286	23,187,390	..	..	820,381	749,996	238,132	39 10	81 5	77 1
1797	5,942,384	4,270,888	12,800,685	21,013,957	..	..	420,414	369,910	2,785	55 9	49 8	53 1
1798	7,626,930	5,411,962	14,818,998	27,857,890	..	..	378,740	515,279	1,734	51 5	50 4	50 3
1799	4,284,805	6,149,514	16,403,113	26,837,432	476,596	1,375,169	430,274	223,660	64,234	49 2	64 4	67 6
1800	4,924,276	7,352,510	18,275,820	30,570,606	763,236	1,380,157	1,174,523	863,242	343,870	92 7	134 5	113 7
1801	5,424,442	8,418,153	18,956,605	32,799,290	780,155	1,378,620	1,186,237	901,387	123,714	139 0	129 8	118 3
1802	5,794,907	8,471,327	17,143,764	31,409,998	434,174	1,561,909	470,698	280,306	252,736	75 6	67 5	67 5
1803	6,348,687	6,040,067	15,606,902	27,995,856	590,129	1,568,673	224,055	288,429	309,569	57 1	60 4	56 6
1804	5,314,620	7,595,530	16,397,631	29,207,782	560,195	1,184,944	386,194	639,561	17,072	52 3	52 1	60 1
1805	6,072,160	6,636,668	17,636,783	30,345,611	633,616	1,265,592	821,164	344,108	54,566	86 2	89 0	87 10
1806	3,746,771	8,739,085	16,355,004	28,840,860	551,104	1,239,528	136,763	187,493	248,927	75 11	81 10	79 0
1807	3,401,509	7,919,988	17,487,342	28,807,839	626,603	1,196,872	215,776	108,180	504,213	76 9	73 5	73 3
1808	5,848,649	8,716,918	15,067,608	29,633,165	269,970	1,110,901	35,780	70,971	19,939	69 5	81 1	79 0
1809	3,563,025	7,607,693	22,798,767	33,765,585	722,920	1,327,723	245,774	385,462	498,747	90 4	88 1	95 7
1810	4,708,413	8,166,046	28,256,096	41,130,555	1,070,080	1,346,990	1,304,577	248,652	475,998	102 6	113 4	106 2
1811	4,106,251	8,346,911	16,478,160	28,631,322	637,416	1,294,651	179,645	85,968	32,581	94 7	86 11	94 6
1812	5,602,320	7,189,936	15,804,907	28,597,163	469,696	1,310,156	115,811	128,021	53,038	106 7	140 9	125 5
1813	Accounts of Imports & Shipping destroyed by Fire this Year.				..	..	340,846	123,362	5,262	119 10	116 3	108 9
1814	..	8,200,506	..	32,620,770	599,286	1,290,248	600,601	331,848	81,745	76 7	67 9	73 11
1815	..	8,371,193	..	31,822,053	764,568	1,372,108	134,462	136,000	207,368	65 8	67 10	64 4
1816	..	7,428,617	..	26,374,920	379,465	1,415,723	202,305	106,120	25,726	53 7	73 8	75 10
1817	..	..	..	29,916,320	762,457	1,625,121	716,515	753,665	1,114,379	104 10	109 1	94 9
1818	7,337,690	8,347,236	20,124,862	35,819,798	447,611	1,886,394	1,410,073	1,939,848	604,823	85 4	84 4	84 1
1819	7,337,663	7,887,669	14,229,668	29,654,900	542,684	1,309,128	In 1819, all Foreign Grain and Flour was prohibited for home consumption, until the Quarterly Average Price of Wheat should exceed 80s. per quarter.	..	..	..	78 10	73 0
1820	7,662,648	8,011,335	15,943,908	31,517,891	396,107	1,668,060	..	..	..	..	..	65 7
1821	In the Years that are blank, satisfactory Accounts could not be obtained.			29,724,174	469,151	1,599,423	..	..	..	..	..	56 6
1822	..	..	..	29,401,807	..	1,663,627	..	..	..	..	..	43 3



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